Meeting Handbook

Linguistic Society of America

American Dialect Society
American Name Society
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas
The Association for Linguistic Evidence

88th Annual Meeting

Hilton Minneapolis
Minneapolis, MN
2-5 January, 2014
International Journal of American Linguistics is a world forum for the study of all the languages native to North, Central, and South America. Inaugurated by Franz Boas in 1917, IJAL concentrates on the investigation of linguistic data and on the presentation of grammatical fragments and other documents relevant to Amerindian languages.

The University of Chicago Press thanks Keren Rice (University of Toronto) for eleven years of tireless service as editor of the journal. We welcome David Beck (University of Alberta) and Donna Gerdts (Simon Fraser University) as the new editors in January 2014.

Save 30% on Individual and Student subscriptions to International Journal of American Linguistics. Visit the University of Chicago Press booth (#112) in the LSA 2014 Exhibit Hall for more information.
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Hilton Minneapolis
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2-5 January 2014
Introductory Note

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 88th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). In addition, the Handbook is the official program for the 2014 Annual Meetings of the American Dialect Society (ADS), the American Name Society (ANS), the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL), the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA), and The Association for Linguistic Evidence (TALE).

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by the LSA Program Committee: Co-chairs Andrew Nevins and Molly Diesing and members Karlos Arregi, Marlyse Baptista, José Camacho, Chung-Hye Han, Michael Israel, Sun-Ah Jun, Jon Sprouse, Laura Wagner, James Walker, and Brent Woo (student member).

This year, the Program Committee received 11 preliminary proposals for organized sessions, 8 of which were accepted for presentation. Also accepted was a two-part, two-day symposium submitted by the LSA’s 90th Anniversary Committee. The Committee received 518 individual abstracts, of which 186 were accepted for presentation as 20-minute papers and 150 were accepted for presentation as posters. All individual abstracts were reviewed anonymously. This year, each abstract was reviewed by the Program Committee and at least two additional reviewers drawn from a panel of 164 subfield experts. The LSA Secretariat and Program Committee extend sincere thanks to these external reviewers, who are listed below:

Michael Ahland
Scott Anderebos
Philipp Angermannery
Erik Anonby
Engin Arik
Melissa Baese-Berk
Eric Bakovic
Dominika Baran
Michael Becker
Jill Beckman
Andrea Berez
Archana Bhatia
Klinton Bicknell
Janet Bing
Bronwyn Bjorkman
Anita Bosch
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Monica Cabrera
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Jennifer Cramer
Jennifer Culbertson
Alexandra D’Arcy
Alice L. Davison
Paul De Decker
Jeruen Dery

LSA Executive Committee, January, 2014, Minneapolis, Minnesota


We are also grateful to David Boe (NAAHoLS), Carole Chaskey (TALE), Ivy Doak (SSILA), Allan Metcalf (ADS), Iman Nick (ANS), and Eric Louis Russell (SPCL) for their cooperation. We appreciate the help given by Shannyn Frazier, who scheduled meeting volunteers, and Lauren Friedman, who assisted with preparation of this Handbook. Thanks are also due to the staff of the LSA Secretariat—Executive Assistant Rita Lewis, Director of Membership and Meetings David Robinson, and Executive Director Alyson Reed—for their work in organizing the 2014 Meeting.
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Overview of This Handbook

This Handbook has been prepared with the intention of assisting attendees at the 88th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA) and the meetings of its Sister Societies: the American Dialect Society (ADS), American Name Society (ANS), North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHLoS), Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL), Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA), and The Association for Linguistic Evidence (TALE). Below are some guides to using specific portions of this Handbook.

Page 5 contains a diagram of the Exhibit Hall, located in Grand Ballroom D. We encourage meeting attendees to visit our exhibitors and to view the poster presentations on display in the Grand Ballroom Foyer immediately outside the Exhibit Hall. Coffee will be served in the Exhibit Hall on Friday and Saturday from 10:00 AM to 5:30 PM and on Sunday from 8:30 to 11:00 AM. Page 6 contains a floor plan, with poster board numbers, of the plenary poster sessions which will be held on Friday and Saturday mornings from 10:30 AM to 12:00 Noon. Pages 8 and 9 contain diagrams of the meeting rooms at the Hilton Minneapolis. Please note that:

- Meeting rooms on the Ballroom level (third floor) house plenary sessions (Grand Ballroom A/B/C), exhibits (Grand Ballroom D), plenary poster sessions (Grand Ballroom Foyer), LSA Organized Sessions (Grand Ballroom F), and LSA 90th Anniversary Sessions (Grand Ballroom E). The Meeting Registration counters and Job Information Desk are also located on this level. LSA Concurrent sessions take place in the Marquette Rooms on the second floor.
- The Presidential Address and other plenary meetings take place in Grand Ballroom A/B/C. The LSA Business Meeting and, later, the Graduate Student Panel, take place on Friday evening in Grand Ballroom F, and the Presidential Reception takes place on Saturday evening in the Grand Ballroom Foyer.
- The Student Lounge is located in the Rochester room on the third floor.
- Meetings of the American Name Society, the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics, the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas, and The Association for Linguistic Evidence will take place in the Board Room, Director’s Row and Red Wing rooms opposite the Grand Ballroom on the third floor. The American Dialect Society and the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences meet in sections of the Symphony Ballroom on the second floor.
- Committee meetings, office hours, and “open houses” take place in third floor meeting rooms; check the schedule on pages 11-12 for details.
- Job interviews are held in second- and third-floor meeting rooms and other rooms throughout the property. Check with the interviewers or the Job Information Desk for more details.

A summary of special 90th Anniversary activities is on page 10. Pages 11 and 12 contain general meeting information, including basic information about exhibit hours, the job information desk, and times and locations of open committee meetings and special “office hours” held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting. On pages 13 and 14 you will find a list, including descriptions, of special LSA events which take place at the Meeting. Pages 15 and 16 contain a list of events designed especially for the one-third of meeting attendees who are students. Pages 18 through 25 contain “Meeting-at-a-Glance” tables for each day of the meeting, which will allow attendees to view LSA and Sister Society meetings by time and location. Each set of facing pages contains LSA and Sister Society information for one day of the meeting. Be sure to check the full program listings for exact times.

The full programs of the LSA and the Sister Societies are listed beginning on page 27. These programs list, in chronological order, all public events taking place as part of the LSA and Sister Society Meetings. Plenary, organized, concurrent, and poster sessions are listed along with the themes of the concurrent sessions, the names and affiliations of presenters, and the titles of their presentations. Each organized, concurrent and poster session is assigned a session number, indicated in large type to the right of the session title; session numbers are cross-referenced with the list of abstracts of regular papers and posters beginning on page 109. Reports from the Secretary-Treasurer, Program Committee, editors of Language and eLanguage, and the Directors of the 2011 Linguistic Institute accompany the Friday evening portion of the program, when the LSA business meeting takes place.

Special graphic symbols denote sessions, presentations or other events that will be interpreted for Deaf attendees (聋) or that are part of the special program of 90th anniversary activities (★).

Finally, abstracts for all presentations are listed beginning on page 73. Abstracts for LSA plenary presentations are listed first in chronological order, then abstracts for LSA organized sessions (with session abstracts as well as abstracts of individual presentations), also in chronological order, then abstracts for the special 90th Anniversary Symposium. Abstracts for individual posters and papers for the LSA and Sister Society meetings are listed alphabetically by first author beginning on page 109. Each abstract is identified with a session number, appearing to the right of the presenter’s name, which will enable you to locate it in the LSA or Sister Society program of which it is a part. An author index at the end of the Handbook will facilitate navigation.
We thank our 2014 Annual Meeting exhibitors for their support. Please stop by the exhibit hall in Grand Ballroom D to visit their representatives and enjoy complimentary coffee and tea on Friday, 3 January and Saturday, 4 January from 10:00 AM to 5:30 PM and on Sunday, 5 January from 8:30 to 11:00 AM.

**Exhibitor**       **Booth(s)**
Brill               212, 214
Cambridge University Press 206, 208
De Gruyter          111, 113, 115
Duke University Press 108
Equinox Publishing  105
Hituzi Syobo Publishing 109
John Benjamins Publishing 106, 205
The LINGUIST List/  
Lakota Language Consortium 215
Linguistic Society of America 114
Joint Exhibit Booth  116
Oxford University Press 107
Recovering Languages &  
    Literacies of the Americas 207
SIL International    216
University of Chicago Press 112
Wiley-Blackwell     211, 213

*Join us for complimentary coffee and tea in the exhibit hall throughout the day.*
Poster Session Floor Plan
Grand Ballroom Foyer

Posters will be on display in the Grand Ballroom Foyer on Friday and Saturday from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Posters will be attended by their presenters during the plenary poster sessions, which will be held on Friday and Saturday mornings from 10:30 AM to 12:00 PM.

Each poster is assigned to a specific poster board number, as represented on the diagram above. Poster board assignments may be found on pages 33-35 and 49-51 of this Handbook.

As we celebrate our 90th Anniversary…

Create a lasting legacy in support of Linguistics

Support the LSA’s continuing programs through:
- a charitable bequest in your will; or
- designating the LSA as a beneficiary of your life insurance or retirement policy.

Please contact the LSA Secretariat for more details about how you can make arrangements to remember the LSA through a planned contribution. Please also let us know if you have already made such plans so we have a record of your intentions.

Thank you for considering this option.

LSA Secretariat Contact Information: 202-835-1714; areed@lsaadc.org (LSA Executive Director, Alyson Reed)
1325 18th St, NW, Suite 211, Washington, DC 20036

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### LSA LEADERSHIP CIRCLE 2013

*The LSA wishes to thank the following members of this donor category*:

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### About the Leadership Circle

The LSA Leadership Circle was created in October, 2008, to recognize those LSA members who have made large, unrestricted, charitable contributions to the LSA. The minimum contribution requested for membership in the Leadership Circle is $100. The suggested contribution range is $500 - $1,000. Membership is offered on an annual basis. Those wishing to enroll in the Leadership Circle may download a contribution form from the LSA website at www.linguisticsociety.org/donate or contact Executive Director Alyson Reed for enrollment information: areed@lsadc.org or 202-835-1714.
Advancing the Scientific Study of Language Since 1924
Special 90th Anniversary Activities at the Annual Meeting

The Ninetieth Anniversary of the LSA: A Commemorative Symposium
Grand Ballroom E, Friday and Saturday, 3 and 4 January

• Part I: Talks documenting what we as linguists knew in 1924 compared to what we know now in 2014

Friday, 9:00—10:30 AM: Phonetics; Phonology; Morphology

Friday, 2:00 –5:00 PM: Syntax; Semantics/Pragmatics; Language, Behavior, and Cognition; Language and the Brain; Applied Linguistics

Saturday, 9:00—10:30 AM: Historical Linguistics; Language, Culture, and Society

• Part II: Talks on special topics in the history of American linguistics over the past 90 years

Saturday, 2:00– 5:00 PM: History of the LSA; Women in the Field, 1924-2014; The LSA Institute Over the Years; *Language* and other LSA Publications Since the 1920’s; Linguists’ Work with Endangered Languages

*******

90th Anniversary Commemorative Video Presentation
Playing continuously in Grand Ballroom D during exhibit hours

*******

90th Birthday Celebration with Cake, Punch and Cash Bar
Friday, 3 January, 8:00 – 9:00 PM, Conrad B/C

Note: 90th Anniversary events are designated with a ⚪ symbol throughout this Handbook.
General Meeting Information

Registration
Registration for the LSA and Sister Society meetings will take place in the Grand Ballroom Foyer on the second floor of the hotel during the following hours:

Thursday, 2 January   1:00 – 7:00 PM
Friday, 3 January   8:00 AM – 7:00 PM
Saturday, 4 January   8:00 AM – 7:00 PM
Sunday, 5 January   8:30 – 11:00 AM

Exhibit
The Exhibit Hall, including the LSA Joint Book Exhibit, is located in Grand Ballroom D. Complimentary coffee and tea will be served in the Exhibit Hall during exhibit hours:

Friday, 3 January   10:00 AM – 5:30 PM
Saturday, 4 January   10:00 AM – 5:30 PM
Sunday, 5 January   8:30 – 11:00 AM

Job Information Desk
On Friday, 3 January and Saturday, 4 January the job information desk will be set up in the Ballroom Foyer, near the LSA registration counters, from 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM. The Sunday hours will be 9:00 – 11:00 AM. Lists of job openings will be available, and applicants may leave copies of their CVs for employers who plan to interview at the Meeting. It is incumbent upon employers to retrieve any CVs left for them at the job information desk, to contact any candidates they wish to interview at the Meeting, and to arrange with LSA staff for interview room space, if available. The job information desk will not have duplication facilities; the hotel’s Business Center may be used for this purpose.

Open Committee Meetings

- LSA Executive Committee: Thursday, 2 January, Conrad D, 8:30 AM – 4:00 PM
- Committee of Editors of Linguistics Journals (CELxJ): Sunday, 5 January, Director’s Row 3, 8:30 – 10:00 AM
- Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP): Sunday, 5 January, Director’s Row 1, 8:00–9:00 AM
- Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL): Saturday, 4 January, Symphony III, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Committee on Public Policy (CoPP): Friday, 3 January, Symphony IV, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Committee on Student Interests and Concerns (COSIAC): Sunday, 5 January, Student Lounge, 8:30 – 10:00 AM
- Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL): Friday, 3 January, Symphony I, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Ethics Committee: Saturday, 5 January, Directors Row 2, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Language in the School Curriculum Committee (LISC): Friday, 3 January, Symphony III, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Linguistics in Higher Education Committee (LiHEC): Saturday, 4 January, Director’s Row 4, 8:30 – 9:30 AM
- Program Committee (PC): Sunday, 5 January, Board Room 2, 9:00 – 11:00 AM
- Public Relations Committee (PRC): Saturday, 4 January, Board Room 3, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Technology Advisory Committee (TAC): Sunday, 5 January, Symphony IV, 8:00 – 9:00 AM

Office Hours

- CoLang (Institute on Collaborative Language Research) 2014 Director Colleen Fitzgerald
  Friday, 3 January, Symphony I, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
  Saturday, 4 January, Director’s Row 4, 9:30 – 11:00 AM and 2:00 – 4:00 PM
- Editor (Greg Carlson) and Executive Editor (Stan Dubinsky) of Language:
  Saturday, 4 January, Symphony III, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
• Endangered Language Fund
  Open Annual Meeting: Friday, 3 January, Director’s Row 4, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
  Office Hour: Saturday, 4 January, Board Room 3, 2:30 – 3:30 PM

• The LINGUIST List:
  Friday, 3 January, Symphony I, 2:00 – 5:00 PM
  Friday, 3 January, Board Room 1, 5:00 – 6:00 PM

• Program Committee: Saturday, 4 January, 11:45 AM – 12:45 PM, Symphony III

• Recovering Voices: Saturday, 4 January, 2:00 – 3:30, Symphony III

• 2015 Linguistic Institute, University of Chicago:
  Friday, 3 January, Symphony IV, 9:30 – 10:30 AM
  Saturday, 4 January, Board Room 3

• National Science Foundation: Saturday, 5 January, Director’s Row 1, 8:00 – 10:00 AM
  Joan Maling & William Badecker, Linguistics Program
  Shobhana Chelliah, Documenting Endangered Languages Program
  Terry Langendoen, Natural Language Processing area of the Robust Intelligence Program

• Editor of Semantics and Pragmatics (Kai von Fintel): Saturday, 4 January, Board Room 3, 8:00 – 9:00 AM

Special Events

Thursday, 2 January
• ADS Word of the Year Nominations: Symphony II, 6:15 – 7:15 PM
• ANS Executive Committee Meeting: Board Room 2, 3:00 – 6:00 PM
• ANS Names of the Year Selection: Board Room 2, 11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
• LSA Welcome and Special Video Presentation: Grand Ballroom A/B/C, 7:15 PM
• Sister Society Meet-and-Greet Reception: Skywater Lounge (in the hotel lobby) 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday, 3 January
• ADS Annual Business Meeting: Symphony II, 12:30 – 1:00 PM
• ADS/ANS Word of the Year/Name of the Year Vote: Symphony II/III, 5:30 – 6:30 PM
• ADS Bring Your Own Book Reception: Symphony I, 6:45 – 7:45 PM
• ANS Keynote Speech: Board Room 2, 2:00 – 3:00 PM. Brendan Fairbanks (University of Minnesota-Twin Cities): “Ojibwe Name Giving”
• LSA Invited Plenary Address: Grand Ballroom A/B/C, 12:45 – 1:45 PM. Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago): “From Homesign to Sign Language: Creating Language in the Manual Modality”
• LSA Business Meeting and induction of 2014 Class of LSA Fellows: Grand Ballroom F, 6:30 – 7:30 PM
• LSA 90th Birthday Party: Conrad B/C, 8:00 – 9:00 PM
• LSA Student Panel: What Can You Do With a Linguistics Degree?: Ballroom F, 8:30 – 10:00 PM
• Student Mixer: The Newsroom, 990 Nicollet Mall, 10:00 PM – 12:00 AM

Saturday, 5 January
• ADS Special Session: Using the Newly Available Digital DARE: Symphony II, 7:30 – 8:30 AM
• ADS Annual Luncheon: Symphony I, 12:15 – 1:45 PM
• ANS Annual Business Meeting and Awards: Board Room 2, 11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
• ANS Executive Committee Meeting: Board Room 2, 5:30 – 6:30 PM
• NAAHoLS Business Meeting: Symphony IV, 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM
• SSILA Business Meeting: Red Wing, 4:00 – 5:00 PM
• LSA: Invited Plenary Address: Grand Ballroom A/B/C, 12:45 – 1:45 PM. Richard Larson (Stony Brook University): “Nominal Structure and Interpretation”
• LSA: Awards Ceremony: Grand Ballroom A/B/C, 5:30 – 6:00 PM (see pp. 13-14 for awardees)
• LSA: Presidential Address: Grand Ballroom A/B/C, 6:00 – 7:00 PM: Ellen Kaisse (University of Washington): “The Dialects of Spanish and of Modern Greek – Natural Laboratories for the Generative Phonologist”
• LSA: Presidential Reception: Grand Ballroom Foyer, 7:00 – 9:00 PM
Special Events at the LSA Meeting

**LSA Business Meeting**: Friday, 3 January, 6:30 – 7:30 PM
This Handbook contains written reports, beginning on page 40, from the LSA Secretary-Treasurer, Program Committee, the editors of *Language, Semantics and Pragmatics*, and eLanguage, and the Directors of the 2013 and 2015 Linguistic Institutes. The 2012 LSA Fellows will be inducted, and Honorary Members proposed, during this meeting.

- **Induction of the 2014 LSA Fellows**
The following members of the Society will be inducted as LSA Fellows in recognition of their distinguished contributions to the discipline:

  Hagit Borer (Queen Mary University of London); Wallace Chafe (University of California, Santa Barbara); Gennaro Chierchia (Harvard University); Lyn Frazier (University of Massachusetts, Amherst); Adele Goldberg (Princeton University); Beth Levin (Stanford University); Philip Rubin (Yale University); Don Winford (The Ohio State University)

The LSA Fellows are elected each year by vote of the at-large members of the LSA's Executive Committee from among nominees put forward by LSA members. Officers of the Society are also inducted as Fellows at the conclusion of their terms of service.

**Department Chairs and Program Heads Roundtable**: Saturday, 4 January, 2:00 – 3:30 PM
Please plan on attending or sending a representative from your department, to get acquainted with the latest news and developments from the LSA, particularly the revamped Directory of Linguistics Programs and Departments (http://www.linguisticsociety.org/programs). We plan to preview the LSA new “Annual Report on the State of Linguistics in Higher Education,” and discuss the need for accurate data on career outcomes for graduates of linguistics degree programs.

**Awards Ceremony**: Saturday, 4 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
LSA awards—the Best Paper in *Language* 2013 Award, the Leonard Bloomfield Book Award, the Early Career Award, the Excellence in Community Linguistics Award, the Victoria A. Fromkin Lifetime Service Award, the Kenneth L. Hale Award, the Linguistics, Language, and the Public Award, and the Student Abstract Awards—will be presented immediately before the Presidential Address.

- **Best Paper in Language Award**
This award, made for the first time in 2012, is given for the best paper published in the journal in any given year. The 2014 Award, for articles appearing in *Language* v. 89 (2013) will be presented to Judith Tonhauser (The Ohio State University), David Beaver (University of Texas at Austin), Craig Roberts (The Ohio State University), and Mandy Simons (Carnegie Mellon University) for their article, “Toward a taxonomy of projective content,” which appeared in *Language* Volume 89, No. 1.

- **Early Career Award**
This award is given for a new scholar who has made an outstanding contribution to the field of linguistics. It provides travel reimbursement and complimentary registration for the next Annual Meeting. In 2014, this award will be presented to Adrian Brasoveanu (University of California, Santa Cruz).

- **Excellence in Community Linguistics Award**
This award, given for the first time in 2014, recognizes the outstanding contributions that members of language communities (typically outside the academic sphere of professional linguists) make for the benefit of their community’s language. The recipient of the inaugural award will be Mary Ann Metallic (Listuguj Education Directorate – Listuguj Mi'gmaq Government)

- **Kenneth L. Hale Award**
The Hale Award recognizes outstanding linguistic scholarship undertaken by a junior or senior scholar that documents a particular endangered or no longer spoken language or language family. In 2014, this award will be given to Claire Bowern (Yale University).

- **Leonard Bloomfield Book Award**
The winning book is chosen by a three-member committee from among works submitted to the LSA for consideration. The winner of the 2014 Award is Johnathan Bobaljik’s, *Universals in Comparative Morphology: Suppletion, Superlatives and the Structure of Words*, published by the MIT Press.
• **Linguistics, Language and the Public Award**
The Linguistics, Language and the Public Award is given for a body of work that has had a demonstrable impact on the public awareness of language and/or linguistics. In 2014, it will be given to Donna Jo Napoli (Swarthmore College).

• **Student Abstract Awards**
These awards provide stipends for the submitters of the three highest-ranked student-authored abstracts for the LSA Annual Meeting. For 2014, the awards will be presented to Patrick Jones (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) for “Cyclic evaluation of post-lexical prosodic domains: evidence from Kinande boundary tones;” Matthew Faytak (University of California, Berkeley) for “Chain shifts, strident vowels, and expanded vowel spaces;”, and Hope E. Morgan (University of California, San Diego) for “The emergence of syntax in Kenyan Sign Language: Constituent order and space.”

• **Victoria A. Fromkin Lifetime Service Award**
This award recognizes individuals who have performed extraordinary service to the discipline and to the Society throughout their career. For 2014, the award goes to Stephen R. Anderson (Yale University).

**Presidential Reception:** Saturday, 5 January, 7:00 – 9:00 PM
Join the LSA for hors d’oeuvres and cash bar to celebrate the accomplishments of the past year, catch up with old friends and make new ones.

**90th Anniversary Events:** Throughout the meeting
A series of special events has been commissioned to celebrate the 90th anniversary of the founding of the Society. These include:
- a two-part symposium, taking place Friday and Saturday, on developments in a variety of subfields and on the history of the discipline;
- a commemorative video presentation, which will be shown at the 90th Birthday Celebration, the Presidential Reception, and, in a special section of the Exhibit Hall, continuously during exhibit hours;
- a “90th Birthday Celebration” on Friday evening, with cake, punch, and a cash bar.

A more complete schedule and description of these events is available on p. 10 of this Handbook.
Especially for Students

Approximately one-third of the attendees at the LSA Annual Meeting are students. The following events and activities have been designed especially with their interests and needs in mind.

Note: Check the Annual Meeting web page and the “Annual Meeting Newsletter” e-mails sent to meeting attendees for updates on the items marked “TBD.”

Student Resource Center and Lounge
The Student Resource Center and Lounge, located in the Rochester Room on the third floor of the hotel, will operate from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM on Friday and Saturday, 3 and 4 January, and from 9:00 AM to 12:00 Noon on Sunday, 5 January as a space for students to meet, discuss, and socialize. The room will be stocked with coffee/tea and snacks, and several special resource sessions will take place, co-sponsored by COSIAC.

Resource Sessions: These 90-minute sessions will allow students to consult one-on-one with faculty members about various topics. Depending on the number of attendees, students may be limited to 15 minutes with a faculty member. Sign-up in advance is recommended; sign-up sheets are located in the student lounge. Coffee and refreshments will be available.

CV Consultation (x2)
Time: 1:00-2:30 and TBD
Faculty members: Jon Sprouse (University of Connecticut) [tentative], Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)

CVs are of crucial importance for academic linguists. Whether you’re a first year grad student or already on the job market, bring a draft of your CV to this session to receive feedback from an expert faculty member.

Web Presence consultation
Time TBD
Faculty members: Anna Marie Trester (Georgetown University)

Web presence is increasingly being used as a means of sharing research interests, CVs, and publications with colleagues and potential employers. Bring your laptop and receive feedback on your personal website, linkedin or academia.edu site from faculty members with extensive experience developing their own web presence. Discuss what is appropriate to include on the website, how it can be more visually appealing, and more.

Dissertation funding
Time Saturday 9:30-11:00am
Faculty member: Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)

Many students seek funding in the later stages of their graduate school career, whether for pre-dissertation fieldwork or research projects or for financial support in the dissertation completion phase. Discuss your funding needs with an expert faculty member who has extensive experience advising graduate students through the dissertation process and helping them find the right funding opportunities. Topics include aspects of your funding proposal and ways to improve your chances of success.

Linguistic fieldwork
Time and Faculty TBD

Consult with an expert on any topics related to pursuing linguistic fieldwork, including funding sources, research proposals, ethical concerns and IRB approval, and preparing for the unique challenges of work in the field.

Pre-dissertation funding
Time TBD
Faculty member: Andries Coetzee (University of Michigan)

Consult with an expert on pursuing research funding at the pre-dissertation stage, with special focus on the NSF Graduate Research Fellowship Program.
Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC) Meeting: Sunday, 5 January, 8:30 – 10:00 AM in the Rochester Room
Make your voice heard at the meeting of COSIAC, which is charged with addressing the issues and concerns of student members; reviewing services currently provided to student members with an eye to expanding and improving them; and making recommendations to the Executive Committee on ways to increase student participation and involvement in LSA activities. Student members of the LSA may serve on this or any of the LSA’s other open committees.

Graduate Student Panel: What can you do with a linguistics degree? Friday, 3 January, 8:30 – 10:00 PM in Grand Ballroom F
Sponsored by COSIAC (Committee on Student Issues and Concerns) and the Program Committee
Conf Kurds: Anna Marie Trestler (Director of the MLC, a professionally-oriented M.A. in Language and Communications, at Georgetown University)
Zhaleh Feizollahi (Microsoft)
This panel will discuss the employment opportunities for linguists outside the academic realm. It will include presentations given by linguists who have been through the job search process and who currently hold jobs outside academia. The session will include time for questions from the audience.

Job Information Desk
On Friday, 3 January and Saturday, 4 January the Job Information Desk will be set up in the Ballroom Foyer, near the LSA Registration desk, from 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM. The Sunday hours will be 9:00 – 11:00 AM. Lists of job openings will be available, and applicants may leave copies of their CV for employers who plan to interview at the Meeting. Prospective employers who use the Job Information Desk will be provided with professional, private interview rooms subject to availability. There is no charge to students for the use of this service.

Student Abstract Awards: Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 4 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM, in Grand Ballroom A/B/C
These awards provide stipends for the submitters of the three highest-ranked student-authored abstracts for the LSA Annual Meeting. For 2014, the awards will be presented to Patrick Jones (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) for “Cyclic evaluation of post-lexical prosodic domains: evidence from Kinande boundary tones;” Matthew Faytak (University of California, Berkeley) for “Chain shifts, strident vowels, and expanded vowel spaces;”, and Hope E. Morgan (University of California, San Diego) for “The emergence of syntax in Kenyan Sign Language: Constituent order and space.”

Student Mixer: Friday, 3 January, 10:00 PM – 12:00 AM, The News Room, 990 Nicollet Mall
Join your fellow students for a few hours of R&R, courtesy of the LSA’s Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC). Complimentary drink tickets will be provided.

CEDL Student Travel Grants
To increase the participation of ethno-racial minorities in the LSA, the Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL) awards four student travel grants in the amount of $500 for awardees to attend the Annual Meeting. The 2014 awardees are Dominique Corley (Cornell University) , Deanne Gagne (University of Connecticut), Sharese King (Stanford University), and Erica Verde (Florida International University).
2015 Linguistic Institute
LINGUISTIC THEORY
IN A
WORLD OF BIG DATA
July 6 – July 31 | University of Chicago

Collitz Professor: Johanna Nichols, UC Berkeley
Hale Professor: Judith Aissen, UC Santa Cruz
Sapir Professor: Paul Smolensky, Johns Hopkins University
ADS Professor: Joseph Salmons, University of Wisconsin

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# LSA at a Glance
**Sunday, 5 January**

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The Linguistic Bibliography Online covers all disciplines of theoretical linguistics, both general and language specific, from all geographical areas, including endangered and extinct languages, with particular attention to lesser-known Indo-European and non-Indo-European languages. Up-to-date information is guaranteed by the collaboration of some forty-five contributing specialists from all over the world. With annually over 20,000 records added and arranged according to a state-of-the-art system of subject and language descriptors, the Linguistic Bibliography remains the standard reference work for every scholar of linguistics.

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- Caucasian Languages
- Eurasian Languages
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- Languages of Mainland South-East Asia
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Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas
The Association for Linguistic Evidence
Researching and Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language
Edited by Yanning Yang

Teaching and Researching Chinese as a Foreign Language is a new, fully refereed journal intended for an international audience of scholars, applied linguists, educators and policy makers engaged with Chinese as a foreign language. It offers a forum for work from a range of linguistic sub-fields related to Chinese linguistics, language pedagogy, second-language acquisition, assessment, teacher training and curriculum design. The journal also publishes reviews and conference reports. Each issue will normally include material in both Chinese and English. The inaugural issue will be published in 2014.
Visit the journal online at www.equinoxpub.com/RTCFL

Language and Sociocultural Theory
Edited by James P. Lantolf, The Pennsylvania State University

Language and Sociocultural Theory is an international journal devoted to the study of language from the perspective of Vygotskian sociocultural theory. The inaugural issue will be published in April 2014.
Visit the journal online at www.equinoxpub.com/LST

Journal of Research Design and Statistics in Linguistics and Communication Science
Edited by Pascual Cantos-Gómez, University of Murcia

Research Design and Statistics in Linguistics and Communication Science is a new, peer-reviewed journal devoted to exploring how quantitative methods and statistical techniques can supplement qualitative analyses in linguistics and communication science. The inaugural issue will be published in June 2014.
Visit the journal online at www.equinoxpub.com/JRDS

Haitian Creole: Structure, Variation, Status, Origin
Albert Valdman

Haitian Creole presents a comprehensive view of the structure and development of Haitian Creole. A signal innovation is the treatment of linguistic variation, as well as the presentation of earlier forms of Haitian Creole. Another major contribution is the discussion of language planning and related issues concerning the use of Haitian Creole in education and its status relative to French, the other officially recognized language of Haiti.
www.equinoxpub.com/books/isbn/9781845533885

On Biology, History and Culture in Human Language: A Critical Overview
Juan-Carlos Moreno and José-Luis Mendívil-Giró

Human language is viewed and studied by some authors as a natural object and by other scholars as a social and cultural object. Actually, human language, as usually observed, manifests itself as a tightly entangled bundle of natural and cultural features. This book proposes several ways to disentangle this complex feature bundle to show that often what seems contradictory is really complementary.
www.equinoxpub.com/books/isbn/9781781790526

Metonymy in Language, Thought and Brain
Bogusław Bierwiczankow

“An insightful and rigorous account of the pervasiveness of metonymy in language and embodied thought. A must not only for scholars interested in metonymy but also for those carrying out research into the relationship between language and cognition.”
Francisco J. Ruiz de Mendoza, University of La Rioja
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Tutorial: Documenting Conversation
Room: Grand Ballroom F
Organizers: Jeff Good (University at Buffalo)
           Olivia Sammons (University of Alberta)

4:00  Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara): The value of good conversation
4:30  Mark Dingemanse (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics): Studying conversation across cultures
5:00  Toshihide Nakayama (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies), Tsuyoshi Ono (University of Alberta): Toward understanding grammar through conversation
5:30  Alexander D. King (University of Aberdeen), Valentina R. Dedyk (University of Aberdeen): Documenting Koryak conversation in the Russian Far East
6:00  Alice Taff (University of Alaska Southeast): Tlingit conversation documentation – A balancing act
6:30  Daisy Rosenblum (University of California, Santa Barbara), Olivia N. Sammons (University of Alberta): Documenting multimodal interaction: Workflows, data management, and archiving

Morphosyntax I
Room: Marquette I/II
Chair: TBA

4:00  Theodore Levin (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Pseudo noun incorporation is M-Merger: Evidence from Balinese
4:30  Meredith Johnson (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Pseudo noun incorporation in Hocak
5:00  Matthew Tucker (New York University): Case and clausal architecture: Evidence from Maltese
5:30  Christine Sheil (University of California, Berkeley): D-Incorporation in the Garifuna verb
6:00  Carolyn Spadine (University of Minnesota): Circumstantial voice and aspect in Malagasy
6:30  Claire Halpert (University of Minnesota), Maria Stolen (University of Minnesota): Fixed aspect in Amharic conditionals

Syntax: Parameters, Variation, and Learnability
Room: Marquette III/IV
Chair: TBA

4:00  Alison Biggs (University of Cambridge): The microparameters of passive variation in Northwest British English
4:30  Byron Ahn (University of California, Los Angeles), Craig Sailor (University of California, Los Angeles): Obligatory gaps in non-finite clauses
5:00  Tohru Noguchi (Ochanomizu University): Reflexive verb constructions in Japanese
5:30  Laurie Zaring (Luther College): On the evolution of embedded V2 in Old French
6:00  Ann Gagliardi (Harvard University), Michael Goncalves (Harvard University), Nina Radkevich (York University), Maria Polinsky (York University): The biabsolutive in Nakh-Dagestanian: Syntax and learnability
6:30  Mark Norris (University of California, Santa Cruz): Estonian will have DP

Spoken Language Processing
Room: Marquette V
Chair: Adam Ussishkin (University of Arizona)

4:00  Christopher Heffner (University of Maryland), William Idsardi (University of Maryland): Limits on phonetic category learning
Thursday Afternoon

**Semantics and Pragmatics**

Room: Marquette VI/VII  
Chair: Lynsey Wolter (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire)

4:00  
Aron Hirsch (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Martin Hackl (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Presupposition projection and incremental processing in disjunction

4:30  
David Medeiros (Carleton College): A weak necessity semantics for morphological imperatives

5:00  
Andrea Beltrama (University of Chicago): Decent, acceptable, mediocre: Mild adjectives as a natural class

5:30  
Erin Zaroukian (Johns Hopkins University), Charles Beller (Johns Hopkins University): The strong and the weak: Evaluation in modal desideratives

6:00  
David Schueler (University of Minnesota), Brian Reese (University of Minnesota): Presuppositions, probabilities, and beliefs

6:30  
Elaine Stranahan (Harvard University): Vacuous and non-vacuous behaviors of the present tense

**Sociophonetics I**

Room: Marquette VIII  
Chair: Linda Lanz (Independent Scholar)

4:00  
Isla Flores-Bayer (Stanford University): Resolving the sh-ch alternation in Chicano English

4:30  
Nathan Severance (Dartmouth College): Toward a sociophonetic differentiation of gender and sex in F0

5:00  
LeAnn Brown (University of Toronto): Phonetic variation and social perception: Rhyme and /s/ COG effects on sex and sexual orientation percepts

5:30  
Thomas Leddy-Cecere (University of Texas at Austin): Dialectal accommodation to morphology and phonology by Sudanese immigrants in Cairo

6:00  
Kyuwon Moon (Stanford University): Indexical meaning of gradient phonetic properties in the perception of an intonational variable

**Multilingualism Effects and Processing**

Room: Marquette IX  
Chair: Janet Randall (Northeastern University)

4:00  
Robert Hoffmeister (Boston University), Sarah Fish (Boston University), Jon Henner (Boston University), Rachel Benedict (Boston University), Patrick Rosenberg (Boston University), Frances Conlin-Luippold (Boston University): Does knowledge of American Sign Language (ASL) vocabulary predict English reading ability for Deaf students?

4:30  
Bethany Kejfalla (University of California, San Diego), Jessica Barlow (San Diego State University): Frequency and complexity differences predict interaction in bilingual phonological acquisition

5:00  
Page Piccinini (University of California, San Diego), Amalia Arvaniti (University of Kent at Canterbury): Accessing cross language categories in exposure to a third language

5:30  
Viola G. Miglio (University of California, Santa Barbara), Stefan Th. Gries (University of California, Santa Barbara): Gustar-type verbs: A comparison between L2 learners' and heritage speakers' judgments of reverse constructions
Thursday Afternoon

6:00 Luiza Newlin-Lukowicz (New York University): Phonetic category formation in language contact: Evidence from Polish-English bilinguals

6:30 Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut), Ronice Müller de Quadros (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina), Deborah Chen Pichler (Gallaudet University), Zoe Fieldsteel (Brown University): Language choice in bimodal bilingual development

Thursday, 2 January
Evening

Welcome
Room: Grand Ballroom Salons A/B/C
Time: 7:15 PM
Ellen Kaisse (University of Washington), President, Linguistic Society of America

Special Video Presentation
Room: Grand Ballroom Salons A/B/C
Time: 7:30 PM

Friday, 3 January
Morning

Symposium: The State of the Art, 1924 and 2014 (Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology) A1a
Room: Grand Ballroom E
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM
Organizers: The LSA 90th Anniversary Committee

9:00 Patricia Keating (University of California, Los Angeles): Phonetics
9:30 Stephen R. Anderson (Yale University): Phonology
10:00 Mark Aronoff (Stony Brook University): Morphology

Symposium: The Locus of Linguistic Variation 8
Room: Grand Ballroom F
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM
Organizers: Laurel MacKenzie (University of Manchester) Meredith Tamminga (University of Pennsylvania)

9:00 Meredith Tamminga (University of Pennsylvania), Laurel MacKenzie (University of Manchester): Elaborating extragrammatical effects on variation
9:30 Jennifer Nycz (Georgetown University): Variable rules or variable inputs? Process-based and representational approaches to variability
10:00 Andries W. Coetzee (University of Michigan): A grammar-delimited variable space

Syntax and Typology 9
Room: Marquette I/II
Chair: Johnathan MacDonald (University of Illinois)

9:00 James Collins (Stanford University): Samoan VSO: New evidence for predicate fronting
9:30 Bryan Rosen (University of Wisconsin-Madison): On the existence of adjectives in Hočąk
10:00 Hyun Kyoung Jung (University of Arizona): On the variation of verb-selecting causative
Friday Morning

Computational Phonology
Room: Marquette III/IV
Chair: Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University)
9:00 Jane Chandlee (University of Delaware): The strict locality of phonological processes
9:30 Brian Buccola (McGill University), Morgan Sonderegger (McGill University): On the expressivity of Optimality Theory vs. rules: An application to opacity
10:00 Gaja Jarosz (Yale University): Stochastic, reward-based learning of hidden structure in phonology

Discourse Analysis
Room: Marquette V
Chair: Livia Polanyi (Stanford University)
9:00 Chris Donlay (University of California, Santa Barbara): Lexically-based tone change in Khatso discourse
9:30 Jenny Lederer (San Francisco State University): 'Anchor Baby': A conceptual explanation of pejoration
10:00 Chase Wesley Raymond (University of California, Los Angeles): 'Moments of contact': When linguistic divergence reaches the interactional surface

Corpus Linguistics
Room: Marquette VI/VII
Chair: D. Terence Langendoen (University of Arizona)
9:00 Gabriel Doyle (University of California, San Diego): Mapping linguistic phenomena on Twitter and other "big data" sources
9:30 Yam-Leung Cheung (Chinese University of Hong Kong), Longtu Zhang (Chinese University of Hong Kong): Inflectional/periphrastic alternation of English comparatives in coordination
10:00 Joseph Bauman (Pennsylvania State University): From possession to obligation: Semantic and structural changes in the grammaticalization of a new modal

(Non-) Arbitrariness
Room: Marquette VIII
Chair: Andy Martin (University of California, Los Angeles)
9:00 So-One Hwang (University of California, San Diego), Ryan Lepic (University of California, San Diego), Sharon Seegers (University of California, San Diego), Carol Padden (University of California, San Diego): Tools for language: Patterned iconicity in sign language nouns and verbs
9:30 Hannah Haynie (Yale University), Claire Bowern (Yale University), Hannah LaPalombara (Yale University): Is sound symbolism universal?
10:00 Jennifer Culbertson (George Mason University), Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University): Rapid learning of semantic noun classification in an artificial grammar

Variation and Social Attitudes
Room: Marquette IX
Chair: James Stanford (Dartmouth College)
9:00 Megan L. Risdal (North Carolina State University), Erica J. Benson (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire): The individual as a source of variation in language attitudes
9:30 Michael Shepherd (California State University, Fresno), Alexa Cohen (University of Southern California): Readers’ perceptions of dialect-speaking characters in literature: A matched-guise study
10:00 Anastasia Nylund (Virginia Tech): Social variation and linguistic security in a diverse African American community
Friday Morning Plenary Poster Session

Room: Grand Ballroom Foyer
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Note: Assigned poster board number (see diagram on p. 6) is found in parentheses after each poster’s title

Jill Thorson (Brown University), Laura Kertz (Brown University), James L. Morgan (Brown University): How information structure and intonation guide toddler attention in discourse (1)

Tania Ionin (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Elaine Grozza (University of São Paulo), Helade Santos (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Silvana Montrul (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Acquisition of Brazilian Portuguese as a third language by speakers of English and Spanish (2)

 Özge Gurcanlı (Rice University), Genevieve Tarlton (Rice University), Hanru Ding (Rice University): Children know that symmetrical verbs are a heterogeneous category (3)

Angela Xiaoxue He (University of Maryland), Alexis Wellwood (University of Maryland), Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland), Alexander Williams (University of Maryland): Assessing event perception in adults and prelinguistic children: A prelude to syntactic bootstrapping (4)

Christina Kim (University of Chicago), Ming Xiang (University of Chicago), Chris Kennedy (University of Chicago): Shiftability and goal-dependence in gradable adjectives (5)

Jayden Ziegler (New York University), Dunja Veselinovic (New York University): 'Most' set-building is heterogeneous: A relook at verification strategies (6)

Miki Obata (Tokyo University of Science): On the nature of root and adjunct clauses (7)

Amanda Payne (University of Delaware), Justin Rill (University of Delaware): Compound ellipsis: A case study in gradient markedness (8)

Jenny S. Lee (Harvard University): Constructed dual in Hopi: A cyclic insertion approach (9)

Lauren Colom (University of South Carolina), Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina): The role of form and meaning in licensing contraction: The case of -ing + to - na (10)

Ming Xiang (University of Chicago), Julian Grove (University of Chicago), Jason Merchant (University of Chicago), Genna Vegh (University of Chicago), Stefan Bartelli (University of Chicago), Katrina Vradelis (University of Chicago): Ellipsis sites induce syntactic priming effects (11)

Noureddine Elouazziz (Simon Fraser University): Verbless sentences and the licensing of parenthetical verb phrases in Moroccan Arabic (12)

Iain Giblin (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Sam Steddy (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Disambiguating the scope of in-situ wh-phrases with Telugu prosody (13)

Teresa Galloway (Cornell University): The syntax of externally headed relative clauses in American Sign Language: Raise before raising (14)

Laura Siebecker (Georgetown University), Ruth Kramer (Georgetown University): A new approach to elicit doubling in Basque (15)

Katie Van Luven (Carleton University), Ida Toivonen (Carleton University): The argumenthood status of directional PPs (16)

Ora Matushansky (Utrecht University), E.G. Raux (Utrecht University): Some indefinites are degrees (17)

Timothy Dozat (Stanford University): Intervening adverbs and the that-trace effect (18)

Byron Ahn (University of California, Los Angeles): The syntax of phrasal stress "exceptions" (19)

Natalia Silveira (Stanford University): Brazilian Portuguese inflected infinitives in apparent control complements (20)

Bronwyn Bjorkman (University of Toronto): Multiple Agrees: Towards a non-unified theory of feature valuation (21)

Jozina Vander Klok (University of British Columbia): Yes-no question and fieldwork strategies: A case study on Paciran Javanese (22)

Carlos de Cuba (University of Calgary), Jonathan E. MacDonald (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Truncation in the Spanish left-periphery: Fragment answers and recompementation (23)

Poppy Slocum (Stony Brook University): The syntax and interpretation of address and allocutivity (24)


Janet Randall (Northeastern University), Lucas Graf (Northeastern University): Linguistics meets "legalese": Syntax, semantics, and jury instruction reform (26)

Christopher Graham (University of California, Davis): Non-rigid OV languages as languages in flux: Evidence of contact-induced change from OV to VO (27)

Kenji Oda (University of Toronto): On putative adjective fronting in Irish (28)
Carlos de Cuba (University of Calgary): On the claim that noun complements are relative clauses (29)
Benjamin Slade (University of Utah): Overstanding Iden: special features of Rastafari English morphology (30)
William Salmon (University of Minnesota at Duluth), Jennifer Carolina Gómez Menjívar (University of Minnesota at Duluth): Language attitudes and varieties of Kriol in Belize City and Punta Gorda (31)
Natalia Knoblock (Saginaw Valley State University): Dialect as a marker of political orientation (32)
Judit Kroo (Stanford University): Use of first person pronouns and address markers among Japanese sooshokukeidanshi ‘Vegetarian Men’ (33)
Livia Polanyi (Stanford University), Katherine Hilton (Stanford University): A formal account of step-wise discourse topic construction (34)
Radoslava Trnava (Simon Fraser University), Maite Taboada (Simon Fraser University): Discourse structure and attitudinal valence of opinion words in sentiment extraction (35)
Meredith Tamminga (University of Pennsylvania): An integrated quantitative approach to the phonology and morphology of ING (36)
Sharese King (Stanford University), Meghan Sumner (Stanford University): Voices and variants: Effects of voice and ethnic dialect on the perception of words with different phonological variants (37)
Constantine Lignos (University of Pennsylvania), Laurel MacKenzie (University of Manchester): Examining extragrammatical effects on English auxiliary contraction (38)
Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina), Paul Reed (University of South Carolina): The syntax of double modals from a corpus and experimental perspective (39)
Raina Heaton (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa): An argument for active agreement in Tunica (40)
Hope Morgan (University of California, San Diego): The emergence of syntax in Kenyan Sign Language: Constituent order and space (41) (Student Abstract Award winner)
F. Robson Albuquerque (Free University Berlin): Multi-dimensional evidence of the development of y’know in American English: A case of grammaticalization or pragmatization? (42)
Rory Turnbull (The Ohio State University), Rachel Burdin (The Ohio State University), David M Howcroft (The Ohio State University), Cynthia Johnson (The Ohio State University): Information theoretic historical morphology: A case study of High German adjectives (43)
Malgorzata Cavar (Eastern Michigan University), Damir Cavar (Eastern Michigan University), Sara Couture (Eastern Michigan University), Uliana Kazagasheva (Eastern Michigan University), Eric Benzschawel (Indiana University Bloomington): Online visualization of research in historical linguistics (44)
Christina Skelton (University of California, Los Angeles): Character weighting in phylogenetic reconstruction of the ancient Greek dialects (45)
Ruth Rouvier (Smithsonian Institution): Recovering Voices at the Smithsonian: Communities + collections + research (46)
Jefferson Barlew (The Ohio State University), Katie Carmichael (The Ohio State University), Julia McGory (The Ohio State University), Deborah Morton (The Ohio State University), Mike Phelan (The Ohio State University), Kodi Weatherholtz (The Ohio State University): Bringing linguistic inquiry to high schoolers: A report from the SLIYS program (47)
Masoud Jash (Stanford University), Philip Crone (Stanford University): The causative alternation and types of causation: An experimental investigation (48)
Osamu Sawada (Mie University): The concept of degree in discourse structure: The case of noteworthy comparison (49)
Erin Zaroukian (Johns Hopkins University): Unified by degrees (50)
Alexis Wellwood (University of Maryland): Decomposing gradable adjectives and introducing degrees (51)
Kyle Rawlins (Johns Hopkins University): IPython Lambda Notebook: A system for digital fragments in semantics (52)
Ana Arregui (University of Ottawa), Maria Luisa Rivero (University of Ottawa), Andres Salanova (University of Ottawa): Aspect and tense in evidentials (53)
Deborah Morton (The Ohio State University): Expanding the notion of a tenseless language: Data from Anii (54)
Natâlia Brambatti Guzzo (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul): Prosodic dependence and recursion in Brazilian Portuguese (55)
Alesksander Glówka (University of Oxford): Prosodic variation in Polish NPs: evidence against recursion below the phonological phrase (56)
Juliet Stanton (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): A cyclic factorial typology of Pama-Nyungan stress (57)
Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino): The stability of word stress across Mixean languages (58)
James Gruber (Georgetown University), Hiram Ring (Nanyang Technological University): Intrusive vowels in Pnar: There and not there (59)
Jonathan Keane (University of Chicago), Diane Brentari (University of Chicago), Jason Riggle (University of Chicago): The timing of ASL fingerspelling (60)
Sameer ud Dowla Khan (Reed College): Consonant confusability and similarity avoidance patterns (61)
Jessamyn Schertz (University of Arizona), Natasha Warner (University of Arizona), Andrew Lotto (University of Arizona), Taehong Cho (Hanyang University): Phonetic cue weighting strategies in a non-native language: Individual variability and plasticity (62)
Meghan Sumner (Stanford University), Annette D’Onofrio (Stanford University), Kevin McGowan (Stanford University), Jeremy Calder (Stanford University), Teresa Pratt (Stanford University): Weighting of signal-based and knowledge-based processing differs for careful and casual speech (63)
David Mortensen (University of Pittsburgh): Learning phonological ordering generalizations for Hmong elaborate expressions (64)
Claire Bowern (Yale University), Amalia Skilton (Yale University), Hannah Haynie (Yale University): Lexical stability and kinship patterns in Australian languages (65)
Brian Jose (University of Glasgow), Jane Stuart-Smith (University of Glasgow): Methodological issues in a real-time study of Glaswegian vowels: Automation and comparability (66)
Roey Gafter (Stanford University): The folk perception and phonetic reality of /h/ evaluation in Israeli Hebrew (67)
Amelia Tseng (Georgetown University): Language contact, dialect development, and social ideology: Latino /æ/ variation in Washington, D.C. (68)
Uri Horesh (Northwestern University): Contact-induced change in Jaffa Palestinian Arabic: The case of (ʕ) (69)
Lindsey Quinn-Wriedt (University of Iowa), Bob McMurray (University of Iowa): Acoustic confirmation of Maasai vowel harmony (70)
Matthew Faytak (University of California, Berkeley): Chain shifts, strident vowels, and expanded vowel spaces (71) (Student Abstract Award winner)
William Bennett (Rhodes University): When consonant harmony doesn’t look like agreement: Nasal dependencies in Obolo (72)

Friday, 3 January
Afternoon

Invited Plenary Address

Room: Grand Ballroom Salons A/B/C
Time: 12:45 – 1:45 PM
Introducer: Carol Padden (University of California, San Diego)

Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago)
From homesign to sign language: Creating language in the manual modality

Symposium: The State of the Art, 1924 and 2014: (Syntax; Semantics; Language, Behavior, and Cognition; Language and the Brain; Applied Linguistics)
Room: Grand Ballroom E
Organizers: LSA 90th Anniversary Committee

2:00 D. Terence Langendoen (University of Arizona): Syntax
2:30 Barbara Partee (University of Massachusetts): Semantics/Pragmatics
3:00 Thomas Bever (University of Arizona): Language, behavior, and cognition
3:30 Break
4:00 Lise Menn (University of Colorado), Matthew Goldrick (Northwestern University): Language and the brain
4:30 Elaine Tarone University of Minnesota): Applied linguistics
Symposium: Taking Linguistics Beyond Linguistics Departments and Programs

Room: Grand Ballroom F
Organizers: Michal Temkin Martinez (Boise State University)
Julie Roberts (University of Vermont)
William Salmon (University of Minnesota Duluth)
Kathy Sands (Biola University)

Sponsor: LSA Committee on Linguistics in Higher Education (LiHE)

2:00 Introduction
2:03 Lynn Burley (University of Central Arkansas): Linguistic weeds popping up everywhere
2:11 Julie Roberts (University of Vermont): Transitioning from serving others’ students to serving our own
2:19 Sharon Klein (California State University, Northridge): Weaving linguistics into a range of fabrics
2:27 Gail Shuck (Boise State University): Language in human life: A GE course targeting English Language Learners
2:35 Tineke Scholten (California State University, Northridge): Language and the law
2:43 Kathy L. Sands (Biola University): Linguistics for language teaching majors
2:51 Julie S. Amberg (York College of Pennsylvania), Deborah J. Vause (York College of Pennsylvania): Teaching to the teachers: Secondary education English students in the introductory linguistics course
2:59 Jean Ann (State University of New York at Oswego), Bruce Long Peng (State University of New York at Oswego): Linguistics and TESOL at SUNY Oswego
3:07 David Bowie (University of Alaska Anchorage), Clare Dannenberg (University of Alaska Anchorage): Linguistic advocacy as a bridge between disciplines
3:15 Discussion

3:30 90-minute poster session. Presenters will be stationed at posters to answer questions

Julie S. Amberg (York College of Pennsylvania), Deborah J. Vause (York College of Pennsylvania): Secondary education students in Introduction to Linguistics
Jean Ann (State University of New York at Oswego), Bruce Long Peng (State University of New York at Oswego): Linguistics and language teaching
Lynn Burley (University of Central Arkansas): First year seminar: Language, culture, and society
Sharon Klein (California State University, Northridge): Literacy and linguistics
Janie Rees-Miller (Marietta College): Language, gender, and culture
Julie Roberts (University of Vermont): Phonetics for speech language pathology majors
Kathy Sands (Biola University): Linguistics for language teaching majors
Tineke Scholten (California State University, Northridge): Language and the law
Gail Shuck (Boise State University): Language in human life: GE for ELL students
Michal Temkin Martinez (Boise State University): Linguistics for educators

DPS Semantics

Room: Marquette I/II
Chair: Ora Matushansky (University of Utrecht)

2:00 Todor Koev (Rutgers University): Shifted appositives and shifted indexical pronouns: Who said it?
2:30 Lynsey Wolter (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire): Demonstratives, (in)direct reference, and grammaticalization
3:00 Elizabeth Coppock (University of Göteborg), Elisabet Engdahl (University of Göteborg): Definiteness mismatches in Swedish
3:30 Michael Erlewine (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Association with traces and the copy theory of movement
4:00 Alexandra Simonenko (McGill University): Semantics of the DP wh-island
4:30 Alex Djalali (Stanford University): Quantifiers in comparative constructions of a variety of types
Syntax-Semantics Interface
Room: Marquette III/IV
Chair: Chris Kennedy (University of Chicago)

2:00 Jonathan MacDonald (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Christopher Eager (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): On the ungrammatical impersonal se lo sequence in Spanish
2:30 Ivona Kucerova (McMaster University), Rachael Hardy (McMaster University): Two scrambling strategies in German: Evidence from PPs
3:00 Bonnie Krejci (Stanford University): What is raining? English weather it revisited
3:30 Allison Germain (University of Washington): Result states and the argument structure of Russian adversity impersonals
4:00 Jeffrey Punske (Kutztown University of Pennsylvania), Megan Schildmier Stone (University of Arizona): Idiomatic expressions, passivization, and gerundization

Crosslinguistic Semantics
Room: Marquette V
Chair: Ana Arregui (University of Ottawa)

2:00 Yekaterina Grover (University of Arizona): Resultative component of RVC and aspect marker LE in expressing resultant state in learners’ Mandarin interlanguage
2:30 Sylvia Reed (Wheaton College): Predication with 'ann' as repair in Scottish Gaelic
3:00 Stephanie Farmer (University of California, Berkeley): Two semantic sources for plural: Evidence from Máññi, a Western Tukanoan language
3:30 Jefferson Barlew (The Ohio State University), Murat Yasavul (The Ohio State University), Emily Clem (The Ohio State University): Exploring nominal reference in the field: Diagnostics plus results from Bulu
4:00 Chris LaTerza (University of Maryland), Ruth Kramer (Georgetown University), K. Morgan Rood (Georgetown University), Dustin Chacón (University of Maryland), JJ Johnson (Gaston Berger University of Saint-Louis): Plural shifted indexicals are plural: Evidence from Amharic
4:30 Yangsook Park (University of Massachusetts at Amherst): Different monsters for person and adverbial indexicals in Korean

Position and Weight in Phonology
Room: Marquette VI/VII
Chair: Emily Elfner (McGill University)

2:00 Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University), Ho-Hsin Huang (Michigan State University), Rose Merrill (Michigan State University): O ambisyllabicity, where art thou?
2:30 Emily Gasser (Yale University): Stress shift and prosodic structure in Wamesa
3:00 Brian Smith (University of Massachusetts at Amherst): Rhythmic conditioning of -i(licious) in English
3:30 Hannah Sande (University of California, Berkeley), Andrew Hedding (University of Minnesota): Geminates and weight in Amharic
4:00 Aaron Kaplan (University of Utah), Miranda Bucklin McCarvel (University of Utah): Positional faithfulness in harmonic grammar
4:30 Florian Lionnet (University of California, Berkeley): Doubly triggered harmony as subphonemic agreement-by-correspondence

The Psycholinguistics of Suprasegmentals
Room: Marquette VIII
Chair: Sameer ud Dowla Khan (Reed College)

2:00 Jennifer A. Alexander (Simon Fraser University), Daniel M. Kiefer (Northwestern University), Yue Wang (Simon Fraser University): The perceptual assimilation model and cross-language classification of lexical-tone
Friday Afternoon

2:30 Seth Wiener (The Ohio State University), Rory Turnbull (The Ohio State University): Constraints of tones, vowels and consonants on lexical selection in Mandarin Chinese

3:00 Arumina Choudhury (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California): Role of prosody in expressing focus types: Comparing f0 in Hindi and Bangla

3:30 Vsevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon), Paul Olejarczuk (University of Oregon), Melissa Redford (University of Oregon): Age and category breadth in the perceptual learning of intonation contours

4:00 Seung Kyung Kim (Stanford University), Meghan Sumner (Stanford University): The effects of emotional prosody on word recognition

4:30 Linda Lanz (Independent Scholar): Inupiaq speech rhythm in spontaneous speech

Borrowing and Contact
Room: Marquette IX
Chair: Lyle Campbell (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

2:00 Chundra Cathcart (University of California, Berkeley): Geography and contact-induced variation in West Iranian

2:30 Matthew Zisk (Yamagata University): Motives for semantic borrowing and calquing from Old Chinese into Japanese

3:00 Hannah Haynie (Yale University): Assessing areality in structural features: A lesson from cultural evolution

3:30 Kateryna Kent (University of Minnesota): Methodological problems in classifying contact outcomes of closely-related languages: Case studies of Surzhyk and Trasjanka in Eastern Europe

4:00 Jon Forrest (North Carolina State University): Individual reflections of a changing community: Dialect contact and individual constraints on (ING) in Raleigh, NC

4:30 Cara Shousterman (New York University): ‘I come from where you come from’: Investigating dialect contact in NYC's East Harlem

Friday, 3 January
Evening

LSA Business Meeting and Induction of 2014 Class of LSA Fellows
Room: Grand Ballroom F
Chair: Ellen Kaisse (University of Washington), President, Linguistic Society of America
Time: 6:30 – 7:30 PM

LSA 90th Birthday Party
Room: Conrad B/C
Time: 8:00 – 9:00 PM

Join your colleagues for complimentary punch and cake, and a cash bar, to celebrate the 90th anniversary of the founding of the Society. See a specially commissioned audiovisual presentation.

Graduate Student Panel: What Can You Do With a Linguistics Degree?
Room: Grand Ballroom F
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Student Mixer
Location: The News Room, 990 Nicollet Mall
Time: 10:00 PM – 12:00 AM
Rules for Motions and Resolutions (LSA Business Meeting)

The rules for motions and resolutions were prepared by William J. Gedney and Ilse Lehiste and approved by the Executive Committee at its June, 1973 meeting and updated in November 2008. The procedure for proposing an LSA Resolution was changed in 2010, such that resolutions may be proposed at any time and will be submitted to the entire membership for an electronic vote, not voted on only by members present at the Business Meeting. The new procedure is included here for reference.

1. Definitions

A motion is any proposition calling for action whether by an officer of the Society, the Executive Committee or the membership.

An LSA Resolution expresses the sense of the Linguistic Society of America on some matter of public importance. In general, LSA Resolutions relate to topics on which linguists have some relevant professional expertise.

2. Procedure Regarding Motions

2a. Motions are in order only at the duly constituted annual business meeting. Voting is restricted to members of the Society. Motions may be initiated by the Executive Committee or from the floor.

2b. Motions initiated by the Executive Committee require for their passage a majority vote of the members voting at the meeting.

2c. Motions initiated from the floor, if they receive affirmative vote of a majority of members voting at the meeting, are then to be submitted by the Executive Committee to an electronic ballot of the membership of the Society on the LSA website, no later than 90 days following such vote. Passage requires: a) a majority of those voting, and b) that the total of those voting in favor must be at least 2.5% of the individual membership.

2d. If a member wishes to introduce a motion, but prefers to avoid the delay involved in 2c above, the motion may be submitted in advance to the Executive Committee (before their regular meeting preceding the business meeting at which the motion is to be introduced) with a request that the Executive Committee by majority vote of the Committee approve the introduction of the motion at the business meeting as a motion initiated by the Executive Committee (see 2b above).

3. Procedure Regarding Resolutions

Any LSA member or committee may propose a resolution at any time. A proposed resolution should be submitted in electronic or written form to the LSA Secretary-Treasurer, whose e-mail and postal addresses are available from the LSA Secretariat on request. Resolutions should not exceed 500 words in length. If an LSA committee has proposed or endorsed the resolution, that should be stated at the time of submission.

Immediately upon receipt of a proposed resolution, the Secretary-Treasurer will forward it to the LSA Executive Committee for consideration. The Executive Committee may, by majority vote, approve or reject the resolution as submitted, or return it to the proposer with recommendations for revision and resubmission.

When the Executive Committee approves a proposed resolution, the Secretariat will submit it to the entire membership of the LSA for an electronic vote, as soon as practicable. The voting procedure will operate through the LSA web site, in a manner similar to the annual voting for election of officers. The Secretariat will notify all members by electronic mail when a new resolution has been posted for voting on. The voting period will last for three weeks.

At the conclusion of the voting period, if a majority of the votes have been cast in favor of the proposed resolution, it will become an official LSA Resolution. The Secretariat will post it on the LSA web site, with the date of enactment, and will publicize it through appropriate media.
SECRETARY-TREASURER’S REPORT
Patrick Farrell, January 2014

Budget and Finance
The LSA’s financial position continues to be strong. For the Fiscal Year 2013, which ended on September 30, 2013, our operating budget shows a surplus of just under $16,000, in spite of the fact that expenses for website maintenance, liability insurance, and committees exceeded budgeted amounts and revenue from membership dues, meetings, and advertising was somewhat less than anticipated. Our current operating budget, for Fiscal Year 2014, projects a similar surplus, even though it includes increased allocations for the expanding publications program and the associated addition of content to the LSA website and to Project Muse.

The Society’s investment portfolio performed well during the year. Even though there were withdrawals of just over $38,000 for Institute expenses, its total value grew by nearly $93,000 between September 30, 2012 and the same day in 2013, on which it was $1,104,842.

The LSA’s budget documents and financial statements are available for inspection by any member. If you wish to see them, contact the Secretariat.

Membership
The trend of declining memberships over the past five years or so appears to be slowing somewhat, as the total number of individual memberships on October 1, 2013 was 3,762, which is about the same as on November 16, 2012, when the total was 3,767. However, as 2013 is an Institute year, what happened was that the predictable rise in student memberships (from 1,200 to 1,378) barely counterbalanced a decrease from 1,865 to 1,744 in regular memberships.

As expected, due to decreasing interest in print-edition journals and increasing interest in such online repositories of journal content as Project MUSE and JSTOR, revenue from institutional memberships declined by a little over $25,000 in the past year. Unfortunately but understandably, although royalty income saw another annual increase, the fee-generating and revenue-sharing mechanisms of Project MUSE and JSTOR are not sufficiently generous as to make up for the effects of declining institutional subscriptions. Total revenue from royalties, sales, and reprint permissions rose from $142,263 for fiscal year 2012 to $143,565 for fiscal year 2013.

Election results
Online voting was open to all LSA members from September 1 to November 2, 2013. The votes cast resulted in the election of John R. Rickford (Stanford University) as Vice-President/President-elect and Edwin Battistella (Southern Oregon University) and Heidi Harley (University of Arizona) as members at-large of the Executive Committee for three-year terms.

In Memoriam
Regrettably, the following LSA members have passed away:

John Gumperz, March 29, 2013  
Earl W. Stevick, August 13, 2013  
Charles Kreidler, April 29, 2013  
Calvert Watkins, March 20, 2013  
Ivan Sag, September 10, 2013  
Ward Goodenough, June 9, 2013  
Kenneth Stevens, August 19, 2013  
Jacqueline Schachter, October 22, 2011
Program Committee Report, 2014 Annual Meeting
Andrew Nevins

This year, the Program Committee (PC) oversaw the evaluation and selection of the abstracts submitted to the Annual Meeting. We received a total of 525 submissions. Submitters indicated a mandatory first choice and optional second choice of format (poster or 20-minute paper). The breakdown of submissions for this year appears in Table 1, with totals from recent years included for comparison.

Table 1: Poster and paper submission and acceptance 2002-2014
(15-min. and 30-min paper categories for years 2002-2005 are collapsed.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Posters subm</th>
<th>acc</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Papers subm</th>
<th>acc</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Total subm</th>
<th>acc</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>42.5%</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>55.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>61.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>56.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>55.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Anaheim</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Albuquerque</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 This number is the sum of the ‘poster’ submissions and the ‘20-min OR poster’ submissions that were not accepted as 20-min papers.
2 This number combines the total number ‘20-min’ and ‘20-min OR poster’ submissions.

Note that, since 2013, we have added two plenary poster sessions with roughly 75 posters each, thereby nearly doubling the number of posters from 2012 and prior years, and increasing the overall number of presenters at the Annual Meeting from 302 to 336.

Abstracts were evaluated by members of the PC and by a panel of 165 outside experts covering a range of subfields. All non-student members of the LSA were invited to volunteer to review, the fourth year we have had an all-volunteer reviewing team. All abstracts received at least 3 ratings each, up to a high of 8 ratings for one abstract. The median number of ratings per abstract was 5; the average number of ratings per abstract was also about 5. External reviewers were asked to rate no more than 20 abstracts; members of the Program Committee each rated between 60 and 220 abstracts.

As in previous years, the proportion of (self-identified) subfields for submitted papers to subfields for accepted papers were essentially equivalent, with the major subfields including syntax (112 submitted abstracts), phonology (76), sociolinguistics (61), semantics (49), phonetics (32), psycholinguistics (40), morphology (22), language acquisition (30), historical linguistics (22), pragmatics (18), discourse analysis (11), and typology (10).

Individual abstracts in an Organized Session (OS) proposal were evaluated on their own merit, in an effort to ensure the quality of Organized Sessions in Annual Meetings. In May and June the PC evaluated 11 OS proposals that were submitted for consideration, with each proposal being reviewed by four members of the PC. After compiling the reviews, 8 OS proposals were accepted for inclusion in the 2014 Annual Meeting. The content of the OSs varies widely, but inclusion was based in part on their appeal to a large segment of the LSA membership. A special 90th Anniversary Symposium rounded out the organized sessions.

The PC invited Susan Goldin-Meadow and Richard K. Larson to present plenary lectures at the Annual Meeting. Ellen Kaisse will deliver the Presidential Address.

During review, the PC and external reviewers identified a number of potentially newsworthy abstracts, which could later be publicized in the media materials for the Annual Meeting.

Table 2: Members of the 2013 Program Committee (with years of service)
Changes
This past year was a time of great change at the journal. Stanley Dubinsky began in the capacity of Executive Editor. Karlos Arregi, Megan Crowhurst, William Davies, Karen Emmory, and Natasha Warner joined as Associate Editors. Associate Editors Lisa Matthewson, Adam Albright, Kie Zuraw, Jürgen Bohnemeyer, and Heidi Harley completed their terms.

The journal established new online-only sections: “Language and Public Policy,” “Historical Syntax,” “Teaching Linguistics,” and “Phonological Analysis.” New Associate Editors for these sections are: Caitlin Light, Ian Roberts, George Walkden; Anne H. Charity Hudley and Kazuko Hiramatsu; John Baugh and Donna Christian; and Eric Bakovic, Gene Buckley, and Matthew Gordon. One new section, “Perspectives,” is underway.

Volume 89 of *Language* for the year 2013 consists of four issues comprising 994 pages. The volume contains 22 articles, two short reports and 36 book reviews.

Papers submitted in 2013
173 new submissions were received between November 15 of 2012 and November 15 of 2013. Of these, 20 were submitted to one of the new online sections of *Language*, 153 to the print journal; 120 manuscripts were submitted to *Language* during the same period last year.

Decisions
Online-only sections: Six papers were accepted; 5 were rejected and one revision was invited. The others remain under review. Average time to decision was 10 weeks.

Print Journal: 165 papers were acted on between November 15, 2012 and November 15, 2013. 35 papers were accepted, 7 were accepted with minor revisions, 34 were returned for revision, and 89 were rejected. Acceptance rate is about 21 percent. The average time to decision was 21 weeks. This is a 9-week reduction over the previous year.

Many thanks to Associate Editors: Karlos Arregi, Claire Bowern, Megan Crowhurst, William Davies, Karen Emmorey, Elsi Kaiser, Jim McCloskey, Shana Poplack, Natasha Warner, and the online-only section editors introduced above. Hope Dawson’s editorial work remains a pillar of quality and consistency. My thanks to Audra Starcheus, who has reduced her workload for the LSA after many years of quality copyediting and proofreading. Journal Assistant Kerrie Merz continues her top-quality work and has taken on an increased workload with the changes. The active support of Executive Director Alyson Reed, Secretary-Treasurer Patrick Farrell, Publications Advisor David Lightfoot, and the Executive Committee has been essential in the journal’s development.

Agenda for 2014. The coming year will be preoccupied with three main agendas. First, to further reduce time to decision, building on this year’s experience. Second, to solidify and possibly expand the presence of the online-only sections, and to situate the current print journal and the new sections in the context of the LSA’s overall publishing program. Finally, we will move in the direction of recasting *Language* as an electronic journal by making incremental changes.
A new journal of the LSA
Since January 1, 2013, Semantics & Pragmatics, formerly one of the "co-journals" of eLanguage, has been an official LSA publication. S&P is an open access, electronic journal with high editorial standards. It is now considered one of the leading journals in its area.

Editorial staff
The founding co-editors, David Beaver and Kai von Fintel, are joined on the editorial team by associate editors Josh Dever, Paul Elbourne, Michael Franke, Anthony S. Gillies, Magdalena Kaufmann, Louise McNally, Kjell Johan Sæbø, Katrin Schulz, and Judith Tonhauser.

Volume 6 (2013)
As of November 22, 2013, S&P has published 8 main articles and 2 shorter articles ("Squibs, Remarks, and Replies"). The total number of pages is 422.

We have 7 articles in various stages of production (4 of which were originally submitted before this year), so Volume 6 will probably contain more articles before we move on to Volume 7 (2014).

Submission stats
In the 365 days from November 23, 2012 to November 22, 2013, we received 66 submissions. 12 of those are still under review. Of the 54 submissions that have been decided on, 46 were rejected, 1 is under revise & resubmit, and 7 were accepted. The acceptance rate is thus 13%. 7 decisions were desk decisions (6 rejects, 1 accept of a solicited submission).

Our average time to a first decision is 70 days. This falls short of our goal of 60 days. The reasons are two-fold: (i) we continue to struggle with the pervasive culture of tardiness in the discipline, (ii) the editorial team has exceedingly high standards for editorial feedback, so even after the reviews are in, decisions take quite a bit of time to craft. The first factor is one which we will continue to try to change.

Readership
Since inception, the PDFs of S&P articles have been downloaded 135,514 times. Each article has been downloaded an average 3,011 times. Our most downloaded article has been downloaded 15,014 times. The website has 1,885 registered users (registration is not required for accessing articles).

Advisory board:
A new S&P advisory board has been formed, as agreed with the LSA Executive Committee. The EC approved a list of five board members who we nominated, and since that time all five have accepted their positions.

As agreed with the EC, the terms of the board members are staggered, so that two board members who served on the previous board now have three year terms, while the other three board members have been appointed to five year terms.

Chris Barker: 5 year term
Irene Heim: 3 year term
Angelika Kratzer: 3 year term
Rick Nouwen: 5 year term
Ede Zimmerman: 5 year term
Despite a transitional situation, eLanguage has continued to publish.

The “Journal of Mesoamerican Language” has been discontinued. The journal “Experimental Linguistics” has not materialized. The other journals have published at a rate to be predicted for the initial 5 or so years in an innovative situation in true Open Access in our field. Some more so, like “Discourse and Dialogue”, some less so. It is to be regretted that two journals, “Discourse and Dialogue” and “Linguistic Issues in Language Technology”, despite their obvious success, will no longer be associated with eLanguage or Language.

The other types of content have continued publishing at the usual rate, with the new BLS volumes being brought pretty close up to the time of the conference. The last issue was promised for end of this year and has not been submitted to us at the time of writing this report. 103 book notices were published.

As evidenced by the PIWIK report monitoring the web traffic, eLanguage has now built a very strong basis of worldwide popularity. In terms of continents, the North American comes first, followed by Europa and Asia, but in terms of countries, the US is now followed by China, with Germany third.

It is to be hoped that the popularity of eLanguage will be inherited by the new structure.
Report on the 2013 Linguistic Institute
Robin Queen and Andries Coetzee

The 2013 Linguistic Institute took place June 24-July 19, 2013 at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. Early funding from the Linguistic Society of America helped underwrite the planning and implementation of the Institute, student fellowships and named professorships. Additional funding from University of Michigan sources further helped with implementation. The rest of the costs of the Institute were covered by participant tuition and external sponsorships from the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics, the American Dialect Society, and the Dictionary Society of North America.

The theme of the 2013 Linguistic Institute was Universality and Variability. Courses focused on skills and methods of data management and linguistic analysis, introductions to many of the field’s subdisciplines, and specialized courses that reflected on the Institute theme. We had a particularly robust set of courses in language documentation, language contact and bilingualism. We had courses taught by faculty from many of our sister disciplines, notably psychology, anthropology, computer science and English Language Studies.

As have some recent Institutes (Stanford and MIT), we ran our courses independently of official university credit due to the tuition costs for such credit. This had both costs and benefits as detailed in the Program section below. Overall, we believe that the benefits outweighed the costs as we had both more control and more flexibility with a variety of relevant details concerning classrooms, tuition, and registration.

The 2013 Institute welcomed 83 faculty and 515 participants, a third of whom were international. These included 51 local interns, students from the University of Michigan, Wayne State University, Eastern Michigan University and Michigan State University who traded staffing the Institute for tuition. We did not distinguish different types of participants; however, using birth year as a proxy for that, roughly 70% of the participants were graduate students, 20% were post-graduate degree ("affiliates") and 10% were undergraduates.

In addition to our intern team of 51, the Institute staff consisted of two faculty Co-Directors, an Administrative Director, a graphic designer and three student RAs, one of whom worked fulltime for three semesters (Fall 2012, Winter 2013, Summer 2013); one of whom worked full-time for two semesters (Summer 2012 and Summer 2013); and one of whom, a recently graduated undergraduate major, was paid hourly for 40+ hours a week from April 2013-August 2013.

The curriculum was composed of 67 courses, which can be found here: http://lsa2013.lsa.umich.edu/courses-and-events/courses/. Classes were held for 110 minutes per session twice a week for a total of eight sessions, meeting on either a Monday-Wednesday or Tuesday-Thursday schedule. Fridays were reserved as class-free days for workshops and other activities. Classes were taught by 83 instructors (12 coming from outside the US and 15 from the University of Michigan). Institute Professors included: Collitz Professor Lyle Campbell, University of Hawaii Manoa; Edward Sapir Professor Janet Pierrehumbert, Northwestern University, and Ken Hale Professor Keren Rice, University of Toronto. Each gave a traditional evening plenary lecture as well as taught a course.

Campbell spoke on ‘Historical Linguistics and Language Documentation.’ Pierrehumbert gave a lecture entitled ‘Lexical Variability,’ and Rice spoke on ‘Fieldwork and Community: Aspects of Variation and Change.’ Two Forum Lecturers presented an evening plenary lecture. Anne Charity Hudley, College of William and Mary, gave a lecture on linguistics in the public sphere entitled ‘Linguistics & Community Engagement: Keeping It Real.’ Noam Chomsky, MIT, spoke on ‘What is Language and Why does it Matter.’ In addition, Daniel Everett, Bentley University, gave a monolingual fieldwork demonstration with a speaker of Hmong. The Institute hosted three Wednesday Pizza and a Film events. The films that were shown included “If these Knishes Could Talk: The Story of the New York Accent,” “The Grammar of Happiness,” and the double feature “Being Myself” and “Speaking in Tongues.” “The Grammar of Happiness” included a question and answer session with Dan Everett, whom the film is about.

The Institute offered 17 co-located workshops, all of which were one- or two-day events, and three evening professional-preparation workshops run by COSIAC. There were several impromptu workshops on topics such as constructed languages, statistics, and new journals. Greg Alger from Lexicon Branding hosted an information session about the company and industry careers for linguists. The Institute contracted with a local company, Golden Limo, to provide four excursions, one of which was canceled due to lack of participation. The other three, a tour of Detroit, a tour of local wineries and a trip to Lake Michigan were popular and reasonably well attended.
The Institute maintained a vibrant website (http://www.lsa2013.lsa.umich.edu), Facebook page (http://www.facebook.com/2013lsa) and Twitter account (@lsa_2013), all of which we used initially for advertising the Institute and then for providing information during the Institute. Additionally, participants organized an unofficial Facebook page that was unusually active and served as a site for organizing various outings and activities. Several participants live tweeted different events and activities using the hashtag #lingstitute.

The Institute hosted an opening reception on June 23 and a closing reception on July 18. We also held a Fourth of July picnic (classes were not held on the 4th) and six receptions following evening events. The Ann Arbor Summer Festival, which included both free and ticketed events, occurred during the first 10 days of the Institute and the Ann Arbor Art Fairs took place during the last two days. In addition, participants enjoyed biking, hiking and kayaking excursions at local Ann Arbor parks and recreation areas.
Report on the 2015 LSA Institute  
Karlos Arregi and Alan Yu

This report provides the details of our planning activities as of November 21, 2013.

**Named professors:** We have invited three named professors and all three have accepted.  
* Sapir Professorship: Paul Smolensky (Johns Hopkins)  
* Collitz Professorship: Johanna Nichols (University of California, Berkeley)  
* Hale Professorship: Judith Aissen (University of California, Santa Cruz)

We have also invited Joseph Salmons from the University of Wisconsin, Madison as the American Dictionary Society Professor. He has also accepted our invitation.

**Forum lectures:** We have invited three scholars to be the forum lecturers: Andrew Garrett, Maria Polinsky, Dan Jurafsky. At the time of this report, only Andrew Garrett has accepted the invitation.

**Course offerings:** We have come up with a list of course offerings. The EC has approved the preliminary list and we have issued the invitations. The preliminary list of courses is available on the institute website (http://lsa2015.uchicago.edu/). The institute will offer a mixture of 4-week and 2-week courses. The 2-week courses are designed to be more topical and focused while the 4-week courses are more introductory in nature. We are in the process of drafting a call for course proposals for additional 2-week courses.

**Institute website:** We have contracted a designer to come up with a logo and website design. We are also in contact with a programmer to build the website, including the course registration system. The current website has a simple design and only contains basic information. We hope to have the full site launched March 2014. In the mean time, we have set up a Facebook page (https://www.facebook.com/events/177157665806254/) for the institute and many have indicated their interests in attending the institute already.

**Infrastructure:** We have chosen not to go with the Graham School of Continuing Liberal and Professional Studies at the University of Chicago due to administrative and financial considerations. We will manage our own course registration system and students will be given LSA credits and they may request transcripts from the LSA directly.

**Housing:** We have begun our discussion with the university housing office regarding student and faculty accommodation during the institute. Space, as it turns out, is limited, but we aim to provide on-campus housing for all students and invited faculty who want it.

**General information**  
*Institute Theme:* Linguistic Theory in a World of Big Data  
*Dates:* July 6 - July 31, 2015

**Organizational structure**  
*Co-Directors:* Karlos Arregi and Alan Yu;  
*Administrative Director:* Laura Staum Casasanto  
*Associate directors:* Andries Coetzee and Robin Queen;  
*Steering committee:* Karlos Arregi, Diane Brentari, Lenore Grenoble, Greg Kobele, Chris Kennedy, Alan Yu
Saturday, 4 January
Morning

Symposium: The State of the Art, 1924 and 2014: (Historical Linguistics; Language, Culture, and Society; Panel & Audience Discussion)  
Room: Grand Ballroom E

9:00  
Sarah Thomason (University of Michigan): Historical linguistics

9:30  
Roger Shuy (Georgetown University, Emeritus): Language, culture, and society

10:00  
Panel and audience discussion on what we have learned (and how the field has evolved) in the past 90 years

Workshop: The Biabsolutive challenge: Theories and typologies
Room: Grand Ballroom F
Organizers: Marina Chumakina (Surrey Morphology Group)  
Maria Polinsky (Harvard University)

9:00  
Marina Chumakina (Surrey Morphology Group): Biabsolutes in Archi: An overview

9:15  
Louisa Sadler (University of Essex): Archi biabsolutes and agreement: An LFG approach

9:40  
Robert D Borsley (University of Essex): HPSG and Archi biabsolutes

10:05  
Nina Radkevich (Harvard University/York University), Maria Polinsky (Harvard University): Biabsolutes in Nakh-Dagestanian: A minimalist approach

Morphology
Room: Marquette I/II
Chair: Erik Schoorlemmer (Leiden University)

9:00  
Cynthia A. Johnson (The Ohio State University), Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University): Limiting the power of zero: Agreement with Sanskrit elliptic duals

9:30  
Jefferson Barlew (The Ohio State University), Emily Clem (The Ohio State University): The augment morpheme in Bulu

10:00  
Caleb Hicks (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): Epistemicity as a criterion for split-ergativity in Xining Tibetan

Prosodic Domains
Room: Marquette III/IV
Chair: Draga Zec (Cornell University)

9:00  
Boris Harizanov (University of California, Santa Cruz): The effects of prosodic constituency on clitic placement

9:30  
Patrick Jones (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Cyclic evaluation of post-lexical prosodic domains: Evidence from Kinande boundary tones (Student Abstract Award Winner)

10:00  
Emily Elfner (McGill University): Prosodic boundary strength in verb-initial structures: Evidence from English and Irish

Lexical Tone
Room: Marquette V
Chair: Marjorie Pak (Emory University)

9:00  
Zhiming Bao (National University of Singapore): The areal diffusion of tone sandhi in Wu Chinese

9:30  
Laura McPherson (University of California, Los Angeles): A maxent model of tone-tune association in Tommo Sosnog

10:00  
Jonathan Manker (University of California, Berkeley): Diachronic factors in the sensitivity to coda voicing in Tanacross contour tone licensing
Social Identity
Room: Marquette VI/VII
Chair: Rania Habib (Syracuse University)
9:00 Itxaso Rodriguez (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): The racialization of Basque: A result of language revitalization
9:30 Arika Dean (North Carolina State University): Afro Caribbean identity in a Euro caribbean community: A case study on Saba
10:00 Sylvia Sierra (Georgetown University), Alexandra Botti (Georgetown University): “You haven’t been to Queens”: The epistemics of identity and place

Phonology and Acquisition
Room: Marquette VIII
Chair: Andrew Wedel (University of Arizona)
9:00 Young Ah Do (Georgetown University): The asymmetrical base-inflected relation constrains child production and comprehension
9:30 Stuart Davis (Indiana University), Marwa Ragheb (Indiana University): How acquisitional phonology reflects language competence: Evidence from Cairene Arabic
10:00 James White (University of Ottawa): Learning alternations in a maximum entropy model: The role of perceptual similarity

Speech Planning and Timing
Room: Marquette IX
Chair: Elizabeth Zsiga (Georgetown University)
9:00 Sam Tilsen (Cornell University): The mora as a unit of speech planning
9:30 Georgia Zellou (University of Pennsylvania), Rebecca Scarborough (University of Colorado at Boulder), Kuniko Nielsen (Oakland University): The imitability of coarticulation: Influences of phonological naturalness and lexical neighborhood density

Saturday Morning Plenary Poster Session
Room: Grand Ballroom Foyer
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Note: Assigned poster board number (see diagram on p. 6) is found in parentheses after each poster’s title

Dun Deng (University of Wisconsin-Madison): Verb reduplication and two kinds of pluractionality in Mandarin (1)
Kristen A. Greer (University of California, Davis): An extensional account of many and few (2)
Kathryn Davidson (Yale University), Deanna Gagne (University of Connecticut): Expressing gradient widening of quantifier domains through higher signs in ASL (3)
Shinobu Mizuguchi (Kobe University): D-quantification: A Japanese variation (4)
David Schueleer (University of Minnesota): Derived presuppositions and the proviso problem (5)
Dawei Jin (University at Buffalo): A pragmatic approach to parasitic gap construction in Chinese (6)
Charles B. Chang (Rice University): A novelty effect in phonetic drift of the native language (7)
Harim Kwon (University of Michigan): Perceptually driven changes in Korean-English bilingual speakers’ stop production (8)
Claire Bowern (Yale University), Emily Gasser (Yale University): Revisiting phonotactic generalizations in Australian languages (9)
Hsin-Chang Chen (Stanford University): Phonology plays a second role to semantics in Mandarin loanword tonal adaptation (10)
Matt Goldrick (Northwestern University), Matt Carlson (Pennsylvania State University), Michael Blasingame (Northwestern University), Angela Fink (Northwestern University): Gradient phonotactic grammars in bilingual speech perception (11)
David Li (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California): L1 phonotactics vs. L2 assimilation: Insights from eye-tracking (12)
Saturday Morning LSA

Anita Szakay (Queen Mary, University of London), Molly Babel (University of British Columbia): Bilingual lexical activation by linguistic and paralinguistic content (13)

Sergio Robles-Puente (University of Southern California): Prosodic transfer and attrition in Spanish/English bilinguals (14)

Nicholas Henriksen (University of Michigan), Sarah Harper (University of Michigan): Reconsidering s-lenition: An acoustic analysis of /sp, st, sk/ clusters in Manchego Spanish (15)

Julie A. Hochgesang (Gallaudet University): Representation of hand configuration data in different notation systems (16)

Vladimir Kulikov (University of Iowa), Bob McMurray (University of Iowa): Voice assimilation and final devoicing in Russian: Evidence for incomplete neutralization (17)

Jeffrey Renaud (University of Iowa): The actuation problem and Latin American Spanish fricative allophony (18)

Hideko Teruya (University of Oregon), Ysevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon): The emergence of /t/ epenthesis in L2 learners of a rhotic English dialect (19)

Abby Walker (The Ohio State University): (Un)intelligible Englishes: The role of dialect background and dialect priming in sentence transcription in noise (20)

Amelia Kimball (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Jennifer Cole (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Is metrical regularity perceived in conversational speech? (21)

Yelena Fainleib (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Lexical distributions and productive generalizations of stress in Modern Hebrew nouns (22)

Young-ran An (Stony Brook University): The role of consonants and vowels in cooccurrence restrictions (23)

Draga Zec (Cornell University), Elizabeth Zsiga (Georgetown University): Culminativity effects in the interaction of tone, stress, and vowel length (24)

Kathryn Franich (University of Chicago): The interaction of vowel length and tone in Medumba (25)

Sameer ud Dowla Khan (Reed College), Kristine Yu (University of Massachusetts at Amherst): Intonation phonology in infant-directed speech (26)

Patrick Callier (Georgetown University): Phonation type in Beijing Mandarin: New interactions between tone and IP-finality (27)

William Bennett (Rhodes University), Douglas Pulleyblank (University of British Columbia): Arbitrary directionality in Nkore-Kiga sibilant harmony (28)

Yuki Ishihara (Tokyo Institute of Technology): A syntactic analysis of two types of predicate reduplication in Japanese (29)

Jason Zente (Yale University): Inheritance of non-φ-features and Duala A’-movement morphology (30)

Laura Kalin (University of California, Los Angeles): Oblique marking: The puzzle of differential and antipassive objects (31)

Mark Norris (University of California, Santa Cruz), Anie Thompson (University of California, Santa Cruz): Multiple agreement in Estonian imperatives (32)

Hadas Koteck (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Intervention effects follow from Relativized Minimality (33)

Christina Zlogar (Harvard University), Weina Zheng (Peking University): Reanalyzing the Chinese multiple-classifier construction (34)

Zhanna Glushan (University of Connecticut), Andrea Calabrese (University of Connecticut): Unaccusative unergatives: Russian and Italian parallels (35)

Michael Barrie (Sogang University): Bare nouns, semantic incorporation and idiomatization in Cantonese (36)

Sarah Ouwayda (University of Geneva): A thousand and one nights: Additive complex numerals in The DP (37)

Ken Hiraiwa (Meiji Gakuin University), Yukiko Chino (Meiji Gakuin University): Coordination and the head parameter (38)

Laura Siebecker (Georgetown University): Case assignment in Basque is structural (38)

Laurence B-Violette (Harvard University): Obviation and double objects in French (39)

Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina), Mila Tasseva-Kurtchieva (University of South Carolina): On the NP/DP language frontier: Bulgarian as a transitional case (40)

Bryn Hauk (Eastern Michigan University): Trends in index-concord mismatch in Russian agreement (41)

Chi-Ming Louis Liu (Harvard University): Licensing null objects in Mandarin Chinese (42)

Vrinda Subhalaxmi Chidambaram (University of California, Riverside): On the unique interpretive limitations of resumptive and object-doubling pronouns (43)

Travis Major (University of Kansas), Jon Coffee (University of Kansas): Long distance agreement in Uyghur relative clauses (44)

Monica-Alexandrina Irimia (University of Toronto): Non canonical, but structural (45)

Yusuke Imanishi (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): When ergative is default: Ergativity in Mayan (46)

Erica Beck (University of Michigan): Regional accent perception in kindergarten aged children (47)

Diane K. Brentari (University of Chicago), Brianne Amador (University of Chicago), Joseph Hill (University of North Carolina at Greensboro): Rhythmic differences in Black and White American Sign Language (ASL) (48)

Jessica Grieser (Georgetown University): Devoicing as a marker of professional class African American identity (49)

Iftikhar Haider (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Farzad Karimzad (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Computer-assisted awareness raising tasks to develop interlanguage pragmatics (50)
Ifitkhar Haider (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Assessing interlanguage pragmatics through computer mediated interactive tasks (51)

Kenneth Baclawski Jr. (University of California, Berkeley): Deicticogenesis: A new look at the origins of Kuki-Chin demonstratives (52)

Dibella Wdzenczny (University of California, Santa Barbara): There’s none of my jumping: The diachronic interaction of negation with other grammatical systems (53)

Jinsun Choe (Sogang University): Raising over an experiencer in English L2 acquisition (54)

Grant Goodall (University of California, San Diego): A D-linking effect on extraction from a non-island (55)

Alan Hogue (University of Arizona): VP ellipsis exhibits structural priming (56)

Suwon Yoon (University of Texas at Arlington), Masay Yoshida (Northwestern University): When are clause-final verbs facilitated in Korean? (57)

Rory Turnbull (The Ohio State University): Effects of individual variation in theory of mind skills on probabilistic phonetic reduction and second mention reduction (58)

Dan Michel (University of California, San Diego), Robert Kluender (University of California, San Diego), Seana Coulson (University of California, San Diego): Native speakers identify and associate fillers and gaps in ‘ungrammatical’ wh-islands: ERP evidence (59)

Yoshikiko Asao (University at Buffalo): Autologistic regression in linguistic typology (60)

Hunter Hatfield (University of Otago), Tonic Artos (University of Otago): Self-guided reading and gesture tracking for investigation of syntactic ambiguity (61)

Kearsy Cormier (University College London), Jordan Fenlon (University College London), Adam Schembri (La Trobe University): Directionality in British Sign Language is not obligatory: The importance of corpus data when considering “agreement” (62)

Jeannique Darby (University of Oxford): Directionality and complexity in conversion pairs: An experimental approach (63)

Natasha Warner (University of Arizona), Ian Clayton (Boise State University), Daniel Brenner (University of Arizona), Andrew Carnie (University of Arizona), Michael Hammond (University of Arizona), Muriel Fisher (University of Arizona): The effect of Gaelic initial consonant mutation on spoken word recognition (64)

Ed King (Stanford University), Meghan Sumner (Stanford University): Early effects of speaker gender in spoken word processing (65)

Viola Miglio (University of California, Santa Barbara), Stefan Th. Gries (University of California, Santa Barbara), Michael J. Harris (University of California, Santa Barbara): Encoding of new & given information in Mexican and Chicano Spanish intonation (66)

Clara Cohen (University of California, Berkeley): Contextual and paradigmatic probability effects on the pronunciation of agreement morphology (67)

Andrew Martin (University of California, Los Angeles), Yosuke Igarashi (Hiroshima University), Nobuyuki Jincho Reiko Mazuka (Duke University): Speech rate and final lengthening in Japanese infant-directed speech (68)

Saturday, 4 January

Afternoon

Sub-Symposium on the History of American Linguistics Over the Past 90 Years   A3

Saturday Morning

Room: Grand Ballroom E
Organizer: LSA 90th Anniversary Committee

2:00 Frederick Newmeyer (University of Washington): History of the LSA
2:30 Margaret Thomas (Boston College): Women in the field, 1924-2014
3:00 Julia Falk (La Jolla, California): The LSA Institute over the years
3:30 Break
4:00 Hope Dawson (The Ohio State University), Brian Joseph (The Ohio State University): Language and other LSA publications since the 1920s
4:30 Lindsay Whaley (Dartmouth College): Linguists’ work with endangered languages
Data for Empirical Foundations in Forensic Linguistics

Room: Grand Ballroom F
Organizer: Carole Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence/George Washington University)

2:00 Betsy Barry (Illocution Inc). Clayton Darwin (Illocution Inc), Suzanne Smith JD (Illocution Inc): Forensic linguistic investigation and big data in civil litigation
2:30 Judith A. Parker (University of Mary Washington), Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence): Collecting forensic linguistic data: Experimental subjects and authorship identification
3:00 Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence), Sgt. (Ret.) Larry Barksdale (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Michael Reddington (Wicklander-Zulawski Associates): Collecting forensic linguistic data: Police and investigative sources of data for deception detection research
3:30 Mark Liberman (Linguistic Data Consortium, University of Pennsylvania), Christopher Cieri (Linguistic Data Consortium, University of Pennsylvania): The history of published data for speaker identification research
4:00 Christopher Cieri (Linguistic Data Consortium, University of Pennsylvania), Mark Liberman (Linguistic Data Consortium, University of Pennsylvania): Dimensions of variation in speaker identification data
4:30 James Harnsberger (University of Florida/Forensic Communications Associates): Standards for the analysis of speech evidence recordings for speaker, emotion, gender, and dialect identification

Syntax: Phrases and Affixes

Room: Marquette I/II
Chair: Grant Goodall (University of California, San Diego)

2:00 Suyeon Yun (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Two types of focus movement
2:30 Bern Samko (University of California, Santa Cruz): Verb-phrase preposing as verum focus
3:00 Hadas Kotek (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Martin Hackl (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Wh-words must QR locally: Evidence from real-time processing
3:30 Johan Rooryck (Leiden University), Erik Schoorlemmer (Leiden University): Mistaken identity: Ellipsis, mismatches, and underspecification
4:00 Megan Schildmier (University of Arizona): On the flexibility of verb-object idioms
4:30 Clara Sherley-Appel (University of California, Santa Cruz), Jesse Zymet (University of California, Los Angeles): Right-node raising and coordinated affixation

Pragmatics

Room: Marquette III/IV
Chair: David Schueler (University of California, Los Angeles)

2:00 Ryan Doran (Northwestern University), Gregory Ward (Northwestern University): Proximate demonstratives in predicate NPs
2:30 Lorena Sainz-Maza Lecanda (The Ohio State University): Diagnosing projective content in Basque
3:00 Jonathan Dunn (Purdue University): Computational evidence for direct metaphoric meaning
3:30 Tom Recht (University of California, Berkeley): Verb-initial clauses in Classical Greek and the Question Under Discussion model
4:00 Betty J. Birner (Northern Illinois University), Gregory Ward (Northwestern University): Leftward ho: The interaction of topicalization and left-dislocation in English
4:30 Laurence Horn (Yale University): Negative inversion(s) and conspiracy theory

Semantics-Syntax Interface

Room: Marquette V
Chair: Molly Diesing (Cornell University)

2:00 Huilin Fang (University of Southern California): Aspectuality and scalarity of the Taiwanese Mandarin focus particle you
2:30 Miriam Nussbaum (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): The interpretation of indifference free relatives
3:00 Julian Grove (University of Chicago): The semantics of 'much'-support
3:30  
Alanah McKillen (McGill University): The role of focus in determining exceptional coreference  
4:00  
Peter Alrenga (Boston University), Christopher Kennedy (University of Chicago): There need be no split scope  
4:30  
Judith Fiedler (University of California, Santa Cruz): Semantic reconstruction in Germanic it-clefts

**Segmental Phonology**  
Room: Marquette VI/VII  
Chair: TBA  
2:00  
Petr Staroverov (Rutgers University): Is glide insertion always homorganic?  
2:30  
Eric Campbell (University of Texas at Austin): Probing phonological structure in play language: Speaking backwards in Zenzontepec Chatino  
3:00  
Jeong-Im Han (Konkuk University), Tae-Hwan Choi (Konkuk University): The influence of spelling on the production of words with non-categorical variants  
3:30  
Whitney Chappell (University of Texas at San Antonio): Reanalysis of coda /s/ in the phonological system of Nicaraguan Spanish speakers  
4:00  
So-One Hwang (University of California, San Diego), Desiree Hollifield (University of California, San Diego), Sharon Seegers (University of California, San Diego), Carol Padden (University of California, San Diego): Phonological constraints on two-handed productions in sign-naive gesturers  
4:30  
Cecily Whitworth (McDaniel College): Telescoping reduction: A postlexical phonological process in ASL

**Voicing and Phonation**  
Room: Marquette VIII  
Chair: Natasha Warner (University of Arizona)  
2:00  
Eleanor Chodroff (Johns Hopkins University), Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University): Burst spectrum as a cue to stop consonant voicing: English production and perception results  
2:30  
Viktor Kharlamov (University of Arizona): Aerodynamics of prevoicing in plosives: The role of nasal airflow  
3:00  
K. Morgan (Georgetown University): Deglottalization in Mehri  
3:30  
Jill Beckman (University of Iowa): Speaking rate effects on VOT in German stops: Phonological implications  
4:00  
John Sullivant (University of Texas at Austin): Consonant duration and the post-nasal voicing distinction in Chatino  
4:30  
Kelly Berkson (Indiana University, Bloomington): The acoustics of phonation type differences in sonorants and obstruents

**Sociophonetics II**  
Room: Marquette IX  
Chair: Kyle Gorman (Oregon Health & Science University)  
2:00  
Soo Hyun Kwon (University of Pennsylvania): Vowel change across Noam Chomsky's lifespan  
2:30  
Allison Shapp (New York University), Nathan LaFave (New York University), John Singler (New York University): Systematicity and lifespan change in the regional features of a Supreme Court justice  
3:00  
Annette D'Oraifro (Stanford University): Sociolinguistic knowledge of a sound change in progress: Perceptions of California TRAP-backing  
3:30  
Thomas Kettig (McGill University): The Canadian Shift: Its acoustic trajectory and consequences for vowel categorization  
4:00  
Caroline Myrick (North Carolina State University): Atypical constraint hierarchy in a dialect isolate: Postvocalic /r/ in Saban English  
4:30  
Christina Schoux Case (University of Pittsburgh): Postvocalic /r/ in New Orleans: Language, place, and commodification
Saturday, 4 January
Evening

Awards Ceremony
Room: Grand Ballroom Salons A/B/C
Time: 5:30 – 6:00 PM
Chair: Keren Rice (University of Toronto), Chair, LSA Awards Committee

Presentation of awards: Best Paper in *Language* 2013; Leonard Bloomfield Book Award; Early Career Award; Excellence in Community Linguistics Award; Kenneth L. Hale Award; Linguistics, Language and the Public Award; Student Abstract Awards; Victoria A. Fromkin Lifetime Service Award.

Presidential Address
Room: Grand Ballroom Salons A/B/C
Time: 6:00 – 7:00 PM
Introducer: Stephen R. Anderson (Yale University)

Ellen Kaisse (University of Washington)
The dialects of Spanish and of Modern Greek – Natural laboratories for the generative phonologist

Presidential Reception
Room: Grand Ballroom Foyer
Time: 7:00 – 9:00 PM

Sunday, 5 January
Morning

Symposium: Diversity in Linguistics
Room: Grand Ballroom F
Organizer: Lisa Green (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Sponsor: LSA Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (Iman Laversuch Nick and Iyabo Osiapem, Co-chairs)

9:00 Lisa Green (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Introduction
9:05 Richard Meier (University of Texas at Austin): Recruiting native speakers and native signers into linguistics
9:20 Joseph Hill (University of North Carolina at Greensboro), Ceil Lucas (Gallaudet University): Out of the shadow: How Black ASL can create opportunities for diversity in sign language research
9:45 John R. Rickford (Stanford University): Increasing the representation of under-represented ethnic minorities in linguistics
10:05 Tom Roeper (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Diversity in linguistics: Steps to promote it

Symposium: Harnessing Global Efforts Against Language Loss: The *Catalogue of Endangered Languages* and the Endangered Languages Project
Room: Grand Ballroom F
Organizers: Lyle Campbell (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Alexander D. Smith (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

10:30 Anna Belew (*The LINGUIST List*): The *Catalogue of Endangered Languages*: The history, development, and future of a forthcoming resource on endangered languages
10:50 Alexander D. Smith (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): Designing and implementing the Language Endangerment Index for the *Catalogue of Endangered Languages*
11:10 Sean Simpson (Georgetown University): The Endangered Languages Project: Overview and applications
11:30  Lyle Campbell (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa): New knowledge: Findings from the Catalogue of Endangered Languages
11:50  Questions and open discussion

**Social Factors in Language Change** 38
Room: Marquette I/II
Chair: Michael Shepherd (California State University, Fresno)

9:00  Celeste Rodriguez Louro (University of Western Australia), Alexandra D’Arcy (University of Victoria), Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto): Outliers, impact and rationalization in linguistic change
9:30  Abigail Cohn (Cornell University), Maya Ravindranath (University of New Hampshire): Millions of speakers – yet at risk of endangerment: A multivariate analysis of language shift scenarios in Indonesia
10:00  Kyle Gorman (Oregon Health & Science University), Hilary Prichard (University of Pennsylvania): Measures of education and participation in regional sound change
10:30  Laura Kastronic (University of Ottawa): A variationist approach to liaison in Gatineau French
11:00  Derek Denis (University of Toronto), Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto): Stability out of grammaticalization? Future temporal reference in North American English
11:30  Hilary Prichard (University of Pennsylvania): Educational attainment and the actuation of sound change
12:00  Georgia Zellou (University of Pennsylvania), Meredith Tamminga (University of Pennsylvania): Change over time in nasal coarticulation: Independent socio-dialectal and frequency effects

**Morphosyntax II** 39
Room: Marquette III/IV
Chair: Jennifer Culbertson (George Mason University)

9:00  John Gluckman (University of California, Los Angeles): Agreement and last resort in Yimas
9:30  Nicholas Welch (University of Toronto): A tripartite agreement: Classificatory verbs, animacy and inflection in T thịt Yati
10:00  Laura Grestenberger (Harvard University): Deponents and feature mismatch
10:30  Martina Martinovic (University of Chicago): Morphological OCP in Wolof A’-movement
11:00  Beata Moskal (University of Connecticut): Case-driven suppletion in nouns and pronouns
11:30  Toni Cook (University of KwaZulu-Natal): Zulu reduplication and the structure of causatives
12:00  Michael Erlewine (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Hadas Kotek (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Morphological blocking in English causatives

**Morphophonology** 40
Room: Marquette V
Chair: Diane Brentari (University of Chicago)

9:00  Marjorie Pak (Emory University): ‘A/an' and ‘the’: morphology or phonology?
9:30  Jennifer Wilson (University at Buffalo): Morpheme position conditioned by lexical category
10:00  Stephanie S. Shih (Stanford University), Kie Zuraw (University of California, Los Angeles): Phonological factors in Tagalog adjective-noun word order variation
10:30  Rebecca Foote (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Patti Spinner (Michigan State University), Rose Upor Mwasekaga (University of Dar es Salaam): Morphological decomposition in Swahili
11:00  Constantine Lignos (University of Pennsylvania), Kyle Gorman (Oregon Health & Science University): Breaking up is easy to do: Evidence for decomposition in regular and irregular forms
11:30  Lisa Dawdy-Hesterberg (Northwestern University), Janet Pierrehumbert (Northwestern University): Probability-matching in morphological generalization in Arabic
12:00  Jason Haugen (Oberlin College), Adam Ussishkin (University of Arizona): Base-dependent reduplication and learnability
Sentence Processing

Room: Marquette VI/VII
Chair: TBA

9:00 Boyoung Kim (University of California, San Diego), Grant Goodall (University of California, San Diego): Expanding the realm of experimental syntax: Wh-questions in Korean
9:30 Emily Morgan (University of California, San Diego): Processing difficulty doesn’t always lower acceptability: The case of lexical frequency
10:00 Mark Myslín (University of California, San Diego), Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego): Comprehension priming as rational expectation for repetition: Evidence from syntactic processing
10:30 Dan Parker (University of Maryland), Colin Phillips (University of Maryland): Negative polarity illusions and the format of hierarchical encodings in memory
11:00 Clarice Robenalt (Princeton University), Adele Goldberg (Princeton University): Judgment and frequency evidence for statistical preemption
11:30 Emily Morgan (University of California, San Diego), Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego): Direct experience versus abstract knowledge in linguistic processing

Acquisition of Syntax and Semantics

Room: Marquette VIII
Chair: Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut)

9:00 Sara Finley (Waldorf College): Rapid learning of non-concatenative morphology in children
9:30 Ting Xu (University of Connecticut): Children’s interpretation of again with English goal-PPs
10:00 Ann Gagliardi (Harvard University), Pedro Mateo Pedro (Harvard University), Maria Polinsky (Harvard University): The acquisition of relative clauses in Q’anjob’al Mayan
10:30 Ruthe Foushee (Harvard University): What we mean when we talk about things: Pragmatic units of quantification in Tzeltal Maya
11:00 Aaron Shield (Boston University): The transparency of sign pronouns does not aid deaf children with autism
11:30 Rania Habib (Syracuse University): Children’s variable language compared to parents’: Is it acquisition or more?
12:00 Ann Gagliardi (Harvard University): Input ≠ Intake: the case of Norwegian noun classes

Historical Linguistics

Room: Marquette IX
Chair: Sarah Thomason (University of Michigan)

9:00 I-Hsuan Chen (University of California, Berkeley): The development of polysemous ‘one’-phrase in Mandarin Chinese
9:30 Hezekiah Bacovein (University of Pennsylvania): Morpheme leveling in Latin rhotacism
10:00 Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (University of Western Ontario): Reconstruction of the Proto-Sáliban verb classes and the animate subject markers
10:30 Kenneth Olson (SIL International): The bilabial trill in Port Sandwich (Vanuatu) in 1774
11:00 Danny Law (University of Texas at Austin): Fragmentary linguistics: Inferring aspect in Maya hieroglyphics from incomplete data
11:30 Paul Fallon (University of Mary Washington): The tangled web of reconstructing Proto-Agaw dorsal consonants
12:00 David Kamholz (University of California, Berkeley): South Halmahera-West New Guinea: The history of Oceanic’s closest relative
American Dialect Society
Thursday, 2 January
Afternoon

ADS Session 1
Room: Symphony II
Chair: TBA

2:30  Thomas Kettig (McGill University): The Canadian short vowels in motion: Real-time change and regional diffusion
3:00  Michael J. Fox (North Carolina State University): Phonetic condition of /æ/-raising in Northwestern Wisconsin
3:30  Kenneth Baclawski (University of California, Berkeley), Nathan Severance (Dartmouth College), James Stanford (Dartmouth College): 148 years of “Canadian raising” in New Hampshire

ADS Session 2
Room: Symphony II
Chair: TBA

4:30  Silas Romig (University of Alaska Anchorage), David Bowie (University of Alaska Anchorage): The vowel system of Southcentral Alaska
5:00  Katie Drager (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), Erik R. Thomas (North Carolina State University): Regional variation in the cognition of a vowel merger
5:30  Katie Carmichael (The Ohio State University): An update on the short-a system in Greater New Orleans

Words of the Year Nominations
Room: Symphony II
Time: 6:15 – 7:15 PM
Chair: Ben Zimmer, Thinkmap Visual Thesaurus.

Sister Society Meet and Greet Reception
Room: Skywater Lounge
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday, 3 January
Morning

ADS Session 3
Room: Symphony II
Chair: TBA

9:00  Christian Koops (University of New Mexico): Fortition or lenition? A pilot study of (dh) in two dialects
9:30  David Mitchell (The Ohio State University), Marivic Lesho (The Ohio State University), Abby Walker (The Ohio State University): Folk perception of African-American English regional variation: Perspectives from African-Americans in Ohio
10:00 Jessica Grieser (Georgetown University): Third wave race in a first wave place: The role of African American English in stancetaking about gentrification

Executive Council
Room: Symphony II
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Friday, 3 January

Afternoon

**Annual Business Meeting**
Room: Symphony II
Time: 12:30 – 1:00 PM

**ADS Session 4**
Room: Symphony II
Chair: TBA
1:30 Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis), Cory L. Holland (University of California, Davis): Variation in Chicano English: The case of final /z/-devoicing
2:00 May F. Chung (North Carolina State University), Michael J. Fox (North Carolina State University), Joel Schneier (North Carolina State University): Marching to the beat of a different drum: Cross-regional variation in prosodic rhythm
2:30 William A. Kretzschmar, Jr. (Universities of Georgia, University of Glasgow, University of Oulu), Ilkka Juuso (University of Oulu): Computer simulation of diffusion for multiple variants
3:00 John R. Rickford (Stanford University), Sharese King (Stanford University): Aspects of the testimony of Rachel Jeantel in the Zimmerman trial

**ADS Session 5: Teaching About Dialects**
Room: Symphony II
Chair: Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis)
3:45 Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University), Stephany Brett Dunstan (North Carolina State University), Audrey Jaeger (North Carolina State University), Danica Cullinan (North Carolina State University): Educating the educated: The role of university-based linguistic diversity programs
4:30 Ben Zimmer (Vocabulary.com), Anne Curzan (University of Michigan): Educating the educated: Talking linguistics in the news media

**Words of the Year Vote**
Room: Symphony II/III
Time: 5:30 – 6:30 PM

**Bring-Your-Own-Book Exhibit and Reception**
Room: Symphony I
6:45 – 7:45 PM

Saturday, 4 January

Morning

**Special Session: Using the Newly Available Digital DARE**
Room: Symphony II
Chair: Joan H. Hall, DARE
7:30 Emily Arkin, Harvard University Press
**ADS Session 6**
Room: Symphony II
Chair: TBA

8:30  *Kjerste Christensen (Brigham Young University), A. Arwen Taylor (Indiana University)*: “Haters gonna hate, Mormons gonna Morm”: Boundary maintenance and lexis in Mormon English
9:00  *David Bowie (University of Alaska Anchorage), Wendy Baker Smemoe (Brigham Young University)*: Linguistic ramifications of voluntary religious choices
9:30  *Sravana Reddy (Dartmouth College), Joy Zhong (Dartmouth College), James Stanford (Dartmouth College)*: A Twitter-based study of newly formed clippings in American English

**ADS Session 7**
Room: Symphony II
Chair:

10:30  *Paul E. Reed (University of South Carolina)*: Rising pitch in Appalachian English
11:00  *Gaëlle le Corre (University of Western Brittany)*: Final consonant reduction and deletion in Virginian Civil War letters
11:30  *Tyler Kendall (University of Oregon), Valerie Fridland (University of Nevada, Reno)*: A view of earlier English in the Western United States

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**Saturday, 4 January**
**Afternoon**

**ADS Annual Luncheon**
Room: Symphony I
Time: 12:15 – 1:45 PM
Speaker: TBA

**ADS Session 8**
Room: Symphony II
Chair: TBA

2:00  *Jon Forrest (North Carolina State University)*: Adding production to our impression of (ING): Investigating vowel quality and social factors for (ING) in Raleigh, NC
2:30  *David Durian (College of DuPage)*: Another look at the regional distribution of split short-a in US English in real and apparent time
3:00  *Brittany McLaughlin (University of Pennsylvania), John Rickford (Stanford University)*: Towards understanding AAE phonology: A multi-city study of merging and shifting
3:30  *Lauren Colomb (University of South Carolina), Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)*: Regional differences in tolerance for contraction: A focused look at V+ing+to > V-na
Thursday Afternoon

**American Name Society**

**Thursday, 2 January**

**Afternoon and Evening**

**Executive Committee Meeting**
Room: Board Room 2
Time: 3:00 – 6:00 PM

**Sister Societies Meet and Greet Reception**
Room: Sky Water Lounge (Hotel Lobby Level)
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM

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**Friday, 3 January**

**Morning**

**Conference Opening Address**
Room: Board Room 2
Chair: *Donna Lillian (Appalachian State University)*

8:30 Welcome and Opening Remarks

**Names and Academia**
Room: Board Room 2
Chair: *Michael McGoff (Binghamton University)*

9:00 *Frank Nuessel (University of Louisville), Sheri Spaine Long (University of North Caroline, Charlotte):* A step-by-step mini-workshop for submission to scholarly journals

9:30 *Yaw Sekyi-Baidoo (The University of Education, Winneba):* Tease-naming traditions: A study of two secondary schools in Ghana

**Names and Place I**
Room: Board Room 3
Chair: *Priscilla Ord (Mc Daniel College)*

9:00 *Dwan Shipley (Western Washington University):* A cursory journey through a compendium of place names in the Doomsday Book of England

9:30 *Paul Peterson (University of Minnesota):* Old Norse nicknames as linguistic evidence

**Names and Crime**
Room: Board Room 2
Chair: *Lisa Radding (Ethnic Technologies)*

10:15 *Iman Nick (University of Cologne):* In the Name of the Fuehrer: A sociolinguistic analysis of first names given to Lebensborn children within Nazi-Germany.

10:45 *Brad Wilcox (Brigham Young University), Sharon Black (Brigham Young University), Brad Platt (Arizona State Prison):* Nicknames in prison: Meaning and manipulation of inmates’ monikers
Names and Origins
Room: Board Room 3
Chair: Donna L. Lillian (Appalachian State University)

10:15  Priscilla Ord (McDaniel College): The origin [of the name] of the [genus and the] species: Honoring actors, musicians, and other luminaries
10:45  Cleveland Evans (Bellevue University): The Story of Hank and Chuck: The development of two short forms

Names of the Year Selection
Room: Board Room 2
Time: 11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Chair: Cleveland Evans (Bellevue University)

Friday, 3 January
Afternoon

Lunch Break: Personal/ Literary Names Interest Group Lunches
Rooms: TBA
Time: 12:30 – 2:00 PM
Chair: TBA

Keynote Speech
Room: Board Room 2
Time: 2:00 – 3:00 PM
Chair: Iman Nick (University of Cologne)

Brendan Fairbanks (University of Minnesota-Twin Cities): Ojibwe name giving

Names and Patterns I
Room: Board Room 2
Chair: Iman Nick (University of Cologne)

3:15  Steven Liddle (IBM Corporation), Stephen Watjen (IBM Corporation), Kemp Williams (IBM Corporation): Improved name search using optimized bitmap signatures

Names and Place II
Room: Board Room 3
Chair: Dorothy Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)

3:15  Cezar Santos (Federal University of Alagoas): A toponymic study of ‘Sergipe del Rey’: Place names in allotment certificates in the colonial times of Brazil
3:45  Mirko Casagranda (University of Calabria): Officially bilingual? The French and English odonyms of Toronto and Montreal

Names and Europe
Room: Board Room 2
Chair: Brad Wilcox (Brigham Young University)

3:45  Anja Bruhn (University of Potsdam and German data Forum): Labor market and given names in Germany
Friday Afternoon

4:15  Anja Bruhn (University of Potsdam/German Data Forum), Denis Huschka (German Institute for Economic Research), Gert Wagner (German Institute for Economic Research): Socio-economic patterns as context for given names choices in Germany

Names and Asia I
Room: Board Room 3
Chair: Dwan Lee Shipley (Western Washington University)

4:15  Enkhbat Dashdondog (National University of Mongolia): An analysis of the social dynamics in Mongolian names
4:45  Giancarla Unser-Schutz (Rissho University): Selecting data on names: City newsletters as a resource for Japanese names research

Words of the Year Vote (with the American Dialect Society)
Room: Symphony II/III
Time: 5:30 – 6:30 PM

Saturday, 4 January
Morning

Names and Asia II
Room: Board Room 2
Chair: Lisa Radding (Ethnic Technologies)

8:30  Yi-An Jason Chen (University of Florida): How pet owners in Taiwan choose names for their dogs
9:00  Tao Ma (Shanghai Sanda University): A comparative-corpus approach to naming by color lexemes in English and Chinese

Names and Africa
Room: Board Room 2
Chair: Kemp Williams (IBM Corporation)

9:45  Bertie Neethling (University of the Western Cape, South Africa): Could Xhosa personal name-giving be considered a part of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS)?
10:15 Oluwadamilare Atolagbe (Nigerian Institute of Public Relations): A morphological analysis of the structure of Yoruba personal names
10:45  Yaw Sekyi-Baidoo (The University of Education, Winneba): Delexicalization and proper names

Annual Business Meeting and Awards Presentation
Room: Board Room 2
Time: 11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Chair: Donna Lillian (Appalachian State University)

Saturday, 3 January
Afternoon

Lunch Break (Trade Names/Place Names Interest Group Lunches)
Room: TBA
Time: 12:30 – 1:30 PM
Chair: TBA
**Names and Literature**

**Room:** Board Room 2  
**Chair:** Priscilla Ord (McDaniel College)

1:30  *Kenneth Robbins (Louisiana Tech University):* Contemporary authors: The naming of their fictional characters and places

2:00  *Michael Adams (Indiana University Bloomington):* ‘The Course of a Particular’: Names and narrative in the works of Joseph Mitchell

2:30  *Donna L. Lillian (Appalachian State University), Lorelei Logsdon (East Carolina University):* Girl characters’ name-numbers in ‘The Ozark Trilogy’

**Names and Women**

**Room:** Board Room 2  
**Chair:** Ernest L. Abel (Wayne State University)

3:15  *Dorothy Robbins (Louisiana Tech University):* R is for Rebecca: A consonant and consummate haunting

3:45  *Lorelei Logsdon (East Carolina University):* Trends in English transparent virtue names

4:15  *Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh), Aylene S. Harper (Community College of Alleghany County, Pennsylvania):* Gender differentiation of final letters in personal names

**ANS Executive Committee Meeting**

**Room:** Board Room 2  
**Time:** 5:30 – 6:30 PM

**ANS Conference Dinner Sky Water Restaurant, Minneapolis Hilton**

**Room:** Skywater Restaurant (Hotel Lobby)  
**Time:** 7:00 – 10:00 PM
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences
Friday, 3 January
Afternoon

**Linguists and Their Activities**

Room: Symphony IV  
Chair: Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University)

2:00  *Giedrius Subačius (University of Illinois-Chicago)*: Creation of the Lithuanian alphabetical order
2:30  *Margaret Thomas (Boston College)*: In what language did Roman Jakobson “speak six languages, all of them in Russian”?
3:00  Break
3:15  *Joseph L. Subbiondo (California Institute of Integral Studies)*: Language and consciousness: The perennial relevance of Benjamin Lee Whorf
3:45  *Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)*: Making waves: The story of variationist sociolinguistics

**Saturday, 4 January**

**Morning**

**Linguistic Places and Theories**

Room: Symphony IV  
Chair: Joseph L. Subbiondo (California Institute of Integral Studies)

9:30  *David Boe (Northern Michigan University)*: Ferdinand de Saussure’s theory of anagrams revisited
10:00 *Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin)*: Towards a historiography of “morphologically conditioned sound changes”
10:30 *Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University)*: Creating a pedagogical paradigm: The “declensions” of Nahuatl

**NAAHoLS Business Meeting**

Room: Symphony IV  
Time: 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM

**Saturday, 4 January**

**Afternoon**

**Special Topics in the History of American Linguistics over the Past 90 Years**

Room: Grand Ballroom E  
Chair: David Boe (Northern Michigan University)

2:00  *Frederick Newmeyer (University of Washington)*: History of the LSA
2:30  *Margaret Thomas (Boston College)*: Women in the field, 1924-2014
3:00  *Julia Falk (La Jolla, CA)*: The LSA Institute over the years
3:30  Break
4:00  *Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University), Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)*: Language and other LSA publications since the 1920s
4:30  *Lindsay Whaley (Dartmouth College)*: Linguists’ work with endangered languages
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
Friday, 3 January
Morning

Session 1: Typology, Theory and Creole Formation  
Room: Director’s Row 3  
Chair: Rocky Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona)

8:45 Welcome and Opening Remarks
9:00 Peter Bakker (Aarhus University): Are there any non-European creole languages?
9:30 Donald Winford (The Ohio State University): The ecology of language and processes of creole formation: A critique
10:00 Edda Fields-Black (Carnegie Mellon University): “Lowcountry Creoles”: The Gullah/Geechee and the continuum of creolization in the Atlantic world

Session 2a: Sociolinguistics I  
Room: Director’s Row 3  
Chair: Arthur Spears (City University of New York)

11:00 Jason Siegel (University of the West Indies-Cave Hill): Code-switching between French and its creoles in Cayenne: The behavior of function words
11:30 Adrienne Washington (University of Pittsburgh): Competing varieties: The coexistence of liturgical and Nigerian Yoruba in Salvador da Bahia, Brazil
12:00 Iskra Iskrova (University of Pittsburgh): Exploring societal conditions for the success of Creole in Guadeloupian schools

Session 2b: Morphology & Syntax I  
Room: Director’s Row 4  
Chair: Peter Bakker (Aarhus University)

11:00 Michele Vincent (The Ohio State University): On the verbal system of Reunion Creole: A minimalist approach
11:30 Fabiola Henri (University of Kentucky): TMA marking as inflectional periphrasis in Mauritian
12:00 Nicole Scott (University of the West Indies, Mona), Rocky Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona): “Wen a Likl Mongrel Daag Rosh Yu”: The implications of a Creole analogy

Lunch
Time: 12:30 – 2:00 PM
Note: Please return promptly for afternoon sessions
Note: Please sign up for the Saturday evening SPCL dinner early (sign-up sheets will circulate at conference)

Friday 3 January
Afternoon

Session 3a: Sociolinguistics II  
Room: Director’s Row 3  
Chair: Donald Winford (The Ohio State University)

2:00 Christine Ofudue (University of South Carolina): From ‘Brokin’ to ‘Naija’: Language naming practices in Nigerian Pidgin
2:30 Georges Mulumbwa Mutambwa (University of Lubumbashi): From Indubil to Kindubile: May a Lingala youth language develop a Swahili slang?
3:00 Arthur Spears (City University of New York): Language contact and grammatical complexification: African American English
3:30 Kilala Devette-Chee (University of Papua New Guinea): Bilingual education in a multilingual nation; Attitudes towards Tok Pisin and Tolai in Papua New Guinea primary schools

Session 3b: Phonology
Room: Director’s Row 4
Chair: Eric Russell (University of California, Davis)

2:00 Kelly Murphy (University of Calgary): Hawai‘i Creole English intonation and the Hawaiian language influence
2:30 Kathy Ann Drayton (University of Pittsburgh), Shelome Gooden (University of Pittsburgh): Intonation and prosody in Trinidadian and Jamaican: A look at early recordings
3:00 Caroline Myrick (North Carolina State University): Saban English phonology: An acoustic description and analysis
3:30 George Akanlig-Pare (University of Ghana), Sadat Mohammed (University of Professional Studies): Some morpho-phonological processes in Ghanaian Hausa

Saturday, 4 January
Morning

Session 4: Sociolinguistics III
Room: Director’s Row 3
Chair: Nicole Scott

8:45 Opening Remarks and Updates
9:00 Sandro Sessarego (University of Wisconsin-Madison): New lights on the Spanish creole debate: The Afro-Peruvian Spanish case
9:30 Miriam Meyerhoff (University of Auckland), James Walker (York University): The Fork Not Taken: A vowel merger in Caribbean English
10:00 Greg Obiamalu (Nnamdi Azikiwe University), Linda Nkamigbo (Nnamdi Azikiwe University): The language of Ezenwa Ohaeto’s “If to say I be soja”: Nigeria Pidgin or bastardized version of English?

Session 5: Morphology & Syntax II
Room: Director’s Row 3
Chair: Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)

11:00 Sabriya Fisher (University of Pennsylvania): The Copula Continuum: A comparison of Haitian se and French Guianese sa
11:30 Danae Perez-Inofuentes (University of Zurich): Word formation and ideophones in Afro-Yungueño Spanish: A prototypical creole?
12:00 Katya Rouzana (The Ohio State University): Contact-induced change: A case study of American Russian in Minnesota

Lunch
Time: 12:30 – 2:00 PM
Note: Please return promptly for afternoon session
Note: Please sign up for the Saturday evening SPCL dinner early (sign-up sheets will circulate at conference)
**Saturday, 4 January**
**Afternoon**

**Session 6: Approaches to Creole Emergence**  
Room: Director’s Row 3  
Chair: Shelome Gooden (University of Pittsburgh)

2:00  *Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan), Susan Gelman (University of Michigan) Erica Beck (University of Michigan)*: Testing the congruence hypothesis in language contact

2:30  *Carol Myers-Scotton (Michigan State University), Janice Jake (Midlands Technical College)*: Explaining aspect’s predominance in creole development.

**Session 7: Round Table Discussion and Closing Remarks**  
Room: Director’s Row 3  
Time: 3:30 – 5:00 PM

Creolistics, the next 25 years: Round Table Discussion on the Occasion of the SPCL’s 25th Anniversary

Facilitator: Rocky Meade (*University of the West Indies, Mona*)  
Discussants: Peter Bakker (*Aarhus University*), Marlyse Baptista (*University of Michigan*), Eric Russell (*University of California, Davis*)

**Conference Dinner**
Venue: TBA  
Time: 7:00 PM  
Transportation: by shared taxi. **Please sign up for the SPCL dinner early** (sign-up sheets will circulate at conference)
Thursday Afternoon

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas
Thursday, 2 January Afternoon

**Siouan**
Room: Red Wing
Chair: Wallace Chafe (University of California, Santa Barbara)

5:00  *Ryan Kasak (Yale University)*: The clitic field in Mandan
5:30  *John Boyle (The Language Conservancy)*: The syntax and semantics of Siouan instrumental prefixes
6:00  *Bryan Rosen (University of Wisconsin-Madison)*: A look at the structure and constituency of Hocąk resultatives

**Mixtec**
Room: Director’s Row 2
Chair: Marcia Haag (University of Oklahoma)

5:00  *Amanda Ritchart (University of California, San Diego), Younah Chung (University of California, San Diego)*: Question Prosody in Ixpantepec Nieves Mixtec
5:30  *Harold Torrence (University of Kansas)*: Adverb positions in Cocuilotlatzala Mixtec
6:00  *Lucien Carroll (University of California, San Diego)*: Ixpantepec Nieves Mixtec word prosody
6:30  *Travis Major (University of Kansas)*: Causatives and clause structure in Cocuilotlatzala Mixtec

Friday, 3 January Morning

**Algonquian 1**
Room: Red Wing
Chair: Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)

9:30  *Michael Hamilton (McGill University)*: Deriving overt nominals in Mi’gmaq
10:00 *Gretchen McCulloch (McGill University)*: Mi’gmaq -asi as a middle voice marker
10:30  *Lynn Drapeau (Université du Québec à Montréal)*: The associative plural in Innu
11:00  *Amy Dahlstrom (University of Chicago)*: Toward a comparative Algonquian word order study: Establishing the data
11:30  *Philip Lesourd (Indiana University)*: There is no evidence for incorporation in Algonquian from anaphoric island effects

**Penutian and Salishan**
Room: Director’s Row 2
Chair: Patricia Shaw (University of British Columbia)

9:30  *Catherine Callaghan (The Ohio State University)*: Utian, Yok-Utian, and "Penutian"
10:00  *Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Independent Scholar)*: Some Pan-Penutian lexical elements in names of small animals
10:30  *Honore Watanabe (ILCAA, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)*: Historical origins of the applicative suffixes in Sliammon Salish
11:00  *John Lyon (University of British Columbia)*: Predication and equation in Okanagan Salish
11:30  *Joana Jansen (University of Oregon)*: Looking to neighbors for the source of Ichishkíin inverse voice
**Friday, 3 January**

**Afternoon**

**Algonquian 2**
Room: Red Wing
Chair: Amy Dahlstrom (University of Chicago)

2:00  *Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley):* Cheyenne lexical relations
2:30  *Andrew Cowell (University of Colorado):* Language shift and language change in Gros Ventre
3:00  *Andrew Garrett (University of California, Berkeley), Erik Maier (University of California, Berkeley), Line Mikkelsen (University of California, Berkeley), Clare Sandy (University of California, Berkeley):* Developing a syntactically parsed corpus of Karuk
3:30  *Clare Sandy (University of California, Berkeley):* Translating diacritics: A comparison of historic transcriptions of Karuk accent

**Muskogean and Isolates**
Room: Director’s Row 2
Chair: Alice Taff (University of Alaska Southeast)

2:00  *Joshua Hinson (The Chickasaw Nation/University of Oklahoma):* Anompa Himitta: Chickasaw neologisms
2:30  *Colleen Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington), Joshua Hinson (Chickasaw Language Revitalization Program):* Expressing potential and ability in Chickasaw
3:00  *Juliet Morgan (University of Oklahoma):* The structure of prayer in Chickasaw and other southeastern languages
3:30  *Marcia Haag (University of Oklahoma):* Choctaw evaluative morphology
4:00  *Lori McLain Pierce (University of Texas at Arlington):* Vowel centralization in Choctaw
4:30  *George Aaron Broadwell (University at Albany):* Invisible authors: Uncovering native authors in Timucua religious texts
5:00  *Daniel Hieber (Rosetta Stone/University of California, Santa Barbara):* Semantic alignment in Chitimacha

**Saturday, 4 January**

**Morning**

**Mexico and Central America**
Room: Red Wing
Chair: Pamela Munro (University of California, Los Angeles)

9:00  *Mitsuya Sasaki (University of Tokyo):* Redundant nominal person marking in Nahuan: Innovation or retention?
9:30  *Miriam Rothenberg (Durham University), Jason D. Haugen (Oberlin College):* Allomorphy in the Classical Nahuatl ‘nonactive’
10:00 *Juan José Bueno Holle (University of Chicago):* Focus marking across Isthmus Zapotec texts
10:30 *Wesley Collins (SIL International/Universidad Ricardo Palma):* A deflationary account of Maya-Mam noun classes
11:00 *Carmen Jany (California State University, Santa Barbara):* The complexity of negation in Chuxnabán Mixe

**Iroquoian and Eskimo-Aleut**
Room: Director’s Row 2
Chair: Emmon Bach (University of Massachusetts Amherst/School of African and Oriental Studies)

9:00  *Wallace Chafe (University of California, Santa Barbara):* Toward a computerized Iroquoian dictionary
9:30  *Michael Barrie (Sogang University):* Focusing on the left edge of the Onondaga sentence
10:00 *Sylvia L. Schreiner (Wheaton College), Megan Schildmier Stone (University of Arizona):* Aspect outside the stem: Prospective morphology in Cherokee
10:30 *Hiroto Uchihara (Georgetown University):* How tonal is an incipient tone? A case in Oklahoma Cherokee
11:00 *Linda Lanz (College of William and Mary):* Phonetic vowel merger in Inupiaq
Saturday Afternoon

Saturday, 4 January

South America 1
Room: Red Wing
Chair: Harriet Manelis Klein (Stony Brook University)

2:00  Stephanie Farmer (University of California Berkeley): Interactions of nominal and verbal number in Májjiki, a Western Tukanoan language
2:30  Amalia Skilton (Yale University): A new proposal of Proto-Western Tukanoan consonants and internal classification
3:00  Zachary O’Hagan (University of California, Berkeley): Grammaticalization of Proto-Omagua-Kokama clause-linking markers in areal perspective
3:30  Lucia Golluscio (CAICYT/CONICET), Felipe Hasler (CONICET/Universidad de Chile), Willem de Reuse (University of North Texas): Adverbial subordination at the peripheries of the Andean and Chaco linguistic areas

Athabaskan and California
Room: Director’s Row 2
Chair: Alice Taff (University of Alaska Southeast)

2:00  Justin Spence (University of California, Davis): Diffusion of lexical innovations in Hupa (Athabaskan):
2:30  Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Olga Lovick (First Nations University of Canada): Alaskan Athabascan commands: Grammatical documentation from a database project
3:00  Pamela Munro (University of California, Los Angeles): Vowel-initial roots in Yuman
3:30  Bruce Nevin (Independent Scholar): Achumawi-ci

Business Meeting
Room: Red Wing
Time: 4:00 – 5:00 PM

Sunday, 5 January

South America 2
Room: Red Wing
Chair: Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

9:00  Susan Kalt (Roxbury Community College): Directionality, subjectivity and deixis in Quechua narratives
9:30  Daniel J. Hintz (SIL International): Mirativity in South Conchucos Quechua: The distributed coding of speaker and nonspeaker surprise
10:00 Diane Hintz (SIL International): Quechua language shift: Turning the tide in Corongo
10:30 Martin Kohlberger (Leiden University), Simon Overall (James Cook University): Split accusative marking in Jivaroan languages

Chiwere
Room: Director’s Row 2
Chair: Emmon Bach (University of Massachusetts Amherst/School of African and Oriental Studies)

9:00  Emilia Aigotti Garcia (Northeastern Illinois University): The distribution of phonemic vowel length in Chiwere
9:30  Karen Smith (Northeastern Illinois University): Vertitivity and motion verbs in Chiwere
10:00 Sonja Rajkovich (Northeastern Illinois University): The syntax and semantics of dative [gi-] in Chiwere: A preliminary investigation
10:30 Heather Pardee (Northeastern Illinois University): The many functions of discourse particles in Chiwere
Welcome and Opening Remarks
Room: Director’s Row 1
Time: 9:00 – 9:30 AM
Chair: Carole E Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence)

TALE Posters
Room: Director’s Row 1
Time: On display throughout the day
Sgt. (Ret.) Larry Barksdale (University of Nebraska-Lincoln): Why statement analysis? A law enforcement perspective on forensic linguistics
Samina Khan (University of Azad, Jammu & Kashmir (Pakistan)): Validation testing of ALIAS SNARE on Pakistani suicidal and non-suicidal poets

Panel: Perspectives on Forensic Linguistics
Room: Director’s Row 1
Chair: Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence)

9:30 Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence): The four corners of investigative forensic linguistics
10:00 Marianne Mason (University of West Georgia): Linguistics of courtroom interpreting
10:30 Betsy Barry (Illocution, Inc), Clayton Darwin (Illocution Inc), Suzanne Smith JD: Deconstructing the "smoking gun" in complex civil litigation

Session 1: Pragmatics and Text Typing
Room: Director’s Row 1
Chair:

11:00 Marianne Mason (University of West Georgia): (Un)equivocal invocations for counsel: A suspect's use of indirect requests in a custodial setting
11:30 Tatiana Prokofyeva (Linköping University, Sweden): Language use in two types of suicide notes

Session 2: Deception Detection
Room: Director’s Row 1
Chair: Betsy Barry (Illocution Inc)

2:00 Ángela Almela Sánchez-Lafuente (Universidad Católica San Antonio de Murcia, Spain), Gema Alcaraz-Mármol (Universidad Católica San Antonio de Murcia, Spain): Deception through a psychopath’s words: A case study
2:30 Seung-Man Kang (Chungbuk National University, South Korea), Hyoungkeun Lee (Korea Police Investigation Academy, South Korea): Detecting deception in Korean by analyzing written statements
Session 3: Linguistic Interference and Profiling
Room: Director’s Row 1
Chair: Suzanne Smith JD (Illocution Inc)

3:30 Maria Teresa Bonfatti Sabbioni (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee): Linguistic profiling of native Italian interference in written English
4:00 Jerome Mwinyelle (East Tennessee State University): Interference of Spanish as a native language on English as a second language writing

Saturday, 4 January
Afternoon

Session 4: TALE and ILE Honors and Announcements
Room: Director’s Row 1
Time: 1:00 – 2:00 PM
Chair: Suzanne Smith JD (Illocution Inc)

Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence)
- TALE Honorary Fellows
- TALE Membership
- ILE Regional Co-Directors and Research Status Report

Symposium: Data for Empirical Foundations in Forensic Linguistics
Room: Grand Ballroom F
Organizer: Carole E Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence)

2:00 Betsy Barry (Illocution Inc). Clayton Darwin (Illocution Inc), Suzanne Smith JD (Illocution Inc): Forensic linguistic investigation and Big Data in civil litigation
2:30 Judith A. Parker (University of Mary Washington), Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence): Collecting forensic linguistic data: Experimental subjects and authorship identification
3:00 Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence), Sgt. (Ret.) Larry Barksdale (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Michael Reddington (Wicklander-Zulawski Associates): Collecting forensic linguistic data: Police and investigative Sources of data for deception detection research
3:30 Mark Liberman (Linguistic Data Consortium, University of Pennsylvania), Christopher Cieri (Linguistic Data Consortium, University of Pennsylvania): The history of published data for speaker identification research
4:00 Christopher Cieri (Linguistic Data Consortium, University of Pennsylvania), Mark Liberman (Linguistic Data Consortium, University of Pennsylvania): Dimensions of variation in speaker identification data
4:30 James Harnsberger (University of Florida/Forensic Communications Associates): Standards for the analysis of speech evidence recordings for speaker, emotion, gender, and dialect identification
Abstracts of LSA Plenary Addresses
An interdisciplinary forum for spoken language research

Phonetica

Editor: Catherine Best (Bankstown, N.S.W., Australia)

Research into spoken language has become increasingly accessible to instrumental analysis and experimental verification. They are the underpinning of Phonetic Science for the investigation of speech in communicative settings across the world’s languages. Reflecting this communicative Phonetic Science, Phonetica is an international and interdisciplinary forum that covers all aspects of the subject matter, from the phonetic and phonological descriptions of sounds and prosodies to the measuring domains of speech physiology, articulation, acoustics, and perception. Phonetica thus provides a platform for a comprehensive representation of speaker-hearer interaction in languages and dialects. Papers published in this journal report expert original work dealing both with theoretical issues and with new empirical data.

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Imagine a child who has never seen or heard any language at all. Would such a child be able to invent a language on her own? Despite what one might guess, the answer to this question is "yes". I describe congenitally deaf children who cannot learn the spoken language that surrounds them, and have not yet been exposed to sign language, either by their hearing parents or their oral schools. Nevertheless the children use their hands to communicate—they gesture—and those gestures, called homesigns, take on many of the forms and functions of language. I first describe the properties of language that we find in homesign. I next consider properties of language that homesigners can and cannot develop by comparing their linguistic systems to those developed by deaf individuals in Nicaragua. Forty years ago large numbers of homesigners were brought together for the first time and Nicaraguan Sign Language (NSL) was born; NSL continues to develop as new waves of children enter the community and learn to sign from older peers. I end by taking an experimental approach to when gesture does and does not take on linguistic properties. I examine hearing individuals asked not to speak and instead communicate using only their hands. Although these silent gesturers can create some properties of language on the spot, they do not create all of the properties that homesigners develop over time.
Nominal Structure and Interpretation
Richard Larson
Stony Brook University


Both lines of research had enormous impact in their respective areas. Generalized Quantifier Theory prompted extensive inquiry into quantifier types, cross-linguistic universals in determiner semantics, and quantification in categories outside the determiner system (AdvPs, PPs, comparatives). It was also a crucial reference point in the debates of the 1980’s and 1990’s regarding the quantificational status of (in)definites and the analysis of “donkey anaphora,” following work by Kamp (1981) and Heim (1982). Equally, the DP hypothesis prompted an explosion of work, not only in the syntax of nominals proper and its relation to sentence structure, but in the broader domain of so-called “functional categories”, which multiplied very rapidly in the ensuing period, and which today form an important part of modern syntactic theorizing. Nonetheless, despite these significant developments, no integration of the two lines of inquiry was attempted at the time. Indeed the basic question was never posed, To what extent can the generalized quantifier semantics for determiners be unified with the syntactic picture of the DP Hypothesis?

In this talk I explore this question, beginning from the simple point that Generalized Quantifier offers a conception of “valence” for quantifiers comparable to that of other predicates. I examine, in particular, whether notions widely held to underlie structure projection in the verbal domain (e.g., θ-roles) can be extended to quantifiers. As I show, the execution this project is closely dependent on the semantic conception of the clause one assumes, and takes on a particularly challenging form under so-called neo-Davidsonianism where θ-roles are interpreted via binary relations to events or states. As I show, this seems to a require both a view of quantifiers as expressing quantificational states, and a view of notions like “restriction” and “scope” as characterizable in terms independent of any particular quantification.

Richard Kurth Larson received his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin - Madison in 1983.

He held appointments at the University of Pennsylvania (1984-85) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1985-1989), before joining the faculty at the University at Stony Brook, where he is currently Professor of Linguistics.

His research has examined a wide variety of topics in syntax and semantics, and has involved a wide variety of languages. He has published numerous research articles, and is author/co-author of two linguistics textbooks.

In addition to linguistics research, he has worked in the area of undergraduate science education in connection with the NSF-sponsored Grammar as Science Project. His contributions to developing the Syntactica and Semantica software, produced under the GAS project, were honored in 1998 by an EduCom medal, awarded in partnership between EDUCAUSE and the Linguistic Society of America. He has also received the Stony Brook President's Award for Excellence in Teaching, and the SUNY Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching.
Modern Greek is not spoken over a wide swath of the globe, but the geography of Greece, with its many islands and mountains, provides a wealth of data for the regional dialectologist and for the phonologist. Spanish, spoken all over North, Central and Southern America as well as on the European continent, is equally rich in dialect data. Both languages have been extensively documented and studied by dialectologists for over a century; the subtle differences among dialects allow us to see how phonological grammars can differ by changing one feature, order, ranking, or process, while leaving all the others intact. In this talk, I will give examples from others’ work and from my own research on an outlier dialect of Northern Greek, and on equally outlier dialects of central Argentinian Spanish and Northwestern Spain, showing how they can illustrate historical change and illuminate questions of phonological theory and description.

Ellen M. Kaisse is the Howard and Frances Nostrand Endowed Professor in the Department of Linguistics at the University of Washington. She received her PhD from Harvard University in 1977. She has taught at the University of Washington since 1976 and has been inordinately lucky to have a wonderful set of colleagues all of that time. Her research is in phonology, concentrating on Modern Greek, Spanish (especially the dialects of Argentina), and Turkish, and centering on questions of opacity, rule ordering and its descendents, distinctive features, and the interaction of phonology with syntax and with morphology. She has co-edited the journal Phonology with Colin Ewen (Cambridge University Press) since 1988. Ellen is the author of the book Connected Speech: the interaction of syntax and phonology, joint editor of three volumes, and the author of numerous articles. Recent publications include two papers in the Wiley-Blackwell Companion to Phonology (2011): ‘Stricture features’ and ‘The lexical syndrome’ (with A. McMahon), "Is the sonority sequencing principle an epiphenomenon?" (with R. Wright and E. Henke) in The sonority controversy (2012), 'Sympathy meets Argentinian Spanish' (2009) in The nature of the word: studies in honor of Paul Kiparsky and ‘Word formation and phonology' (2005) in Handbook of word-formation. Her most current research is on the proper description of Vowel Harmony in Anatolian Greek, Northwestern Spanish, and Standard Turkish, and more generally, on the contributions of dialectology to theoretical phonology. In her spare time, she sings in two choruses and a trio, plays piano, bicycles, and takes care of a bevy of animals of three species.
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Everyday conversation represents a core function of human language. Indeed, it constitutes one of the most dominant day-to-day uses of language and is a significant domain for language acquisition. However, despite its clear importance, it is among the least-represented genres in language documentation, especially for endangered languages. While the recording of connected speech has been an important part of the linguistic fieldwork tradition over the last century, much of this work has focused primarily on the collection of monologues and traditional texts, rather than on dynamic interactions involving multiple speakers. Indeed, in his introduction to the *International Journal of American Linguistics*, Boas both stressed the importance of producing “records of daily occurrences, every-day conversation, descriptions of industries, customs, and the like” and lamented the inability to fully accomplish this given the “slowness of dictation that is necessary for recording texts” (1917:1).

New technologies, such as digital audio and video recording devices and tools for creating time-aligned transcriptions, have opened up the possibilities for creating documentary records of interactional language use. Nevertheless, such technologies have yet to be widely exploited by field linguists in this way for at least two reasons. On the one hand, the special value of documenting conversation, as opposed to more traditional texts or elicited utterances, has not always been well articulated. On the other, the processing of conversational data presents problems for documentary workflow and grammatical analysis which still make it more difficult to work with than other genres. Thus, even interested researchers may be hesitant to make extensive use of it.

The purpose of this tutorial is to introduce, to a general audience of linguists, the ways in which collecting and analyzing conversational data can enhance our ability to document languages effectively and enrich our theoretical understanding of language in general as well as to provide practical advice on how to incorporate data from interactional contexts into a documentation project. Specific points to be covered include: how to develop effective and ethical community collaborations to document conversation; the range of technologies needed to effectively capture language in interaction and how to structure them into a robust documentary workflow; how to use conversation to document grammatical phenomena strongly embedded in interaction (e.g., demonstratives, ideophones, evidentials, and special patterns of prosody); methods for the cross-linguistic comparison of conversational data; establishment of universal patterns of interactive speech (e.g., the nature of repair strategies); and the sorts of theoretical models of language that lend the most insight into structuring approaches to documenting this domain of language use.

The tutorial will, thereby demonstrate that documenting conversation is not only valuable for linguistic theory, language revitalization, and description, but is also increasingly feasible given recent advances in technology, allowing us to see that, one century later, a key aspect of Boas’s original documentary vision can finally be realized.
Abstracts:

**Marianne Mithun** (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
*The value of good conversation*

The role of everyday talk in shaping language and differentiating individual languages is now widely recognized. Some fundamental aspects of language that emerge especially robustly in conversation are illustrated here in languages of two quite different types: Mohawk, of Northeastern North America, and Hiligaynon, of the Philippines. While monologue in both consists almost entirely of declaratives, conversation is rich in questions, answers, commands, and hortatives. Demonstratives are deployed more intricately. Reference is more carefully established and negotiated. Reference and presupposition are more controlled: listeners request clarification when in doubt. Certain modality distinctions may be more pervasive. Information structure and interactive devices are more elaborately developed. Contrast with expectation is specified more frequently. Structure is often built across turns. Prosodic structures may be more varied and expressive. Such differences point to the importance of building corpora with a more realistic balance of language use, with emphasis on incorporating the primary linguistic activity: conversation.

**Mark Dingemanse** (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics)  
*Conversation across cultures*

If the goal of linguistics is to understand language in all of its facets, rich records of conversation are one of the crucial data sources. In this talk I present results from the ERC project “Human Sociality and Systems of Language Use”, which has collected and archived extensive corpora of everyday conversation in ten languages from five continents. I focus on the use of conversational data for developing a typology of language use. Typology presupposes comparability. In everyday conversation, sequential structure provides a natural control to ensure that like is compared with like. Structurally identical conversational sequences can be identified across languages and can be used for systematic comparison of such linguistic devices as evidential markers, questions and their answers, or formats for other-initiation of repair. Conversational data can answer old questions but also points the way to fresh avenues of inquiry in the science of language.

**Toshihide Nakayama** (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)  
**Tsuyoshi Ono** (University of Alberta)  
*Toward understanding grammar through conversation*

We discuss the value of documenting naturally occurring discourse, especially in relation to grammatical analysis. Traditionally there is a sentiment in the field that the examination of actual language use, though it reveals something about how we utilize linguistic knowledge, does not provide insight into the knowledge itself. However, the way language is used in discourse has been shown to influence the way language changes, and this in turn means that language use can shape the way grammar is in significant ways. Documentation of actual discourse, therefore, is necessary in order to fully understand the structural aspect of a language. Crucially, the patterns we encounter in actual discourse are not limited to what is anticipated by the model built on elicited data, and seem to be generally much more fluid and gradual. These patterns often do not seem be reducible to the traditional model of grammar.

**Alexander D. King** (University of Aberdeen)  
**Valentina R. Dedyk** (University of Aberdeen)  
*Documenting Koryak conversation in the Russian Far East*

We will present our methods for documenting Koryak as conducted during an expedition to several small villages in northern Kamchatskiy Krai, Russian Federation. Our current documentation project emerges out of long-term collaboration between the authors. Dedyk is a native-speaking linguist of Koryak and King is a linguistic anthropologist trained in Hymesian ethnography of speaking. Our research methods included wide space for free-form conversation, as well as conversational exchanges where the theme was directed by Dedyk from among a handful of topics agreed between Dedyk and King during project planning. We argue that language documentation projects benefit from an ethnographic consideration of language in use, and we find unhelpful rigid distinctions between ‘linguistic’ and ‘paralinguistic’. Participants were invited to shape the content of our recordings as the project strove to be “community driven”. Many participants had something they wanted to say; others simply wanted their voices recorded for posterity.
Alice Taff (University of Alaska Southeast)

Tlingit conversation documentation – A balancing act

In the Tlingit way of life, balance is a core value; we describe how we promoted balance in all aspects of the work to document Tlingit conversation. We will discuss our learning highlights from this 5-year effort to video record, translate, and transcribe a 30-hour corpus of spontaneous conversation throughout the Tlingit language community’s ancestral territory in southeast Alaska and western Canada, recording 60+ speakers in 90+ conversations with the aide of 20+ assistants in 10 cities/villages. We illustrate adhering to university protocols and Tlingit protocols and the assistance received from both these communities. We report how bearing balance in mind in planning, teamwork, workflow, travel, translation/transcription/metadata processes, software, hardware, dissemination, archiving, and our culminating activity, enabled us to achieve 140% of our original project goals.

Daisy Rosenblum (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Olivia N. Sammons (University of Alberta)

Documenting multimodal interaction: Workflows, data management, and archiving

Although the importance of conversational speech as a rich source of linguistic data is well established, the post-recording workflow is seldom discussed. An exponential effort is required to transform massive amounts of conversational data into an annotated corpus. This talk presents best practices for recording and annotating conversational speech. Drawing on multimodal documentation of two North American languages: Kwak’wala (Wakashan, Canada) and Michif (Algonquian/Indo-European; Canada, US), we discuss strategies for efficient transcription, workflow design, data management, and balancing the needs of accessibility and privacy. We describe the advantages of ELAN for transcription of multiparty conversations and for on-site translation with speakers. Finally, we address benefits and challenges of remote collaborative transcription over Skype. Proceeding from recording and post-processing to transcription, translation, and archiving, we present lessons learned from our own work with the hope that they contribute to the integration of conversation as a cornerstone of linguistic documentation.
The Locus of Linguistic Variation
Grand Ballroom F
9:00 – 10:30 AM

Organizers: Laurel MacKenzie (University of Manchester)
Meredith Tamminga (University of Pennsylvania)

Participants: Andries Coetzee (University of Michigan)
Laurel MacKenzie (University of Manchester)
Jennifer Nycz (Georgetown University)
Meredith Tamminga (University of Pennsylvania)

Early accounts of generative grammar (e.g., Chomsky 1965) postulated a firm separation between the variability present in language production and the grammar itself. Performance was regarded as extraneous, simply a frosted window obscuring the view of the key object of study, competence. Around the same time, early researchers in sociolinguistics moved to explicitly integrate variation into the grammar, developing such concepts as inherent variability (Weinreich, Labov, and Herzog 1968) and variable rules (Cedergren and Sankoff 1974). Decades of study and three major “waves” of sociolinguistic scholarship later, the study of variation has grown from a marginalized topic to a substantial linguistic discipline. This symposium revisits these two perspectives and examines whether a middle ground between them can and should be reached, addressing the relationship between variation and the grammar and discussing the extent to which the two may be dissociated.

The symposium consists of three presentations that provide novel quantitative data on a total of four linguistic variables. In each case, the authors argue for an approach to the typology outlined above: an approach under which grammar and variation are linked but still show some amount of modular separation. Specifically, the session participants argue that while variation is not exclusively the purview of grammar, variation and grammar are not completely separate, either. Instead, some effects on variation support the inherent variability of Weinreich et al., while others are best localized outside of the grammar. Between the three presentations, a catalog emerges of these grammar-external effects, which are shown to comprise particular conditioning factors as well as amplification in magnitude of factors that have a grammar-internal source. Each presentation also provides a different perspective on how the linguistic system may be structured in order to account for the demonstrated extragrammatical effects.

The general consensus emerging from these three presentations is that a well-developed understanding of how extragrammatical factors impinge on variation is necessary in order to accurately recognize the grammar-internal origins and conditioning of variation. Researchers who seek to construct grammatical models that capture the appropriate amount of grammar-internal variability must first factor out the extragrammatical effects that this session documents. In addition to the theoretical issues explored, this symposium also provides a demonstration of how modern advances in quantitative methods can enable the exploration of previously intractable theoretical questions. Through careful use of a combination of theoretical and quantitative approaches, the speakers in this symposium demonstrate the unity of linguistic methods and the importance of using all available empirical techniques to reach an understanding of the structure of language in the mind.

Abstracts:

Meredith Tamminga (University of Pennsylvania)
Laurel MacKenzie (University of Manchester)

Elaborating extragrammatical effects on variation

This paper takes as a starting point the concept of inherent variability. While we agree with previous researchers that some instances of linguistic variation motivate a unified treatment of variable and categorical phenomena within the grammar, we argue that some cases of variation are better localized to a distinct component of use.

As evidence, we cite the effects of persistence on ING and subject length on auxiliary contraction. These effects differ from other factors that condition these variables (e.g., phonological context, subject type), in that they are not found to condition invariant alternations. This supports a model that differentiates grammar and use, with both being probabilistic, and the persistence and subject length effects localized to the use component.

We then elaborate this basic model, suggesting that extragrammatical factors are of two types: style and processing. We identify predictions for the relationship and interactions between grammar and each extragrammatical component.
Jennifer Nycz (Georgetown University)

Variable rules or variable inputs? Process-based and representational approaches to variability

Variationists argue that variable phenomena reflect aspects of linguistic competence and should be accounted for within linguistic theory. Many attempts to do so have located variation in the process side of theory, first via the variable rule and later via the variable ranking of OT constraints, yet there has been some shift towards representational accounts of variation based in Exemplar Theory. So, is variation in the grammar, in representations, or somewhere else? Are different phenomena more easily accounted for in one component or another, or can some be located in multiple places? I address these questions through the examination of variable Canadian Raising in the speech of Canadians who have moved to the U.S. I argue that the socioindexical aspects of this variation require reference to changing and variable representations while linguistic conditioning factors are best located in the grammatical component, and outline a complementary-systems model of this variation.

Andries W. Coetzee (University of Michigan)

A grammar-delimited variable space

Existing approaches to phonological variation differ in the role that they ascribe to grammar. Some assume no role for grammar, considering variation as the result of non-grammatical factors impacting the categorical output of phonological grammar. Others assume that grammar and non-grammatical factors contribute equally to variation. Yet others attempt to account for all aspects of variation with grammar alone, allowing no room for non-grammatical factors. In this talk, I will develop a fourth possible model with the following features: (i) Grammar itself is variable and hence contributes to variation. (ii) Non-grammatical factors also contribute. (iii) But the model is grammar dominant—grammar defines the space of possible variation and non-grammatical factors can only influence how variation is realized within this grammar-delimited variable space. The model will be implemented in Harmonic Grammar, and will be applied to variable t/d-deletion and variable cross-word nasal place assimilation in English.
Taking Linguistics Beyond Linguistics Programs and Departments

Grand Ballroom F
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizers:
Michal Temkin Martínez (Boise State University)
Julie Roberts (University of Vermont)
William Salmon (University of Minnesota Duluth)
Kathy Sands (Biola University)

Sponsor:
LSA Linguistics in Higher Education (LiHE) Committee

Participants:
Julie Amberg (York College of Pennsylvania)
Jean Ann (SUNY Oswego)
David Bowie (University of Alaska Anchorage)
Lynn Burley (University of Central Arkansas)
Clare Dannenberg (University of Alaska Anchorage)
Sharon Klein (California State University, Northridge)
Bruce Long Peng (SUNY Oswego)
Janie Rees-Miller (Marietta College)
Julie Roberts (University of Vermont)
William Salmon (University of Minnesota Duluth)
Kathy Sands (Biola University)
Tineke Scholten (California State University, Northridge)
Gãl Shuck (Boise State University)
Michal Temkin Martínez (Boise State University)
Deborah Vause (York College of Pennsylvania)

The purpose of this session is to showcase innovative, novel ways in which linguistics contributes to the university education beyond the linguistics major. Linguistics is inherently interdisciplinary; as such, the possibilities for making contributions outside of the linguistics program or department are immense. One such possibility is linguistically-grounded courses that are tailored to other disciplines; another is the way in which various linguistics courses have been adapted to fit general education requirements. It is hoped that the models discussed in this session can inspire and equip others to develop similar curricula in their own university contexts.

A related concern is that linguists themselves might feel professional pressure to focus on ‘pure’ linguistics to the neglect of creative applications of linguistics within other fields, even as linguistic realities are integral to many other fields, recognized or not. The sheer breadth of relevance and the foundational role of linguistics in fields beyond linguistics programs and departments, combined with the tight job market in linguistics, provide motivation to consider professional incentives in our field for pursuing this broader reach of linguistics in higher education.

The session will share strategies for proposing and implementing specific courses for non-linguists majors, in addition to linguistics courses that appeal to a wider range of majors at the university. Additionally, it will provide a means for applicants on the job market to reimagine the process of course development, in terms of the interdisciplinary applicability of linguistics across the university.

The symposium portion of the session will consist of three sections: (1) Strategies for incorporating linguistics across the university curriculum, (2) Helping other programs fulfill GE and major requirements, and (3) Training linguistics students as advocates for the field of linguistics

The poster session will feature specific courses developed for non-linguists (GE and ‘linguistics for X majors’) and allow presenters and participants to discuss different strategies used in proposing and implementing such courses across the university curriculum.
All abstracts, a listing of poster presentations, and materials related to this session will be posted online at: http://tinyurl.com/iHE2014. Additionally, syllabi and course materials from courses described in this session can be found on the LSA’s Linguistic Academic Depository (LAD) at: http://www.linguisticsociety.org/lad

Abstracts:

Michal Temkin Martínez (Boise State University)
William Salmon (University of Minnesota Duluth)
Introductory remarks

Lynn Burley (University of Central Arkansas)
Linguistic weeds: Popping up everywhere

The study of language is a part of a dozen disciplines on any average sized campus and should be a part of every general education program precisely because it is a part of so many disciplines. Our job is to not only provide students with exceptional undergraduate and graduate linguistics degrees, but to ensure that students are exposed to linguistics in their general studies and that students have the opportunity to take linguistics courses as appropriate for their other majors and minors. The University of Central Arkansas linguistics faculty is doing this by offering interdisciplinary programs, creating new programs, making faculty aware in other disciplines of the value of a linguistics courses for their majors and minors, and by offering linguistics courses in our general education program. Our purpose is to expose more students to the value of linguistics in a variety of programs.

Julie Roberts (University of Vermont)
Transitioning from serving others’ students to serving our own

The presentation will focus on the following strategies for maintaining and expanding our relevance to other majors and to the university as a whole and the success and challenges of each: 1. Use of cases/examples in class when appropriate that are relevant to other fields (e.g., disordered speech and non-English for transcription, etc.) 2. Offering a course, when possible, that attracts more majors from other programs and can grow to a larger size, whether or not they are the best fit for linguists. 3. Propose acceptance of ALL courses to fulfill general requirements. 4. Market the minor as a logical pairing with professional majors, such as speech pathology and business. 5. If diversity courses are required, some linguistics courses, such as Language and Ethnicity, have been successfully proposed as fulfilling these requirements.

Sharon Klein (California State University, Northridge)
Weaving linguistics into a range of fabrics

In 2010-2011 a California Department of Education RFP invited university teacher preparation faculty to develop programs to help working teachers implement the new English Language Arts Common Core State Standards (ELA CCSS). A “subject matter” faculty member was a requirement for any proposed team, and two colleagues, specialists in Deaf Education, asked me to join their team and apply for the grant. For the past two years, we have designed and held professional workshops with the 25 K-12 teachers we recruited, workshops addressing the challenges the ELA CCSS pose for students who are deaf or hard of hearing, who do not use spoken English as their primary language, and who may also have disabilities—cognitive or physical. This presentation traces our collaboration and the weaving in of what seem critical linguistic perspectives—“linguistic thinking”—that would allow teachers to move beyond mere “implementation of” and “teaching to” the ELA CCSS.

Gail Shuck (Boise State University)
A cross-cultural General Education course: Developing a multilingual community of inquiry

The presenter will describe a cross-cultural course, Language in Human Life, designed to meet several university needs: 1) To provide a course for non-majors that fulfills a long-standing gap in general education courses, 2) to be a magnet course for multilingual students to allow all students to learn about each others’ languages, and 3) to offer a linguistically accessible course for lower-proficiency users of English. Many U.S. colleges and universities offer general education courses in linguistics, but Language in Human Life draws on the expertise of multilingual students and provides second-language support where needed, moving away from the “deficit” model of language learning and highlighting the value of a multilingual classroom. Students explore fundamental questions about language, working in cross-linguistic groups to gather data from each others’ languages and develop a community of inquiry. Enrollment is strategically controlled to ensure a balance of first- and additional-language users of English.
**Tineke Scholten** (California State University, Northridge)

*Language and the law*

Law offers an attractive platform for introducing linguistic concepts: drawing from all the major subfields of linguistics, linguists regularly provide novel analytical perspectives on legal controversies. Moreover, legal issues tend to have a broad appeal to students from diverse backgrounds, since the law so often affects their personal lives. At CSUN, I offer an Upper Division GE course that investigates legal topics from a linguistic vantage point. The course introduces principles of meaning (word meaning, sentence meaning, speaker intent) as conveyed in texts, in courtroom narratives, and during conversational turn taking. It also addresses language prejudice and power and its consequences for language/dialect minorities in the legal system. Students grapple with actual legal cases, judicial decisions and (excerpted) language evidence and are challenged to draw connections with what they learn about the structure and functioning of language.

**Kathy Sands** (Biola University)

*Linguistic foundations for L2 pronunciation teaching*

This presentation introduces a course I have proposed and piloted entitled “Linguistic Foundations for L2 Pronunciation Teaching.” The course is designed for students preparing for language-teaching careers (especially TESOL). It provides key linguistic foundations in phonetics and phonology for the purpose of analyzing the linguistic source of pronunciation errors accurately and providing second-language students with clear explanations and effective, individualized coaching. For non-native-speaking language teachers, the course also strengthens their own pronunciation. Specifically, the course develops: (1) key phonetic/phonological knowledge and skills based on various languages (describing and accurately pronouncing sounds, determining relationships among sounds, and transcribing sounds/words in IPA skillfully for use in instruction), (2) in-depth understanding of English and other major languages in terms of phonetics and phonology, and skill in comparing systems to identify likely pronunciation issues and determine effective linguistically-based pedagogical responses, (3) skill at on-the-ground linguistic analysis and explanation through practical experience in pronunciation teaching.

**Julie S. Amberg** (York College of Pennsylvania)
**Deborah J. Vause** (York College of Pennsylvania)

*Teaching to the teachers: Secondary Education English students in the introductory linguistics course*

Research shows that few Secondary Education English (SEE) majors are introduced to contemporary language topics in their education classes, even though many states mandate linguistics knowledge for certification programs. Instead, classes for future teachers tend to focus on the needs of English Language Learners. The introductory linguistics course, however, can help SEE students develop other kinds of knowledge about issues that will impact their future careers. To prepare SEE students at our institution to meet state mandates and also to build foundational knowledge, the required introductory linguistics course includes such topics as analysis of the treatment of particular language minorities, investigation into the goals of the U.S. English movement, study of the contested issue of bilingual education, and other timely issues. Our presentation suggests ways to adjust the content of the introductory linguistics course to ensure relevant learning experiences for SEE students.

**Jean Ann** (SUNY Oswego)
**Bruce Long Peng** (SUNY Oswego)

*Linguistics and TESOL at SUNY Oswego*

We are linguists with tenure homes in a School of Education (SOE). Our latest innovation is a course called Linguistics and English Language Teaching (required in the TESOL major, and an elective in the Linguistics major) taught for the first time in Spring 2013. This course aims to help the students pull together all that they have learned about language via linguistics and apply it to the problem of the teaching of English to speakers of other languages. We see linguistics as a way (i) to help the TESOL students learn about English grammar in ways that will help them teach it to their future students, (ii) to examine the relation between form and function, and develop a way to talk about language, and (iii) to deepen their understanding of how to analyze school- and class-based problems in preparation for their futures as ESOL teachers.
**David Bowie** (University of Alaska Anchorage)  
**Clare Dannenberg** (University of Alaska Anchorage)  
*Linguistic advocacy as a bridge between disciplines*

We build on the idea of advocacy as a pedagogical strategy that can both attract and involve students from a wide variety of academic concentrations, as well as allow linguists to share best practices of real-world advocacy that they may already be implementing within their own classrooms and as part of their own research agendas. We discuss specific case studies to show how advocacy approaches in the classroom can help build bridges between linguistics and students and faculty in fields such as the health sciences, psychology, anthropology, and sociology, all of which have their own advocacy traditions that mesh well with that of linguistics. Further, such bridge-building can work to strengthen the profile of linguistics at a time when restrictions on resource allocation are putting pressure on fields throughout higher education.

**Michal Temkin Martínez** (Boise State University)  
**William Salmon** (University of Minnesota Duluth)  
*Closing remarks and discussion*

A poster session will follow the closing remarks. A current list of the poster presentations is at: [http://tinyurl.com/LiHE2014](http://tinyurl.com/LiHE2014). Posters will display course materials for linguistics courses serving students outside the linguistics major. LSA members are encouraged to bring their own materials to share during the session and to upload course materials to the LSA’s Linguistic Academic Depository (LAD) at: [http://www.linguisticsociety.org/lad](http://www.linguisticsociety.org/lad) prior to the meeting. Graduate students are especially encouraged to attend this symposium to learn about teaching opportunities serving non-linguistics students.
The biabsolutive construction is a phenomenon found in many ergative languages, especially in those of the Nakh-Daghestanian family. It is a deviation from the normal ergative pattern; compare two sentences from the Nakh-Daghestanian (Lezgic) language Archi:

(1) But:a-mu buq’ b-e›r›k’u-r
   Butta(I)-SG.ERG grain(III)[SG.ABS] III.SG-‹IPFV›sort-IPFV
   ‘Butta sorts grain.’

(2) But:a buq’ b-e›r›k’u-r-ši w-i
   ‘Butta is sorting grain.’

In (1) the subject (But:a, man’s name) is in the ergative case and the verb agrees in gender and number with the absolutive buq’ ‘grain’. This is the normal situation for Archi transitive verbs. The biabsolutive variant is available only for verbs based on the imperfective stem and the agreement pattern is different.

Biabsolutive constructions pose a number of theoretical challenges. Previously, they have been analyzed as instances of noun incorporation (Forker 2012) or as instances of clause restructuring (Kibrik 1979, Testelec and Kazenin 1999, Kazenin 2001). The Archi data, however, suggest that neither of these basic analyses is completely viable.

The aim of the session is twofold: first, we focus on the Archi biabsolutives and present syntactic accounts of biabsolutive construction from HPSG, LFG and Minimalism. Second, we consider Archi in a wider Daghestanian perspective and show that biabsolutives can vary even in genetically related and structurally similar languages.

Archi is an ideal ergative language for investigation of biabsolutive constructions: in Archi, non-verbal parts of speech such as adverbs, particles and some forms of personal pronouns can serve as agreement targets. In the situation with two potential controllers in a biabsolutive construction, the multitude of agreement targets provides a good basis for the investigation of the construction. Third, the rich inflectional morphology of Archi provides formal distinctions between dependent converbial clauses and periphrastic (monoclausal) structures. Finally, Archi differs from other languages of the family in that it has an obligatory biabsolutive construction:

(3) But:a buq’ b-e›r›k’u-r-mat w-i
   ‘Butta is (still) sorting grain.’

Biabsolutive constructions are ideal for a comparison of different theories of syntax: first, ergative languages, often left at the periphery of syntactic analysis, can be challenging. Second, the investigation of biabsolutive constructions involves answering many major questions of syntax: agreement, argument alignment (and the question of subject) and clausal structure. The multitude of agreement targets raises a questions about syntactic domains. Finally, the fact that the biabsolutive is a variant of another structure raises a question about its pragmatic and semantic peculiarities.
The session starts with an introduction presenting the Archi data. Three following papers analyse Archi biabsolutes within different syntactic frameworks: HPSG, LFG and Minimalism.

Abstracts:

**Marina Chumakina** (Surrey Morphology Group)
*Biabsolutes in Archi: An overview*

Archi is an ergative language where the absolutive argument controls agreement on the verb and on other parts of speech. However, if the predicate in the clause is imperfective and periphrastic, a biabsolutive construction is possible, where both arguments of the verb take the absolutive case. Biabsolutive constructions in Nakh-Daghestanian languages have been considered a particular case of noun incorporation of the object (Forker 2012), but this analysis is not viable for Archi. An alternative analysis suggests that biabsolutive construction is an instance of clause restructuring, but the Archi data does not fully support this analysis either.

Biabsolutive constructions are observed in many Daghestanian languages, but Archi stands out as the only language in the family in which biabsolutes are obligatory in a certain context. All of this makes Archi an ideal proving ground for detailed investigation of biabsolutive constructions.

**Louisa Sadler** (University of Essex)
*Archi Biabsolutes and agreement: An LFG approach*

In LFG terms, syntactic agreement is about sharing or co-specification of f-structure features, and involves reference to f-structural relations. The paper analyses periphrastic constructions in Archi where both verbal elements define different but compatible information. The agreement template is in accordance with the ordering of grammatical functions: the copula agrees with the highest absolutive argument, while the converb agrees with the lowest absolutive. Agreement on non-verbal targets may be captured by the use of inside-out constraints in this approach. Among the challenges posed by the Archi biabsolutive construction is capturing the agreement of both absolutes: there is significant evidence that the Archi biabsolutive construction is monoclausal, and agreement targets involving different controllers may display interleaved ordering. The LFG approach also allows for constraints at other levels such as information structure, argument structure or linear relations.

**Robert D Borsley** (University of Essex)
*HPSG and Archi biabsolutes*

One of the HPSG approaches to agreement assumes constraints on ARG-ST (ARGUMENT-STRUCTURE) lists. In Archi, verbs agree with an absolutive argument, but so do some other arguments and adjuncts. Neither a constraint on ARG-ST lists nor a constraint on the features SUBJ (SUBJECT) and COMPS (COMPLEMENTS) can provide a satisfactory account of this agreement. This suggests that a constraint on syntactic structures is required. Archi biabsolutes provide evidence in favour on a constraint on constituent structures rather than the constraint on DTRS (DAUGHTERS) feature.

An approach involving order domains allows agreement relations to be nested but does not allow them to cross. In Archi biabsolutes, they may cross, which suggests that Archi clausal agreement must be the product of a constraint on constituent structures. This approach requires fairly flat constituent structures, but there is no objection to these in HPSG.

**Nina Radkevich** (Harvard University/York University)
**Maria Polinsky** (Harvard University)
*Bi-Absolutes in Nakh-Dagestanian: A minimalist approach*

Syntactic properties of the Biabsolutive constructions have received at least two analyses: (a) pseudo-noun-incorporation, and (b) bi-clausal structure, but neither analysis can be applied to ND languages across the board. We propose that the two analyses may be viable for some ND languages, and we also propose a third analytical possibility: restructuring or clause union. We present the key properties of the BA construction in Lak and Tsez, and show that in Lak the BA construction is monoclausal, and the appearance of the second absolutive is due to the presence of an extra v head, whereas the BA construction in Tsez involves an adjunct clause containing a theme argument and a gerund (converb). We conclude that the BA construction may have a different syntax across different languages, but within each particular language its analysis is internally consistent.
In 1993, the US Supreme Court ruled, in the civil case called *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm. Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579 (1993) that expert evidence testimony must provide, alongside general acceptance of the scientific technique, peer-review and other factors, an error rate for any method for scientific evidence. Currently, the Daubert standard is the law in every Federal Court and most State Courts in the US.

Error rate can be calculated only when “ground truth” or “gold standard” data are available for testing a scientific technique. Thus, the Supreme Court’s focus on a scientific method’s known reliability drew attention to the fundamental need for datasets for all forensic techniques, from handwriting identification and ballistics to fingerprints. In forensic linguistics, the Daubert standard has mandated text and speech corpora that can be used for testing the reliability of linguistic techniques. Forensic linguistics methods can be concerned with a wide range of issues, including author and speaker identification, language identification, textual similarities in non-disclosure/non-compete arrangements, deception, threat assessment, predatory chat assessment, linguistic profiling and others. Thus, the general issue of data for forensic linguistics is complex.

In this symposium, presenters answer such questions as:

- What corpora are currently available?
- Can established corpora be used for forensic linguistic purposes?
- How can data be collected?
- How can data be managed?
- What conditions apply to data use for research, and/or for casework?
- How large a corpus is required for different types of work?
- What does linguistics—especially standard linguistic analysis—add to traditional methods of handling (analyzing, managing) document collections?

Subfields of linguistics include corpus linguistics, computational linguistics, phonetics, and sociolinguistics. The first two talks relate to textual data, the third, both textual and speech data, and the last three, speech data.

Barry, Darwin and Smith discuss big-data in legal “e-discovery”, demonstrating the use of corpus, computational and theoretical linguistics in data exploitation and management.

Parker and Chaski present two methods of data collection: traditional pen and paper with students and electronic using ILER with vulnerable populations. Further, Parker and Chaski discuss the effect of training in linguistics on the analysis of author style.
Chaski, Barksdale and Reddington highlight the kinds of fieldwork protocols required for a research partnership between linguists, law enforcement and interviewing/interrogation companies. Further, they show the results of classifying witness statements as truthful or deceptive, using the TATTLER section of ILER.

Liberman and Cieri describe the history of efforts to collect speech data for speaker identification, and offer some explanation of why these efforts have had so little impact in the courtroom, even though the Daubert ruling clearly mandates validation testing that requires these kinds of speech corpora.

Cieri and Liberman describe available speech corpora for speaker identification in terms of forensic feasibility. Cieri and Liberman discuss how the dimensions of sociolinguistic and phonetic variability relate to the demands of actual casework.

Harnsberger demonstrates the relationship between ground truth data, standards of data requirements and appropriate methodology, focusing on forensic phonetics of identifying speaker, gender, psychological stress, and dialect.

Abstracts:

Betsy Barry (Illocution Inc)
Clayton Darwin (Illocution Inc)
Suzanne Smith JD (Illocution Inc)

Forensic linguistic investigation and Big Data in civil litigation

Court-ordered document productions can result in massive corpora of unstructured text, which become the centerpiece for uncovering relevant empirical evidence and developing case strategy in litigation. Traditional methods associated with collecting, processing and examining documentation under the legal framework of e-discovery and document review have not provided efficiency, accuracy and, most importantly, scalability. We offer a complementary model for approaching text data in the context of civil litigation that puts the process squarely into a forensic linguistic framework. Linguistics is essential in the development and application of principled methods for collecting and analyzing large, natural language datasets of unstructured text in legal situations where fact-finding and intelligence gathering must be carried out in a reliable, consistent, expeditious and, importantly, a defensible manner. Finally, we address the collaboration needed among linguists, attorneys, programmers and subject matter experts in creating and implementing practical methods that accommodate "big data" in an industry setting.

Judith A. Parker (University of Mary Washington)
Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence)

Collecting forensic linguistic data: Experimental subjects and authorship identification

Faced with the Daubert standard, a first question for linguists is how to find forensically-feasible data. Internet sources of data at first look attractive because the data are readily available; however, screennames and IP addresses are not reliable, indicators of authorship. Internet data cannot legitimately serve as ground truth data without a vetting procedure. We offer two solutions for collecting data specifically for authorship identification. In the traditional solution, experimental subjects were recruited from university students who had no, introductory or advanced exposure to linguistics and asked to provide writing samples and perform an analysis. Our second solution is ILER, software accessible via a website in which recruited subjects from traditional and vulnerable populations participate in linguistic experiments collecting data on authorship identification. ILER provides “ground truth” authorship data in an electronic setting with vetted participants, and enlarges the types of populations for forensically-feasible linguistic evidence.

Carole E. Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence)
Sgt. (Ret.) Larry Barksdale (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)
Michael Reddington (Wicklander-Zulawski Associates)

Collecting forensic linguistic data: Police and investigative sources of data for deception detection research

This talk presents a model for collaboration between law enforcement, investigative corporations and linguists. Law enforcement agencies and private investigative interviewing companies collect linguistic data constantly, including speech and text. In this talk we present ways linguists can access data, including FOIA requests and MOU or agreements for confidentiality. Linguist must also agree to redaction and confidentiality. Law enforcement agencies can provide data for already litigated cases. Wicklander-Zulawski and Associates (WZ) can provide videos to researchers under a non-disclosure agreement. ILER provides a way for law enforcement agencies and private investigative interviewing companies to partner with linguists through built-in confidentiality, chain of custody, and synonymization. In exchange for data, TATTLER, a text analysis module of ILER, provides
Mark Liberman (Linguistic Data Consortium, University of Pennsylvania)
Christopher Cieri (Linguistic Data Consortium, University of Pennsylvania)

The history of published data for speaker identification research

Starting in the late 1980s, the U.S. Government has sponsored the creation and publication of a series of datasets intended to foster research on speaker identification, and to establish credible quantitative benchmarks for the performance of speaker-identification systems. Some of these datasets (e.g. "Switchboard") have also played an important role in the development of speech-recognition technology, and have played a role in linguistic research on topics from phonetics to syntax to discourse analysis -- a Google Scholar search for "Switchboard corpus" turns up thousands of published papers. This talk will sketch the history of these efforts, and will attempt to explain why they have had so little impact in the courtroom.

Christopher Cieri (Linguistic Data Consortium, University of Pennsylvania)
Mark Liberman (Linguistic Data Consortium, University of Pennsylvania)

Dimensions of variation in speaker identification data

For the past two decades the U.S. government has sponsored regular evaluations of Speaker Recognition technology conducted by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Theses evaluations typically feature a multitude of core and optional test conditions, community developed evaluation metrics and shared data. They also tend over time to challenge developers by increasing the difficulty of evaluated tasks through new dimensions of variability including the microphone channels, room acoustics, languages of the speakers and communicative situations. This paper describes the dimensions of variability measured and the data resources available to explore each. Further, we discuss how these dimensions of variability relate to the demands of actual casework.

James Harnsberger (University of Florida/Forensic Communications Associates)

Standards for the analysis of speech evidence recordings for speaker, emotion, gender, and dialect identification

Law enforcement agencies have long sought valid and reliable methods of detecting many types of information from evidence recordings in criminal cases, including speaker identity, emotional state, psychological stress, deception, age, gender, fatigue, dialect, and language background. Audio analysis methods can be classified into four categories: aural-perceptual by an ear-witness, aural-perceptual by an expert, manual acoustic analysis, and automated acoustic analysis. The appropriateness and efficacy of any method can be limited by the duration of the speech samples, linguistic content, background noise, the recording transducer, and the presence of any crosstalk. For this presentation, standards will be proposed for the evaluation of evidence recordings for their appropriateness for each category of analysis method for four specific cases: speaker identification; gender identification, psychological stress identification, and dialect identification. Four evidence recordings will be reviewed to illustrate the evidence evaluation process.

Poster abstracts (posters will be on display throughout the afternoon):

Sgt. (Ret.) Larry Barksdale (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

Why Statement Analysis? A law enforcement perspective on forensic linguistics

Statement Analysis is a common practice among police interrogators. It focuses on verbal tense, pronoun usage and gaps in narrative sequences. This poster describes actual cases in which statement analysis has proven useful in the investigation of crimes, and practical suggestions for its use.

Samina Khan (University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Pakistan)

Validation testing of ALIAS SNARE on suicidal and non-suicidal Pakistani poetry

ALIAS SNARE is a computational linguistic tool for classifying suicide notes and was developed on English language corpora of real suicide notes and control texts. The cross-validated accuracy of SNARE on the English texts is 80% for suicide notes over 45 words and 86% for notes under 45 words. We performed validation testing of SNARE on a corpus of suicidal and non-suicidal poetry written in English by Pakistani students.
One of the goals of the Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL) is to address ways of increasing ethnic diversity in linguistics. The under-representation of ethnic minorities in linguistics is as much a concern today as it was in the mid 1990’s, when CEDL was established. During that period, some steps were taken to address that concern. For instance, general information about under-represented minorities in linguistics was collected from a brief survey, and a symposium “Recent Advances in Research in African American English” was presented at the 2001 Linguistic Society of America (LSA) annual meeting. More recently, members of CEDL have been working on a more extensive survey that might provide demographic information about under-represented minorities in linguistics departments as well as in other language- and linguistics-related departments. In addition, the committee is working on strategies to increase the presence of graduate students from under-represented minority groups at annual LSA meetings and to put into place a mentoring program that might have a positive effect on increasing representation of members of these groups in linguistics and in the LSA. CEDL is committed to addressing concerns about the under-representation of members from ethnic minority groups in linguistics; however, the committee also understands the importance of considering a broader range of diversity in linguistics.

The LSA “values diversity, both in terms of the linguistics profession, and also in terms of the various sub-specialities and research disciplines that contribute to the vibrancy of linguistic scholarship” (LSA Strategic Plan 2012). Given the concern about diversity in linguistics and the important contributions of diversity—beyond ethnicity—to the field of linguistics, the goal of this symposium is to note some of the strides that have been made over the years in including more diverse representation in linguistics and benefits to the field and related disciplines. The participants on this panel address the types of steps that some linguistics departments have taken in increasing and promoting diversity, the way diversity is reflected in programs in linguistics, and the contributions of diversity to the field of linguistics and to related disciplines.

Richard Meier, the first presenter on the panel, addresses the long-term efforts of the Department of Linguistics at the University of Texas at Austin to increase the diversity of doctoral students in that program. In their paper, Joseph Hill and Ceil Lucas address diversity in sign languages from the perspective of race and ethnicity, and they address ways in which this research has helped to increase the representation of members from Black American Sign Language communities in research projects. John Rickford addresses ways to attack the problem of under-representation from the angle of the pipeline, and he begins the discussion about obstacles that some students from under-represented minority groups face and solutions to overcoming them. Tom Roeper explains that collaboration on the Diagnostic Evaluation Linguistic Variation promoted diversity on multiple levels: integration of theory and practice, researchers in different disciplines, researchers from under-represented groups whose research focus was on American dialects from different geographical regions.

Abstracts:

Richard Meier (University of Texas at Austin)
Recruiting native speakers and native signers into linguistics

Promoting ethnic diversity in linguistics promotes diversity in the languages and linguistic phenomena that are examined by our discipline. The Department of Linguistics at the University of Texas at Austin has been engaged in two long-term efforts to increase the diversity of the doctoral students whom we train. We have sought to attract Deaf students into linguistics, and we have sought to attract speakers of indigenous languages of Latin America into our field. Research on the linguistics of signed
languages and research in documentary linguistics are integral to Linguistics at UT Austin, just as theoretical work in core areas is.

**Joseph Hill** (University of North Carolina at Greensboro)
**Ceil Lucas** (Gallaudet University)

*Out of the shadow: How Black ASL can create opportunities for diversity in sign language research*

Since the 1960s, there have been significant developments in different areas of sign language that the trailblazing sign language researchers could not have imagined. One of the exciting developments is the evidence of linguistic diversity in sign language based on race. The geographical and social conditions during the post Civil War period were examined in an NSF-funded project as the effects on the development of a separate African American variety of sign language, hereby named “Black ASL.” The Black ASL research is one of the avenues that create opportunities for members of underrepresented groups to be involved and produce diversity-themed studies.

**John R. Rickford** (Stanford University)

*Increasing the representation of under-represented ethnic minorities in linguistics*

While linguistics has benefited descriptively, theoretically, methodologically, and in other ways from research on the African American community, it has given relatively little in return. One of the ways in which we have failed at “payback” is in the under-representation of African Americans in US departments of linguistics. Innovativeness and originality, highly prized assets in academia, require enormous self-confidence and chutzpah, since they require going against the grain of conventional thinking. Such assets are often relatively weak among under-represented minorities. Overcoming such obstacles requires a deft combination of understanding, encouragement, and challenge that we must constantly be trying to improve.

**Tom Roeper** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

*Diversity in linguistics: Steps to promote it*

Our production of the Diagnostic Evaluation of Language Variation test for language variation, in cooperation with the Communication Disorders Department, involved half of the University of Massachusetts Department of Linguistics and serves as a model for increasing activities that promote diversity. The ingredients for success were based on strong personal relations and on a common task through which people were forced to work together and come to decisions at many levels. What should proceed from this experience are courses where the applied and theoretical dimensions are presented and pursued with assignments that require students from different departments to work together.
Harnessing Global Efforts Against Language Loss:  
The *Catalogue of Endangered Languages* and the Endangered Languages Project  
Grand Ballroom F  
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Lyle Campbell (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
Alexander D. Smith (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

Participants: Anna Belew (The LINGUIST List)  
Lyle Campbell (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
Sean Simpson (Georgetown University)  
Alexander D. Smith (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

This symposium introduces the *Catalogue of Endangered Languages* (ELCat) and the *Endangered Languages Project* (ELP), important new resources for endangered languages and language conservation. ELCat represents the most up-to-date and comprehensive source of information on the world’s endangered languages, available online through ELP (at endangeredlanguages.com). This symposium’s purpose is to make the linguistic community aware of this resource so they will use it and help to improve it, to explain decisions made during research and development, and to present important findings about the state of the world’s fragile linguistic diversity.

The endangered languages crisis is one of the most serious issues facing humanity today, posing enormous moral, practical, and scientific problems. However, for many endangered languages reliable and accurate information has not been available. For those seeking to understand where research efforts and resources might most effectively be directed, it is important to know not only how critically endangered a language is, but also how well it has been described and how it might contribute to our understanding of human language in general.

Until ELCat, there had been no single comprehensive and accurate source of information on the world’s endangered languages. ELCat provides a resource for the public, scholars, educators, funding agencies, and those whose languages are in peril. The ELP website, developed in collaboration with Google.org, has ELCat as its core. The project seeks to involve linguists, communities, teachers, students, and all others interested in endangered languages and their documentation or preservation. The site allows users to upload audio and video samples, documents, and resources, and includes a forum for comments and exchange of information and ideas. The Endangered Languages Project involves the collaborative research of linguists at the University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa and Eastern Michigan University, Regional Directors (18 experts in languages of specific areas), Google.org, the First Peoples’ Cultural Council, and the contributions of website users. The ELCat research is supported by the National Science Foundation and the Luce Foundation.

This symposium consists of four talks: 1) “The *Catalogue of Endangered Languages* in Context” introduces the project and puts the other papers in context. 2) “Vitality Assessment” explains how the language endangerment index was developed, how it differs from other scales, and how it is implemented. 3) “New Knowledge” presents discoveries based on ELCat research about endangered languages generally which have important implications for how linguists view endangered languages generally. 4) “ELP Applications” explains the ELP website, its features and tools, and how it can be utilized to serve linguistic research, language revitalization, and other goals. There will be twenty minutes for questions after the four talks. As we continue to update the content of the Catalogue and find new ways of engaging users, we reach out to scholars and the interested public, inviting them to offer suggestions, become involved, and spread the word. This resource will contribute significantly to endangered language documentation and revitalization, and we hope to raise awareness here of ways to become involved and to help.

Abstracts:

**Anna Belew** (The LINGUIST List)  
The *Catalogue of Endangered Languages*: the history, development, and future of a forthcoming resource on endangered languages

This presentation puts the papers in this session into context, explaining the *Catalogue of Endangered Languages*’ development, objectives, relationship to the Endangered Languages Project (ELP) website, challenges and choices made in its creation,
achievements, and its next phase, and technical aspects of the project. The Catalogue, Phase I, was launched June 2012 at endangeredlanguages.com. Constructing the Catalogue required answering several difficult questions, when does a language count as endangered? What should count as a ‘language’? How should languages with no remaining native speakers but undergoing revival be treated? The Catalogue addresses these questions by erring on the side of caution, allowing conflicting opinions to be expressed while seeking further evidence to resolve discrepancies. The project has three phases; we are currently in Phase 2, augmenting and correcting information; nevertheless, the Catalogue already serves its purpose for researchers and users as it continues to improve over the next two years.

Alexander D. Smith (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

*Designing and implementing the Language Endangerment Index for the Catalogue of Endangered Languages*

In this presentation, we report on the Language Endangerment Index (LEI) used by the *Catalogue of Endangered Languages* (ELCat), how it works, how it is different from other scales, and why it is needed. ELCat is a central feature of the ELP website. In order to provide such a platform for knowledge sharing, a quantitative measure for the vitality of any language, regardless of how much information is available on it, is essential. The LEI determines an overall rating based on four factors: intergenerational transmission, absolute speaker numbers, speaker number trends over time, and domains of use. Each source is reviewed by researchers gets an overall score. If information is missing for one or more of the four factors, the level of certainty given to the ranking is affected. This is one of the main differences between ELCat’s scale and previously developed scales.

Sean Simpson (Georgetown University)

*The Endangered Languages Project: Overview and applications*

This presentation focuses on the description and assessment of unique tools that the Endangered Languages Project offers to users in an effort to a) provide the most accurate and up to date information available for the world’s endangered languages, and b) provide a space where all interested parties can share, collaborate and connect with one another online. Particular attention is given to features geared towards fostering endangered language research, features geared towards facilitating discussion and dissemination of information among users, as well as an assessment of how effective these features have been so far in accomplishing their intended goals. Beyond familiarizing the audience with specific aspects of the ELP, it is hoped that this presentation will stimulate discussion about how the website may be improved in the future to further benefit speakers, community stakeholders, and researchers of endangered languages.

Lyle Campbell (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

*New knowledge: Findings from the Catalogue of Endangered Languages*

ELCat has already produced valuable new knowledge about the endangered languages of the world. The purpose of this paper is to report some of these findings, some of which are of importance for how we think about endangered languages generally.

We report, for example, findings such as:

- The ELCat evidence reveals that 3175 languages (currently) are endangered (46% of all languages).
- Of the 634 extinct languages of which something is known, 141 of these (22%) became extinct in the last 40 years.
- 100 language families (including isolates) have become extinct, from the world’s 420 language families (24% are gone).
- 335 languages have fewer than 10 speakers (11% of all endangered languages).
- The frequently repeated claim that one language goes extinct each two weeks is not supported; rather, ELCat reveals that on average only 3.5 languages become extinct per year, about 1 each 4 months.
Abstracts of LSA 90th Anniversary Sessions and Activities
Join the American Dialect Society.

The American Dialect Society is dedicated to the study of the English language in North America and other parts of the world, including the study of other languages that influence or are influenced by it.

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The Ninetieth Anniversary of the LSA: A Commemorative Symposium
Grand Ballroom E
Friday, 3 January and Saturday, 4 January

Sponsor: The LSA 90th Anniversary Committee
Frederick J. Newmeyer (University of Washington/University of British Columbia/Simon Fraser University), Chair
David Boe (Northern Michigan University)
Donna Christian (Center for Applied Linguistics)
Sandra Chung (University of California, Santa Cruz)
Sally McConnell-Ginet (Cornell University)
Andrew Nevins (University College London)
Dennis Preston (Oklahoma State University)

Participants: Stephen R. Anderson (Yale University)
Mark Aronoff (Stony Brook University)
Thomas Bever (University of Arizona)
Hope Dawson (The Ohio State University)
Julia Falk (La Jolla, California)
Matthew Goldrick (Northwestern University)
Brian Joseph (The Ohio State University)
Patricia Keating (University of California, Los Angeles)
D. Terence Langendoen (University of Arizona)
Lise Menn (University of Colorado)
Frederick Newmeyer (University of Washington)
Barbara Partee (University of Massachusetts)
Roger Shuy (Georgetown University)
Elaine Tarone (University of Minnesota)
Margaret Thomas (Boston College)
Sarah Thomason (University of Michigan)
Lindsay Whaley (Dartmouth College)

The year 2014 marks the 90th anniversary of the founding of the Linguistic Society of America. The LSA Executive Committee felt that the anniversary was worth commemorating at the Minneapolis meeting and therefore constituted an ad hoc committee to plan events around the occasion. The major event planned by the committee is a two-day symposium on how the field has changed in the past 90 years. One subpart of the symposium includes presentations on how different subfields have evolved; the other subpart is composed of presentations on special topics of historical interest.

First sub-symposium: Talks documenting what we as linguists knew in 1924 compared to what we know now in 2014
Friday, 3 January, 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Patricia Keating (University of California, Los Angeles)
Phonetics

In his 1924 address on ‘The Scope and Aims of Linguistic Science’, LSA President Collitz said: ‘Phonetics nowadays has assumed such proportions as almost to constitute a science by itself.’ Indeed, the 1920s were an exciting time in phonetics, when e.g. Jones, Kenyon, Kurath, Rousselot, Russell, Scripture, Stetson, and Stumpf were active. Yet phonetics was also divided between ‘experimental’ and ‘practical’ approaches, and in no agreement about its relation to linguistics. This talk will describe the state of the art in 1924, and then consider how such factors as technological innovations, increased attention to a wider range of languages, and the development of phonology have influenced research topics and new knowledge in phonetics.
Stephen R. Anderson (Yale University)

Phonology

In 1924, when the Call for the Organization of the LSA was issued, phonology per se was not a matter of great concern to American linguists, and accordingly the answer to the question ‘What did we know then?’ is ‘Not much’. The very first scientific paper to appear in Language in 1925, however, after Bloomfield’s ‘Why a Linguistic Society?’ in the first issue, was Sapir’s ‘Sound Patterns in Language’, which announced a rather striking notion of the nature of sound structure in natural language. Sapir argued not only that such structure is quite apart from the concrete properties of speech sounds, but that it is a fundamentally psychological notion, in the sense we would today call ‘cognitive’.

However, the very next paper in the same issue of Language was Albert P. Weiss’s ‘Linguistics and Psychology’, which resolutely rejected the significance of a notion of ‘mind’ and insisted that all ‘psychological’ study of language must be grounded in externally observable properties and phenomena. Sapir’s conception was displaced for the next several decades by a very different (and non-cognitive) notion of phonemics — a notion that was at the heart of nearly all American theorizing about language during this period, which tended to take phonemics as its model.

With the 1960s came the ‘cognitive revolution’, and a return to something more like Sapir’s conception of phonology than Bloomfield’s. In that regard, we can say that the field is not in fact very far from where it started, though undoubtedly rather better grounded in its assumptions about the mind.

Mark Aronoff (Stony Brook University)

Morphology

This talk focuses primarily on how improvements in the automation of linguistic data storage and manipulation have led to changes in morphological analysis and theory over the last fifty years. I discuss three electronic data storage devices — word lists, dictionaries, and corpora — showing how they have improved over time and how these improvements have permitted new methods of analysis and, perhaps more interesting, new theories of morphology and the lexicon. I begin with two products of computational linguistics of the 1960s: A. F. Brown’s Normal and Reverse English Word List, compiled under Air Force contract in 1963 from 18 dictionaries; and Henry Kucera and Nelson Francis’s Computational Analysis of Present-Day American English, published in 1967 and based on the then massive million-word Brown corpus.

The core of this talk will address the phenomenon of hapax legomena, words that occur only once in a corpus, and the use of hapaxes to model morphological productivity. The more corpora have increased in size over time, the less useful hapaxes have become diagnostically. The moral of this fact is that a tool that is useful at one scale (like the bubble chamber in physics) may become obsolete as the data to be analyzed moves to another scale. I close by reminding the audience of some classic empirical findings in morphology known at the founding of the society in 1924 that have withstood the test of time and technology and still defy analysis.

D. Terence Langendoen (University of Arizona)

Syntax

Linguists in 1924 largely accepted the classical view of syntax as the set of principles that determine the structure of sentences, considered as sequences of words, which may be grouped into classes depending on their combinatorial possibilities. Some were aware of the enormous power of syntactic principles to account for both the expressive range of individual languages and the variation in syntactic structure cross-linguistically, but how to express them was not yet apparent. Many also chafed at the a priori nature of the traditional ‘notional’ characterizations of syntactic classes, and sought to replace them with empirically grounded definitions based on their co-occurrence relations with each other in particular languages. A major breakthrough was achieved 60 years ago with the first formalizations of principles for determining syntactic structures, which facilitated an extraordinary increase in the detailed investigation of the syntactic structures of individual languages and of cross-linguistic comparisons of such structures, as well as the development of a variety of alternative syntactic formalisms. At the same time, as comparable advances were made in other areas of linguistics, much has been learned about the interaction of syntax with phonology, morphology and semantics, leading to a better understanding of grammatical structure as a whole. Finally, interdisciplinary research involving syntax in such areas as psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, neurolinguistics, and computational linguistics has
led to deeper understanding of the acquisition of syntax, how it is deployed in interactions, how the brain processes syntactic information, and how it can be effectively modeled in computer systems.

**Barbara Partee** (University of Massachusetts)
*Semantics/Pragmatics*

Let’s divide the past 90 years into three 30-year chunks for a thumbnail overview.

In 1924, the dominant fields in linguistics were Indo-European studies and comparative philology, plus anthropological linguistics, which dealt mainly with the study of non-written languages. Semantics meant word meanings; semantic drift was important for historical and comparative work. In philosophy, a mostly separate world, there was great progress in the development of logic and the beginnings of philosophy of language, spearheaded by Frege and Russell.

In Period I, 1924-54, we have the rise of structural linguistics in America, with little semantics and no pragmatics; behaviorism made ‘semantics’ almost a dirty word. But Russell, Wittgenstein, Carnap, Curry were developing the logical analysis of natural language; and after them Reichenbach, Tarski, Austin, Strawson, Quine, Grice, and Davidson, who were mostly unknown to linguists until the 1960s.

Period II, 1954-84 brought explosive changes. The Chomskyan revolution led to interest in semantics (Katz, Fodor, Postal) and to the Generative/Interpretive Semantics ‘wars’. Then came Montague Grammar and the development of formal semantics by linguists and philosophers, as well as cognitive approaches (Rosch, Lakoff and Johnson, Jackendoff). And linguists discovered Grice and presuppositions; pragmatics grew out of generative semantics, and ‘formal pragmatics’ out of formal semantics. Lexical semantics also became more sophisticated, e.g. the pioneering work by Fillmore.

By 1984, semantics was a core area of linguistics. In 1984-2014, semantics and pragmatics have matured and expanded into acquisition and processing, computational, corpus, and statistical semantics, semantic typology, the syntax-semantics interface, fine-grained lexical semantics, and more.

**Thomas Bever** (University of Arizona)
*Language, behavior, and cognition*

In 1924, there were two emerging giants of linguistic theory: Edward Sapir, and Leonard Bloomfield. Each was surprisingly empiricist in his thinking and writing at the time: surprising for Sapir in light of later writings that considered deep complexities of language; surprising for Bloomfield because of his major 1914 book, The Study of Language, which was eclectic and primarily an exegesis of continental ideas, including notions of sentence syntactic structure as including inner and outer forms. While Sapir would tend to more considerations of the relation between thought and language, Bloomfield was already in motion to strict behaviorist structuralism. What happened? While Skinner’s forays into language did not really appear until a decade later, behaviorist constraints on what counts as a scientific theory already pervaded philosophical and experimental psychology: the preoccupation with defining everything in terms of empiricist learnability had taken sway. In 1924 we can surmise that Bloomfield was percolating his 1925 LSA talk, and 1926 paper, ‘A set of postulates for a science of language’, in which his prior rationalist approach was replaced by a rigid formulation of taxonomic ‘bottom up’ methodological strictures: The most famous outcome of all that was the complete exclusion of any dynamic interpretation of the sentence, in favor of listing a few frozen construction types.

This is what linguists ‘knew’ then: It is interesting to compare these ideas with some current views on the primacy of constructions and syntactic versions which deny multilevel representations in syntax. Have we progressed in 90 years?

**Lise Menn** (University of Colorado)
**Matthew Goldrick** (Northwestern University)
*Language and the brain*

Understanding how the brain produces and understands language critically depends on having the right conceptual and empirical tools. In 1924, psycholinguistic theory was in its infancy. Most neurologists were therefore trying to associate places in the brain with ‘functions’ that were essentially unanalyzed — e.g. ‘speaking’ ‘reading’, ‘understanding’. At a more basic level, linguists and neurologists worked in separate intellectual universes, sharing neither concepts nor data. Furthermore, the only way to see the
brain was to cut it open at autopsy. It was difficult to use such data to establish links between brain structures and behavior, as it required comparing detailed pre-mortem behavioral records with post-mortem observations of many individuals.

In the intervening 90 years, neurologists and linguists have developed lively intellectual connections, and psycholinguistic theories have provided a framework for understanding how different kinds of information can be recruited and integrated to support language processing. Imaging technology can now index the size of brain regions and their connectivity in healthy, living brains as well as in the brains of speakers with language disorders. Instead of just looking at structural damage, neuroimaging allows us to (indirectly) observe the brain in action, including the time-varying electrical activity of neural ensembles and changes in metabolic activity within specific brain areas. We will discuss recent work illustrating the convergence of these conceptual and technological innovations — theoretical proposals that rely on the dynamic recruitment of distinct neurocognitive mechanisms to model language processing.

Elaine Tarone (University of Minnesota)

Applied linguistics

This presentation will trace the development of applied linguistics as a discipline beginning with the formation of the Linguistic Society of America in 1924, when, in defining the scope and aims of the discipline of linguistic science, Collitz (1925) identified applied linguistics as one of that discipline’s three broadest subdivisions. In that role, the subdivision assumed a ‘linguistics applied’ approach in which principles and practices of descriptive and historical linguistics were assumed to be useful in supporting work on such areas as the study of languages in schools and colleges, and spelling reform. In 1948, the subdivision of applied linguistics was producing enough scholarship to support publication of a new journal at the University of Michigan: Language Learning: A Journal of Applied Linguistics. By the 1960s, applied linguistics had moved away from a ‘linguistics applied’ approach and developed a separate identity as an interdisciplinary field of study — one that drew upon linguistics, psychology, education, sociology, and computer science — to investigate and develop solutions for language-related real-life problems. Research and scholarship in this interdisciplinary field grew exponentially, and in 1977 a separate professional association was formed: the American Association for Applied Linguistics (AAAL). AAAL initially met under the umbrella of LSA, but by 1990 the organization had grown to the point where it could meet on its own. The presentation will show how, within this changing institutional context, applied linguistics as an area of scholarship has both deepened and expanded over the past ninety years

Saturday, 4 January, 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Sarah Thomason (University of Michigan)

Historical Linguistics

By 1924, research in historical linguistics was solidly grounded in the Comparative Method, which was fully developed by the beginning of the 20th century. The vast majority of historical linguists in the early decades of the 20th century concentrated on elucidating the histories of Indo-European languages. The position and significance of two branches of the family — Anatolian and Tocharian — were not fully understood at the time the LSA was founded, but the main outlines of the family and the main innovations in its other eight branches were already well understood by then. Genetic classification of a number of other language families was also well under way. In the past 90 years several major scholarly initiatives have significantly altered the field. First, historical research on languages and language families all over the world has expanded dramatically. In addition, the scope of historical linguistic investigation has expanded beyond the traditional foci (lexicon, phonology, morphology) to include phonetic research on sound change and sophisticated studies of syntactic and semantic change. Second, the study of contact-induced language change has become much more prominent than it was in 1924; this in turn has led to major advances in distinguishing between internally-motivated and externally-motivated linguistic changes, and therefore to more satisfactory explanations of changes. Third and most recently, historical linguists and geneticists have been adapting quantitative methods drawn from biology in efforts to solve historical linguistic puzzles.

Roger Shuy (Georgetown University)

Language, culture, and society

By the time LSA was founded in 1924, the association of language, culture, and society had already been introduced by Saussure, who had declared language to be a social fact. Dwight Whitney had also claimed that the development of speech is wrought by the community, which was echoed later by Saussure, Meillet, Martinet, Bloomfield, and in more modern times by Weinreich,
Labov and many others. Even in LSA’s early years the descriptive nature of this work conflicted with the mentalist traditions that went back as far as the Neo-Grammarians’ disputes with the Indo-Europeanists and dialectologists, and disagreements continue today between descriptivists and mentalists.

This paper briefly traces the development of the scope and methodology of studying the intersection of language, culture, and society from the multidisciplinary advances in dialectology, language contact, anthropology, sociology, and psychology. It outlines the development of both macro and micro sociolinguistics that solidified in the 1960s and 1970s through various meetings such as those held by the Social Science Research Council and LSA in 1964 and the Georgetown Round Table in 1972.

As the field of linguistics added new analytical tools such as pragmatics, speech acts, and discourse analysis, new ways of discovering both macro and micro language variability supplemented the study of language, culture, and society as it is known today. Along with this came the application of these tools and methodologies to areas of human life such as language learning, teaching and testing, as well as medical communication, and law.

Second sub-symposium: Talks on special topics in the history of American linguistics over the past 90 years
Co-sponsor: North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS)
Saturday, 3 January, 2:00 – 5:00 PM

**Frederick Newmeyer** (University of Washington)

*History of the LSA*

This talk outlines the history of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA), intermingling hard statistics (e.g. membership figures) with little anecdotes. I begin with the ‘Call’ — the appeal to found a new society devoted to the scientific study of language. I outline the reasons why the signers of the Call found it desirable to create the LSA, as well as the difficulties (professional and personal) involved in bringing the Society about. I then touch on some of the most interesting aspects of LSA history: the creation of the summer institutes, the difficulties in keeping its head above water during the depression, and the steps taken to facilitate fieldwork in Amerindian communities. I go on to discuss the LSA’s contribution to the war effort in the 1940s and treat the explosion of the field (and therefore the Society) in the post-war years. The talk concludes with some remarks about the current state of the Society, in particular the reasons for the recent decline in membership and the challenges to the LSA and other societies posed by the near universal availability of on-line resources.

**Margaret Thomas** (Boston College)

*Women in the field, 1924-2014*

Women committed to the study of language have participated in the LSA throughout its history: from the 31 who came forward to be counted as among the 274 ‘Foundation Members’ (Falk 1994); through those who were active in the first 60 years of the LSA when the office of President was only twice held by a woman; to the present-day ongoing analysis of gender-based inequities within the field, and the efforts to redress those inequities initiated by Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics. This presentation explores (1) how, over the 90-year history of the Society, women language scholars became self-conscious of themselves and of each other as members of a specific gender-based population within the LSA, and (2) what effect that self-consciousness has had on the Society in general. I examine both discipline-internal factors, which grew up inside of the LSA and led women to recognize that they shared professional goals and experiences with other women linguists, and general social-historical factors that acted on the LSA from the outside, which encouraged women language scholars to define themselves (either formally or informally) as members of an identifiable group.

**Julia Falk** (La Jolla, CA)

*The LSA Institute over the years*

When the LSA approved the first two Linguistic Institutes for 1928 and 1929, it did so with a caveat that remained in place for many years: ‘Provided always, that the Linguistic Society incur no financial obligations therein’. The Institutes’ longtime administrator, Professor Edgar Sturtevant of Yale University, rallied supporters to pledge their own funds to an endowment. Costs, however, were — and continue to be — borne primarily by host universities. Courses offered at the early Institutes reflected the historical interests of the majority of LSA members, with most classes devoted to older languages and their historical development and comparison. But introducing the linguistic community to leading-edge topics has been a hallmark of nearly
every Institute over the years — descriptivism in the 1930s, the analysis and teaching of uncommonly taught languages in the 1940s, the rise of psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics in the 1950s, the ascendency of transformational grammar in the 1960s.

Whatever subjects are being pursued in the classrooms during any particular session, however, senior linguists and linguistics students alike find that the informality of this unique summer program enhances discussion, debate, cooperation, and collegiality, especially important in the decades before frequent-flyer miles and the internet made contact and communication as accessible as they are today. Public lectures, workshops, concurrent conferences, topic-oriented lunch-time discussions, and pub gatherings all have a long history at the Institutes and, for many in attendance, it is these that lead to our best insights and our fondest memories.

**Hope Dawson** (The Ohio State University)
**Brian Joseph** (The Ohio State University)

*Language and other LSA publications since the 1920s*

The journal *Language* has always been the mainstay of the LSA’s publications, and, within the academic lifetime of most current LSA members, has been relatively unchanged. The journal’s contents, frequency, look, and even its cover have been mostly the same throughout its nearly ninety years of existence. Such observations grant LSA publications an appearance of stability, and may therefore make the changes now taking place — involving, for example, a shift to an electronic version of *Language*, the naming of an Executive Editor to support the Editor, and the sponsorship of new journals — seem to be dramatic and significant. A closer look at the history of LSA publications, however, reveals an ongoing interplay of stability and change, the current changes simply being the most recent chapter in the story.

In this presentation we sketch the history of these publications, exploring in particular two ways in which both stability and change are evident: the leadership, and the publications themselves. There have been only seven Editors of Language over its ninety-year history, but changes have come elsewhere in the leadership structure, from the early days of the Committee on Publications, to the current boards of Associate Editors. With regard to publications, Language itself has appeared on a quarterly basis since 1925, but the publishing of additional materials has seen changes, from dissertations and monographs in earlier years to co-journals and online-only sections of Language now. A detailed picture shows a history of adaptation to changes in the field of linguistics itself.

**Lindsay Whaley** (Dartmouth College)

*Linguists’ work with endangered languages*

Though the label ‘endangered languages’ has become common just in the last several decades, research on languages with a declining speaker base or a relatively small number of speakers has been a regular component of American linguistics for over a century. In the early 20th century, the pioneering work of Boas, Sapir, Bloomfield (all of whom went on to serve as presidents of the Linguistic Society of America), as well as others, established the importance of fieldwork on lesser-studied languages, and this tradition has carried on to the present. Within this tradition two changes are discernable over time. First, there is increasing attention given to endangered languages spoken outside of the Americas. Second, by the end of the 20th century, an explicit mandate emerges, both within the LSA and elsewhere, to document endangered languages and to work in partnership with the speakers of the languages to promote their continued use.
90th Anniversary Commemorative Video Presentation
LSA 90th Birthday Celebration

90th Anniversary Commemorative Video Presentation
Friday, 3 January:
Salon D, 10:00 AM – 5:30 PM
Conrad B/C, 8:00 – 9:00 PM

Saturday, 4 January
Grand Ballroom D, 10:00 AM – 5:30 PM
Grand Ballroom Foyer, 7:00 – 9:00 PM

Sunday, 5 January
Grand Ballroom D, 8:30 – 11:00 AM

The LSA 90th Anniversary Celebration at the Annual Meeting in Minneapolis January 2-5, 2014, includes an audio-visual presentation, which attendees can drop by and view between sessions. The presentation is on display continuously in Grand Ballroom Salon D, adjacent to the room (Grand Ballroom Salon E) where the 90th anniversary symposia take place.

The presentation includes still photographs and video of LSA linguists and linguistic events (e.g. past Institutes, Summer Meetings, Annual Meetings, etc.). It includes documentation of linguists and their activities from recent times as well as from long ago. Part of the video will feature several pictures of linguists whose identities you can guess and be eligible to win a prize.

90th Birthday Celebration
Friday, 3 January, 8:00 – 9:00 PM
Conrad B/C

Join your friends and colleagues on Friday evening to celebrate the 90th Anniversary of the LSA with complimentary cake, punch, and singing. Learn the real story about the connection between the LSA and the song "Happy Birthday to You." A cash bar will be provided.
The Ivan Sag Linguistic Institute Fund
Honoring Ivan Sag's life in linguistics

The LSA has established a new charitable contribution fund in memory of Ivan Sag. This fund was established in consultation with Ivan’s family, and is to be used to support the LSA’s continuing sponsorship of the Linguistic Institute.

Ivan Sag (Stanford University) played a profound role in the life of the LSA. Since first joining the LSA as a member in 1972, he served in numerous roles as scholar, mentor, colleague and friend. Dr. Sag eventually became a Life Member of the Society, and an LSA Fellow, Class of 2008. Dr. Sag received many LSA honors and awards, including the Victoria Fromkin Award in 2005, for distinguished contributions to the field of linguistics, and the Edward Sapir Professorship at the LSA's Linguistic Institute in 2011. Dr. Sag was one of the driving forces behind modern Linguistic Institutes, seeing them rightly as a setting where formal academic activity and informal interaction converge happily -- where food and drink help generate new ideas, and break down disciplinary and status boundaries. He was already an active organizer at the 1974 Amherst Institute, co-directed the 1987 Stanford Institute, and was a formal Associate Director or informal guru at most Institutes in the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s.

We invite you to make a donation to the Ivan Sag Linguistic Institute Fund. Contributions may be made online at http://www.linguisticsociety.org/donate, or at the LSA registration desk, where you will also find a printed donation form which can be returned with a payment by check, cash or credit card.

Signed,

Robin Queen, Co-Director, Linguistic Institute, 2013
Andries Coetzee, Co-Director, Linguistic Institute, 2013
Martha Palmer, Director, Linguistic Institute, 2011
Andrew Garrett, Director, Linguistic Institute, 2009
Peter Sells, Director, Linguistic Institute, 2007
Sabine Iatridou, Director, Linguistic Institute, 2005
Dennis Preston, Director, Linguistic Institute, 2003
Charles Li, Director, Linguistic Institute, 2001
Adele Goldberg, Director, Linguistic Institute, 1999

Sally McConnell-Ginet, Director, Linguistic Institute, 1997
Joan Bybee, Director, Linguistic Institute, 1995
Brian Joseph, Director, Linguistic Institute, 1993
Jorge Hankamer, Co-Director, Linguistic Institute, 1991
William Ladusaw, Co-Director, Linguistic Institute, 1991
Susan Steele, Director, Linguistic Institute, 1989
Elizabeth Traugott, Co-Director, Linguistic Institute, 1987
Terry Langendoen, Director, Linguistic Institute, 1986
Abstracts of Regular Sessions
Looking for a mentor?  

Want to help the next generation thrive?

Check out the LSA’s online mentoring database:

WILMA

The LSA’s Committee on the Status of Women (COSWL) maintains WILMA (the Women in Linguistics Mentoring Alliance) as a service to the linguistics community. This on-line interactive database allows potential mentors and mentees at all stages of their careers to create an online profile that can be reviewed by those seeking a mentoring relationship. It is designed to facilitate initial contact between prospective mentors and mentees. Once contact has been established, the mentoring pair determines how their relationship will progress.

To learn more about WILMA, please visit:

www.linguisticsociety.org/wilma

To learn more about LSA’s efforts to enhance the status of women in linguistics, please visit the COSWL poster on (date time location) or attend our open committee meeting on (date time location).
Joseph Mitchell (1908-1996) wrote about unusual New York people for *The New Yorker*. For journalists like Mitchell, a name identifies a “who,” an essential component of a news story even more central to a profile. For Mitchell, however, names are strangely significant: they are textual loci at which narratology, epistemology, and ontology enmesh. The balance of these categories and their mutual engagements are idiosyncratic and define Mitchell’s style. It’s a style that proves how intellectually and emotionally powerful journalistic uses of names can be.

Byron Ahn (University of California, Los Angeles)

The syntax of phrasal stress "exceptions"

Since SPE, many works on assigning phrasal-stress based on syntactic structures have assumed that certain word classes are exceptions to the phrasal-stress-assigning mechanism. Some of these purported exceptions include given elements, reflexive anaphors, indefinite pronouns, and verb particles.

Byron Ahn (University of California, Los Angeles)

Craig Sailor (University of California, Los Angeles)

Obligatory gaps in non-finite clauses

In English non-finite clauses, every obligatory empty category (EC) occurs in subject position (e.g. raising-to-subject/object, subject/object control, etc.), with two apparent exceptions: tough constructions (TCs), (1), and object-gap ‘too’ (OGTs) constructions, (2):
1. They are easy for Mary to intimidate EC.
2. John was too ugly for Mary to date EC.

We argue that these are not exceptional: they too involve a subject EC, because TC and OGT predicates obligatorily select for Middle voice clausal complements. The thematic object EC moves to subject-position of the infinitival:
3. They are {easy/too smart} [TP EC to [VoiceP middle [vP intimidate EC]]]

George Akanlig-Pare (University of Ghana, Legon)

Mohammed Sadat (University of Professional Studies – Accra)

Some morphophonological processes in Ghanaian Hausa

This paper describes aspects of the morphophonology of Ghanaian Hausa and Standard Hausa. First, it identifies the mid vowels [ɛ, ɔ] as preferred in Ghanaian Hausa to [e, o] of Standard Hausa. Secondly, where Standard Hausa realizes dorsals in onsets with front non-low vowels, Ghanaian Hausa realizes palatals. Thirdly, the contrast between plain and glottal stops is neutralized in Ghanaian Hausa. Fourthly, the uniqueness of plural marking in Ghanaian Hausa is discussed. The paper asserts that these unique features of Ghanaian Hausa are a reflex of language contact phenomena, reflecting the heavy influence of Ghanaian languages on it.

F. Robson Albuquerque (Free University Berlin)

Multi-dimensional evidence of the development of y’know in American English: A case of grammaticalization or pragmatization?

Previous studies have claimed that pragmatic markers undergo structural/functional changes similarly to the cases found in grammaticalization, whereas others claim that the development is an example of a phenomenon described as pragmatization. This study provides evidence that the criteria for a word (or construction) to acquire pragmatic function in discourse is not primarily to undergo structural changes (e.g. syntactic, prosodic) but changes in the speakers’s™ strategy in interaction that occur over time. This study also suggests that certain strategies may not be available in all languages due to differences in culture and/or mental schema in interaction.
Jennifer A. Alexander (Simon Fraser University)  
Daniel M. Kiefer (Northwestern University)  
Yue Wang (Simon Fraser University)  

The perceptual assimilation model and cross-language classification of lexical-tone

We examine how tone-perception experience influences native/L1- and novel lexical-tone classification. Using an auditory free-classification paradigm, Cantonese, Thai, Mandarin, and Yoruba listeners grouped Cantonese, Thai, Mandarin, and Yoruba syllables by tonal similarity. Despite their different backgrounds, all participant groups attended to acoustic cues relevant to L1-tone perception during this task. For instance, most listeners heavily weighted the F0 direction dimension during perception of steeply-sloped contour tones; and Mandarin and Thai listeners used relative F0-height to create one and three level-tone categories, respectively, mirroring their native level-tone inventories. Results are discussed with respect to a non-native-segment-perception framework, the Perceptual Assimilation Model.

Peter Alrenga (Boston University)  
Christopher Kennedy (University of Chicago)  

There need be no split scope

Negative DPs can have readings in which their negative and existential components are “split” by another operator: ‘The company is required to fire no employees’ can mean that it is NOT required that THERE BE employees fired. Previous analyses of split scope involve determiner decomposition or special kinds of quantification, but we argue that split scope readings do not involve “splitting” at all. Instead, they arise because ‘no’ has an independently motivated analysis as a degree quantifier, rather than a determiner, which saturates a quantity position inside DP and takes scope independently of its existentially bound nominal host.

Young-ran An (Stony Brook University)  

The role of consonants and vowels in cooccurrence restrictions

The argument in this paper captures two kinds of tendency in the choice of inserted consonants in the Korean total reduplication, e.g., allok-tallok, ulak-pulak. The inserted consonants generally tend to be non-identical to the extant base consonants, the phenomenon of which has been attested in many data like Turkish reduplication and Javanese reduplication. Meanwhile, the inserted consonants incline to be identical to an intervocalic base consonant when the existing vowels are already identical. This paper accounts for this curious behavior of the Korean reduplication data which would otherwise parallel other languages that show the sole tendency of identity avoidance.

Ana Arregui (University of Ottawa)  
Maria Luisa Rivero (University of Ottawa)  
Andres Salanova (University of Ottawa)  

Aspect and tense in evidentials

It is often proposed that evidential systems encode the time of evidence-acquisition. We investigate evidentiality in Bulgarian and Mebengokre (Je), challenging this view and arguing that interactions between Viewpoint and Evidential Operators dispense with the need for ‘evidential’ tenses. Within Kratzer-style semantics, we propose that: (i) in Bulgarian evidential participles encode an evidential operator EV; (ii) EV scopes over Viewpoint; (iii) imperfective participles encode Viewpoint IMPF; (iv) while perfective participles encode PERF (which derives the required temporal effects), Mebengokre encodes evidentiality in a system orthogonal to Viewpoint, illustrating the independence and possible interactions between EV and Viewpoint.

Yoshihiko Asao (University at Buffalo)  

Autologistic regression in linguistic typology

It is often difficult to tell whether a given typological frequency asymmetry is due to a linguistic preference, or a mere result of historical accidents. This paper applies autologistic regression analysis to linguistic typology, a common method to model geographically correlated data in geography and ecology. In an autologistic regression, neighbors’ responses are used to predict the response at issue, so that we can see how much variance is explained by the retention of the feature of related languages. This
idea is tested on several phonological and word order universals, including implicational universals, using the World Atlas of Language Structures.

**Oluwadamilare Atolagbe (Nigerian Institute of Public Relations)**  
*Session S18*  
*A morphological analysis of the structure of Yoruba personal names*

There is no doubt about the fact that many Nigerians now Anglicize their names. There are several reasons for Anglicism. However, one of the most important is the high opinion most Yoruba speakers have of the English language. This work analyzes the morphological processes that such Yoruba names undergo before becoming Anglicized. The theoretical framework adopted for this study was the morpheme-based theory of ‘Item and Arrangement’. Using this analytical approach, the morphological relationship between the Anglicized names and the original full-forms are shown.

**Kenneth Baclawski, Jr. (University of California, Berkeley)**  
*Session P4*  
*Deicticogenesis: A new look at the origins of Kuki-Chin demonstratives*

Vowels in demonstratives correlate very significantly between distance-marking and vowel quality (cf. Diessel, 1999). The mechanism by which these vowels come to correlate so strongly, though, remains mysterious. Sound symbolic apophony deriving from a root form has been observed in other deictics like Lao classifiers. Data from the Kuki-Chin branch of Tibeto-Burman, namely Hyow (Kuki-Chin: Bangladesh) and closely-related lects point to three cases of demonstratives deriving apophonically from a single root form, then aligning with respect to vowel quality and distance-marking. This process suggests that sound symbolism plays a concrete, perhaps codifiable role in the cross-linguistic development of deictics.

**Kenneth Baclawski Jr. (University of California, Berkeley)**  
**Nathan A. Severance (Dartmouth College)**  
**James N. Stanford (Dartmouth College)**  
*Session S1*  
*146 years of “Canadian Raising” in New Hampshire*

"Canadian Raising" (CR) phenomena involving /ai/ and /au/ have been reported in the U.S. as early as 1880, though their comparability to the Canadian process has been debated. Our study presents a comprehensive picture of CR in Central New Hampshire, comparing auditory data from speakers born between 1846 and 1993 taken from the Linguistic Atlas of New England (Kurath, 1939), the Dictionary of American Regional English (Cassidy et al, 1985), and our own fieldwork. Results indicate complex, but visible CR effects in Central NH throughout the timespan, enhancing our picture of North American diphthong development.

**Hezekiah Bacovcin (University of Pennsylvania)**  
*Session 43*  
*Morpheme leveling in latin rhotacism*

In the late Old Latin period, all intervocalic /s/ changed to /r/. After this process occurred, some /s/- final nouns were left with the underlying /s/ realized only in the nominative singular, which was replaced by /r/ in a subset of these nouns by the early Classical period (see honōs ~ honor below). While a handful of nouns require lexically specific analyses, most can be derived via the morphological merger of the root–attached abstract suffix –ōs and the deverbal agentive suffix –ōr.

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<th>Pre-Change</th>
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<td>Nom. Sg.</td>
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<td>Gen. Sg.</td>
<td>honōs-is</td>
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**Peter Bakker (Aarhus University)**  
*Session S23*  
*Are there any non-European creole languages?*

Research has shown that creoles are typologically distinct from non-creoles. One objection against this claim was the underrepresentation of non-European-based creoles in the samples. In our paper we will look at a number of languages of which it has been claimed that they are creoles based on non-European languages: Rao from PNG; Yilan Japanese of Taiwan; Grand Ronde Chinook Wawa. We will compare the structural properties of these creoles with those often associated with creoles, and focus on a number of unusual features. Such non-European creoles shed light on typological properties of creoles.
Zhiming Bao (National University of Singapore)  
Session 25

The areal diffusion of tone sandhi in Wu Chinese

Wu Chinese exhibits an interesting array of tone sandhi, from contextually and positionally motivated sandhi to spontaneous right-ward spreading. Formally, a sandhi may 1. be triggered or spontaneous and 2. be bound to TBU or spread beyond it. Although individual sandhis are categorical, the sandhi behaviour of an inventory is often gradient. Two metrics are proposed to measure this gradience: triggeredness D(t) and boundness D(b). The metrics reveal the effect of dialect contact: Wu dialects converge in D(b) with Min to the south and in D(t) with Mandarin to the north.

Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)  
Session S30

Susan Gelman (University of Michigan)  
Erica Beck (University of Michigan)

Testing the congruence hypothesis in language contact

The language contact literature is replete with examples illustrating congruence but there has been consistent criticism of the methodology used to detect it. This paper fills this methodological gap by making the mechanism observable and by formulating a testable hypothesis to demonstrate it. We present results from an experiment involving 93 English speakers learning an artificial language to test the hypothesis that speakers make use more readily of morphological and semantic elements that converge across two and potentially multiple sources of input. We designed a congruent, reversed and novel condition. Participants in the congruent condition acquired novel units more readily.

Jefferson Barlew (The Ohio State University)  
Session P2

Katie Carmichael (The Ohio State University)  
Julia McGory (The Ohio State University)  
Deborah Morton (The Ohio State University)  
Mike Phelan (The Ohio State University)  
Kodi Weatherholtz (The Ohio State University)

Bringing linguistic inquiry to high schoolers: A report from the SLIYS Program

Critical to science education is helping students transform their conceptual understanding of science--often viewed as a collection of facts--into a systematic process of inquiry (NRC 1996; NIH 2005). At the Ohio State University, we have developed a one-week high school linguistics program, the Summer Linguistics Institute for Youth Scholars (SLIYS), designed to teach students the fundamentals of linguistic theory and the scientific method. Using a hands-on curriculum of fieldwork with native speakers and laboratory experiments, SLIYS teaches students to use scientific principles in language research. In this paper we discuss the development, implementation, and results of the SLIYS program.

Jefferson Barlew (The Ohio State University)  
Session 23

Emily Clem (The Ohio State University)

The augment morpheme in Bulu

This paper, based on original fieldwork, argues that the Bantu augment morpheme exists in Bulu (Bantu, Cameroon). Bulu reference grammars (Bates 1926; Abomo-Maurin 2006) do not describe the augment. We show that in Bulu the augment is realized either as a high toned [ə] or as a high tone on the first syllable of a word, depending on the class of that word. We show that the augment is licensed syntactically by the presence of a post-nominal modifier (see Jenks et. al. to appear on Basaá), and provide preliminary evidence for additional semantic constraints on the augment’s distribution.

Jefferson Barlew (The Ohio State University)  
Session 18

Murat Yasavul (The Ohio State University)  
Emily Clem (The Ohio State University)

Exploring nominal reference in the field: Diagnostics plus results from Bulu

Semantic descriptions from fieldwork are often minimal or imprecise. For example, Bates (1926: 27) characterizes Bulu (Bantu; Cameroon) NPs with te ‘DEF’ as indicating an entity “that has just been mentioned or… in mind.” Imprecision results in part from a lack of diagnostics (Matthewson 2004, Tonhauser et. al. 2013). This paper develops diagnostics for nominal reference
based on Roberts' (2002, 2003, 2005). We show that applying the diagnostics in Bulu results in a more precise characterization of the meaning of te ‘DEF.’ Specifically, the diagnostics show that te ‘DEF,’ presupposes the existence of a familiar, unique, and maximally salient antecedent.

Michael Barrie (Sogang University)

Session P4

Bare nouns, semantic incorporation and idiomaticization in Cantonese

Cantonese possesses a construction with bare noun objects, often with idiomatic meanings, which is lost when the verb takes a full DP complement. Unlike idiom chunks in English, the Cantonese bare noun can be focused. We decompose Williams’ R role into N(otion) and T(oken). The N role is responsible for a core meaning, which can be focused. The T role introduces an actual referent. R-expressions contain both N and T. Non-referential nouns vary parametrically. Cantonese N can appear independently of T, so it can be focused. N and T are bundled in English.

Michael Barrie (Sogang University)

Session S39

Focusing on the left edge of the Onondaga sentence

Despite the relative free word order and other non-configurational aspects of Onondaga, well defined topic and focus positions exist at the left edge of the clause that align very closely with well-known properties of the left edge of the clause. Specifically, I propose that there is a well-defined CP layer that decomposes into TopicP > FocusP. The clausal structure of Onondaga is consistent with the expanded left periphery of Rizzi. In order to explain the facts with a split CP layer, we have to abandon the notion that noun phrases are simply adjoined to the clause.

Betsy Barry (Illocution Inc)

Clayton Darwin (Illocution Inc)

Suzanne Smith (Illocution Inc)

Session S44

Deconstructing the "smoking gun" in complex civil litigation

The idea of a “smoking gun” refers to circumstantial evidence that is so powerful that a jury cannot help but draw the same conclusion as they would with direct evidence. Today, in civil litigation we look to produced document collections to find, among other things, the text equivalent to an individual standing over a dead body with weapon in hand. Our talk focuses on the evolution of the smoking gun in today's complex civil litigation environment. What is a smoking gun? How do you find it in an era of "big legal data," which precludes traditional approaches to uncovering crucial documentary evidence. We'll provide famous, or infamous, examples of "smoking gun" documents and make the case that forensic linguistic investigation plays the most important role in discovering these pivotal pieces of evidence.

Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh)

Aylene S. Harper (Community College of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania)

Session S20

Gender differentiation of final letters in personal names

The most frequent final letter a for females and n for males differentiated the gender of first names of babies born in Pennsylvania in 1990, 2000, and 2010. Gender was more effectively determined for females than males, especially when the same final spoken sound included the letters a and ah. Frequency of ah increased for females after 1990, more with a Black than White mother. Gender differentiation from the name is especially useful for females because unusual names are given more often to females than to males.

Joseph Bauman (Pennsylvania State University)

Session 12

From possession to obligation: Semantic and structural changes in the grammaticalization of a new modal

The development of the Spanish modal [tener que + Infinitive] ‘to have to’ is investigated here via the analysis of 5168 tokens of the construction drawn from written documents and transcribed interviews. Evolving from a lexical possession verb, the modal construction exhibits gradual changes in its structure, frequency, and distribution. Furthermore, although [tener que + Infinitive] is effectively non-existent in the 12th century, it emerges as the most frequent of several alternating obligation constructions in the 20th century. These data provide text-based evidence for the theoretical principles of grammaticalization and elucidate the development of modal meaning from a possession verb.
Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis)  
Cory L. Holland (University of California, Davis)  
Variation in Chicano English: The case of final /z/-devoicing

This study, based on data extracted from sociolinguistic interviews conducted in a south Texas barrio, shows that /z/-devoicing is systematic and subject to multiple constraints. Devoicing is conditioned by features of the preceding and following segments and by morphological status, with devoicing more likely for inflectional than monomorphemic /z/. Moreover, although the prevalence of devoicing in ChE is often attributed to Spanish interference, results show that devoicing is not affected by the speaker’s first language. Finally, a comparison with previous research shows that young Chicanos devoice final /z/ at a rate similar to speakers of other U.S. and British dialects.

Erica Beck (University of Michigan)  
Regional accent perception in kindergarten aged children

This study addresses what role meta-linguistic awareness and prior exposure to regional variation plays in developing the ability to perceive and identify regional accents. First, children completed an accent matching task demonstrating they are able to discriminate between accents, without presupposing they have a concept of regional accent. Second, I looked at whether children are able to identify the regional accent of their home area, and whether meta-linguistic awareness and prior exposure to different regional accents correlate with accuracy in discriminating and identifying regional accents.

Jill Beckman (University of Iowa)  
Speaking rate effects on VOT in German stops: Phonological implications

Recent research documents asymmetric effects of speaking rate on the phonetic cues that realize laryngeal contrasts in many languages, providing a new source of evidence for underlying phonological feature specifications. Here, I examine speaking rate effects on VOT in German stops. If the active phonological feature in German is [sg], the prediction is clear: VOTs should increase in long-lag stops in slower speech, but VOTs in short-lag stops shouldn’t vary. My results confirm that VOTs are longer at slower speaking rates for the long-lag series of stops in both initial and medial position, while the short-lag series is essentially unchanged.

Andrea Beltrama (University of Chicago)  
Decent, acceptable, mediocre: Mild adjectives as a natural class

Extreme adjectives, that is, adjectives denoting qualities of inherently high degree (e.g. fantastic, excellent) have been argued to form a natural class (Paradis 2001, Morzycki 2012). However, little has been said on mild adjectives, that is, adjectives denoting qualities to “moderate” degrees (e.g. decent, ok, edible, acceptable, mediocre…). In this paper, we run several diagnostics to show that these adjectives also feature a consistent behavior and can therefore be considered to form a natural class. Furthermore, we propose a pragmatic analysis to derive their interpretation, in which the upper-bounded reading emerges via scalar implicature.

William Bennett (Rhodes University)  
When consonant harmony doesn’t look like agreement: Nasal dependencies in Obolo

Obolo, a Cross-River language from the Niger delta, exhibits a dependency between the onset and coda of a syllable: if a syllable has a nasal onset, then it cannot also have an oral coda (Faraclas 1984, Rowland-Oke 2003). Thus, Obolo has CVC syllables of the form TVN, but *NVT syllables are banned. Vowel nasalization facts reveal this to be an interaction between the consonants, not mediated by the intervening vowel. The Obolo pattern is a not-so-obvious case of long-distance consonant harmony, but it actually falls out automatically from the same theory of Agreement-By-Correspondence posited to explain other

William Bennett (Rhodes University)  
Douglas Pulleyblank (University of British Columbia)  
Arbitrary directionality in Nkore-Kiga sibilant harmony

In Nkore-Kiga, sibilants in the stem agree in anteriority: a stem with two sibilants may have [ʃ...ʃ] or [s...s], but disagreeing sequences like [s...ʃ] are prohibited. Crucially, this harmony operates in a strictly right-to-left fashion: the rightmost sibilant in
the stem is what determines the anteriority of preceding sibilants. What makes Kiga unusual is that the distribution of [s] and [ʃ] is otherwise predictable from the following vowel. As a result, the right-to-left directionality isn’t explained by extant approaches that draw on value-dominance or positional faithfulness.

**Kelly Berkson** (Indiana University, Bloomington)  
*The acoustics of phonation type differences in sonorants and obstruents*

This research presents acoustic analysis of phonation type distinctions in sonorants and obstruents in Marathi. Breathy sonorants are typologically rare, and important new facts about them are established: as expected, breathy voice is associated with decreased CPP and increased H1-H2* and H1-A3* values for both sonorants and obstruents. Crucially, however, the data also reveal that phonation type distinctions in obstruents trigger greater acoustic differentiation than phonation type distinctions in sonorants. A link between these acoustic findings and the crosslinguistic rarity of breathy voiced sonorants is proposed, with reference to Dispersion Theory (Flemming 1995; Liljencrants & Lindblom 1972; Lindblom 1986, 1990).

**Alison Biggs** (University of Cambridge)  
*The microparameters of passive variation in Northwest British English*

In contrast to American English, Northwest British English dialects permit pronominal theme passivisation in Double Object Constructions. New data shows the Liverpool dialect allows full DP theme passivisation. The Liverpool dialect also exhibits extensive preposition-drop suggesting null prepositions now act as an inherent Case marker, independent of the predicate; it is therefore plausible that Liverpool theme passivisation derives from null-preposition Prepositional Datives. Data from verb class and goal type compatibility support this conclusion. Additional data from Manchester and Ormskirk show that variation across the Northwest is determined by the independently assessable distribution of Case and agreement features on functional heads.

**Betty J. Birner** (Northern Illinois University)  
**Gregory Ward** (Northwestern University)  
*Leftward ho: The interaction of topicalization and left-dislocation in English*

This paper examinesthe simultaneous use of two left-periphery constructions, Left-Dislocation (LD) and Topicalization (TOP), within a single clause, as in (1):

(1) I used to live in Utah, where tarantulas were common. They’re basically harmless.  
Scorpions, now, those you have to look out for!

We argue that there are two types of LD+TOP: The first simplifies the processing of a syntactically complex constituent, while the other is contrastive, with both the preposed constituent (here, scorpions) and the focus of the relevant open proposition (here, {STINGING CREATURES} {ARE/AREN’T} HARMLESS) being contrasted with previously-evoked alternate members of a salient partially-ordered set.

**Bronwyn Bjorkman** (University of Toronto)  
*Multiple Agrees: Towards a non-unified theory of feature valuation.*

There is a current debate within Minimalist syntax about the directionality of Agree, asking whether it uniformly passes feature values upwards (as originally proposed in Chomsky 1995), or only downwards ("Reverse" Agree). I observe that arguments for "Standard" Agree have invoked head-argument phenomena such as Case and phi-agreement (Preminger 2012; Halpert 2013), while arguments for "Reverse" Agree have invoked head-head relations such as verbal inflection and negative concord (Zeijlstra 2010; Wurmbrand 2011; a.o.). I argue that these data are truly in conflict, requiring that we split Agree into two operations, each applying in one of these two domains.

**David Boe** (Northern Michigan University)  
*Ferdinand de Saussure’s theory of anagrams revisited*

From 1906-1909, during the same time that he was teaching his iconic “Courses in General Linguistics,” the Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913) was also working on another language-oriented project: his almost obsessive interest in the study of alleged anagrams in early Latin poetry. Determined that classical poetry contained intentionally hidden themes revealed through rearrangements of words or letters, Saussure filled over 100 hundred notebooks with his findings (though nothing of this
was ever published), before concluding that these anagrams had to be chance occurrences. This presentation will revisit Saussure’s *other* academic interest related to the study of language.

**Claire Bowern** (Yale University)  
**Emily Gasser** (Yale University)  
*Revisiting phonotactic generalizations in Australian languages*

Australian languages are famous for their uniform phonological systems. Cross-linguistic surveys including Australian languages have reinforced this view. Here we derive a more nuanced view of the languages, by deriving inventory information from lexical data in 120 Australian languages. We utilize a database of lexical items from predominantly Pama-Nyungan languages to test published generalizations about phoneme inventories, phonotactics, and other phenomena (including root internal vowel harmony). The apparent uniformity of phoneme inventories has led to views that the languages must be uniform in other aspects of phonology. We show that this is not the case.

**Claire Bowern** (Yale University)  
**Amalia Skilton** (Yale University)  
**Hannah Haynie** (Yale University)  
*Lexical stability and kinship patterns in Australian languages*

Work on language evolution asks whether linguistic structural systems are more stable than individual lexical items. We ask whether words that are not strictly grammatical can nonetheless show system stability independent of lexical stability. We use sibling term data from 188 Australian languages. The sibling system trait was reconstructed probabilistically, comparing maximum likelihood models of system evolution. Model results were compared with lexical reconstructions. Sibling terms provides evidence for mismatch between lexical/system stability; it also provides insight into how lexical replacement proceeds. We show that kinship patterns can be conservative even when the relevant lexical material exhibits replacement and shift.

**David Bowie** (University of Alaska Anchorage)  
**Wendy Baker-Smemoe** (Brigham Young University)  
*Linguistic ramifications of voluntary religious choices*

It has been documented that Mormons and non-Mormons in Utah County, Utah exhibit phonetic differentiation in their linguistic production. We investigate this in a more fine-grained manner, splitting the Mormons into two groups, those who actively participate in Mormon religious practices (“active Mormons”) and those who don’t (“inactive Mormons”). We find that the active and inactive Mormons behave differently, with the inactive Mormons behaving more like the non-Mormons, sometimes even to the point of behaving less like the active Mormons than the non-Mormons do, and we provide possible explanations for this fact.

**John Boyle** (The Language Conservancy)  
*The syntax and semantics of Siouan instrumental prefixes*

All Siouan languages have a set of instrumental prefixes that indicate manner of action. I show that the system does not act as uniformly as previously thought. Within the Mississippi Valley sub-group, I show that the instrumentals split into an inner and outer set. I argue that these two sets agglutinated to the verb at different historical times. A reanalysis then occurred in several of the languages due to vowel loss and several outer instrumentals became inner instrumentals. I then examine the semantics and valency of the prefixes and show that while there is still a good deal of uniformity, changes in the daughter languages have occurred.

**Diane K. Brentari** (University of Chicago)  
**Brianne Amador** (University of Chicago)  
**Joseph Hill** (University of North Carolina at Greensboro)  
*Rhythmic differences in Black and White American Sign Language (ASL)*

An analysis of narratives produced by Black vs. White signers using American Sign Language (ASL) revealed prosodic differences between these two ASL varieties. Older and younger groups were compared. Both older and younger groups of Black signers showed a similar and significant difference from the White groups in sign duration. A more striking result was that the
younger Black signers showed an even larger difference than the older Black signers in pause duration when compared with White ASL groups. This latter result suggests that younger Black signers continue to elaborate on Black ASL due to socio-cultural factors.

George Aaron Broadwell (University at Albany)  
Invisible authors: Uncovering native authors in Timucua religious texts

Timucua is an extinct isolate of Northern Florida. This paper argues that linguistic evidence from dialect diversity and translation disparities allows us to identify unnamed Timucua authors and coauthors in texts attributed to Spanish priests. As a result, these texts are actually among the oldest written texts by indigenous authors in a North American language.

LeAnn Brown (University of Toronto)  
Phonetic variation and social perception: Rhyme and /s/ COG effects on sex and sexual orientation percepts

Which phonetic cues are used in assessing sex and sexual orientation; and what does their relationship indicate about indexical fields? Gendered cues based on previous studies (/s/ COG, rhyme sex, and rhyme sex prototypicality) were modified and presented to participants who judged sex and sexual orientation. Sex results were asymmetric: male-produced rhymes were categorically perceived male; female-produced rhymes were not categorically perceived female. Prototypical female rhymes were more likely perceived female than non-prototypical rhymes, while lower /s/ COG contributed to male percepts, suggesting prototypicality and COG effects. Male sexual orientation results also indicated prototypicality and COG effects.

Anja Bruhn (University of Potsdam and German Data Forum)  
Labor market and given names in Germany

The contribution at hand deals with the relationship between given names and labor market from a sociological point of view. In a purely theoretical approach, the authors try to link names to chances pertaining to labor market and the resulting influence on lifetime outcome. Most international studies state that employers’ prejudices influence their judgments to varying degrees. Within the US, discrimination often takes place along racial lines also known as “black-white-gap”. By comparison, in European countries, migration status is very important. In contrast to the majority of studies conducted, the presentation examines naming patterns amongst Germans without migration background.

Anja Bruhn (University of Potsdam/German Data Forum)  
Denis Huschka (German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin)/Rhodes University/German Data Forum)  
Gert G. Wagner (Max Planck Institute for Human Development/German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin)/Berlin University of Technology (TUB)/German Data Forum).  
Socio-economic patterns in context of given names choices in Germany

The current focus of our work is on socio-economic influences on parental given name choices in Germany. The focus is identifying underlying unconscious patterns pertaining to individual name choices determined by socio-economic status. With regard to the Netherlands, Bloothoff & Onland (2011) stated that parents who share socio-economic indicators also have similar naming preferences. We examine whether either mothers’ age at birth or educational achievement has a stronger influence on naming choices. All analyses are run using data from the German SOcio-Economic Panel (SOEP) study. This allows links to be made between a child’s first name to their parents’ socio-economic information.

Brian Buccola (McGill University)  
Morgan Sonderegger (McGill University)  
On the expressivity of Optimality Theory vs. rules: An application to opacity

We prove that there are phonological patterns that are expressible by ordered rewrite rules but not by any OT grammar whose faithfulness constraints are maximally single-state, i.e. they penalize certain pairs of single I-O segments in correspondence (including insertions and deletions). The proof captures mathematically the widespread intuition that opacity is problematic for "basic" OT, but not for rules. Moreover, we show that not all types of opacity are equally problematic: some are totally
inexpressible without multistate faithfulness constraints, while others seem to be expressible in principle, albeit with intuitively ad hoc (but formally sound) constraints.

**Laurence B-Violette (Harvard University)  Session P4**

*Obviation and double objects in French*

Studies of subjunctive disjoint reference effects in the Romance languages discard the possibility of object-subject obviation when the matrix predicate is a directive verb (e.g. demand, order, etc.), based on evidence from Italian (Costantini 2009), Catalan (Picallo 1985), and Spanish (Suñer 1986). However, I observe that this kind of obviation is possible in French; e.g.

```
?? Il te demande que tu partes
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Lit. “He asks you that you leave”.

I present a tentative analysis of this new data in view of theories of double object constructions, clitic constructions and obviation.

**Catherine Callaghan (The Ohio State University)  Session S35**

*Utian, Yok-Utian, and "Penutian"*

Utian consists of two families of Central California Indian languages, Miwok and Costanoan. On the basis of linguistics as well as archeology, and botanical evidence, I would estimate the time-depth of Utian to be approximately 4500 years. But what of wider affiliations? Although there are criteria for verification of genetic relationship, there are none for falsification. I would claim that genetic relationship of Yokuts and Utian is probable but not substantiated, and I would plead ignorance concerning genetic relationship with any or all of the rest of so-called “Penutian.” More importantly, I would avoid using the term “unrelated” without a careful definition.

**Patrick Callier (Georgetown University)  Session P4**

*Phonation type in Beijing Mandarin: New interactions between tone and IP-finality*

This study uses a corpus of 15 sociolinguistic interviews with speakers of Beijing Mandarin (BM) to investigate linguistic and social constraints on phonation type. Lexical tone and position in IP are both found to impact acoustic measures of BM phonation. As previous studies have found, IP-final and low tone environments are creakier than others. In a novel finding, however, BM’s unstressed ‘neutral’ tone (‘Tone’ 5) interacts with IP position, with neutral tone syllables in more final positions showing breathier voice qualities than those of Tone 1-4 syllables in the same positions.

**Eric Campbell (University of Texas at Austin)  Session 33**

*Probing phonological structure in play language: Speaking backwards in Zenzontepec Chatino*

In the Zenzontepec Chatino (Otomanguean) language game ntikwiʔ tzuʔ ntiluʔ ‘speaking backwards’, initial syllables of phonological words (PW) are transposed to the end. Prefixes are shown to be part of the same PW as stems, and enclitics form separate PWs. (C)CVʔV words are disyllabic, unlike in Zapotec, Chatino’s sister language group, where glottalization is a feature of the nucleus. Insights from the game accord with evidence from other phonological processes and phonotactic patterns in the language, but surprisingly, basic tonal contrasts are neutralized. The game provides a striking example of the usefulness of play languages for exploring phonological constituency.

**Katie Carmichael (The Ohio State University)  Session S2**

*An update on the short-a system in greater New Orleans*

New Orleans was historically home to a split short-a system, in recent years supplanted by a nasal system (Labov 2007). This study examines data from 57 speakers, split between those who returned after Katrina and those who relocated. The best predictor of short-a system was age, not returner/relocator status, with speakers under thirty almost exclusively featuring nasal systems. Speakers over thirty with high extra-local orientation scores were most likely to feature nasal systems. Thus while displacement is
not directly affecting the shift towards a nasal system, those speakers with the greatest extra-local exposure are those leading the change in progress.

**Lucien Carroll**  (University of California, San Diego)  
*Session S33*

*Ixpantepec Nieves Mixtec word prosody*

This paper presents a phonological description and acoustic study of the word prosody of Ixpantepec Nieves Mixtec (Otomanguean, Mixteca Baja). Mixtec languages are usually described as having both complex lexical tone systems and word-level stress accent, but a shortage of acoustic data has left these descriptions open to interpretation or even suspicion (Hyman 2006). Here I show that Nieves Mixtec has both stress and tone contrasts which are acoustically independent, though tone distribution and tone processes are sensitive to stress. The findings conform with the generalization that languages disprefer stressed low tone (de Lacy 2002), while running contrary to the generalization that contour tones prefer stressed vowels (Zhang 2004).

**Mirko Casagranda**  (University of Naples ‘L’orientale’)  
*Session S14*

*Officially bilingual? The French and English odonyms of Toronto and Montreal*

The paper analyzes the French odonyms of Toronto and the English odonyms of Montreal. Such street names will be classified according to their etymology and their function. The data are collected from the Toronto Street Index and the database of the Commission de Toponymie du Quebec. The methodology adopted stems from a synchronic and interdisciplinary approach wherein onomastics merges with the linguistic landscape as theorized by Backhaus, Landry and Bourhis. Although they represent a small percentage, the French odonyms of Toronto and the English odonyms of Montreal can be interpreted as symbols of the coexistence of Canada’s two official languages.

**Christina Schoux Case**  (University of Pittsburgh)  
*Session 35*

*Postvocalic /r/ in New Orleans: Language, place, and commodification*

R-lessness, a nearly categorical feature of New Orleans speech in the 20th century, has slowly eroded; the 71 speakers in this study were r-less in 39% of possible instances. Older speakers are more r-less less than younger speakers, and those with a high school education or less are most likely to be r-less. However, young, highly educated speakers with a strongly local orientation have high rates of r-lessness, perhaps because nostalgia and amplification by advertisers and popular media have helped recontextualize r-lessness as a variable associated with a number of positive social meanings, including localness and authenticity.

**Chundra Cathcart**  (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Session 21*

*Geography and contact-induced variation in West Iranian*

West Iranian languages show varying reflexes of certain Proto-Iranian sounds. I created a dataset of lexeme/etymon-specific features for 11 languages, binarily coding the presence of variants. I calculated pairwise Euclidean linguistic distances between languages based on the whole dataset, as well as subsections of it pertaining to particular PIr sounds. To investigate the role of areal contact, I measured these against pairwise geographic distances between languages. I found that geographic distance correlates significantly with overall linguistic distance, significantly with distances pertaining to particular PIr sounds, but insignificantly with distances pertaining to others. I discuss implications regarding contact.

**Malgorzata Cavar**  (Eastern Michigan University)  
**Damir Cavar**  (Eastern Michigan University)  
**Sara Couture**  (Eastern Michigan University)  
**Eric Benzschawel**  (Indiana University, Bloomington)  
**Uliana Kazagasheva**  (Eastern Michigan University)  
*Session P2*

*Online visualization of research in historical linguistics*

The original objective of the project was to facilitate research in historical linguistics, collect scholarly hypotheses about language relationships, and visualize them on a web site in the form of trees, thus allowing for an easy comparison of competing hypotheses. However, MultiTree has developed into something much more powerful than a simple repository of scholarly information. In this poster we present the new interface and the impact of the project beyond the field of historical linguistics, including, among others, the use of standardized ISO language codes, and creating a database of language and dialect names.
Wallace Chafe (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Session S39
Toward a computerized Iroquoian dictionary

The polysynthetic structure of the Northern Iroquoian languages creates a problem for the construction of exhaustive, user-friendly dictionaries, because a single English verb may correspond to several hundred verbs in the target language. Computers offer a way around this problem, a way that is currently being implemented for the Seneca language under the collaborative sponsorship of the Seneca Nation of Indians and the Rochester Institute of Technology. An English entry is processed through a system of drop-down menus, morphological templates, and phonological processes that lead to a Seneca word. Selected examples will be shown. Other languages of a similar type could be treated in a similar way.

Jane Chandlee (University of Delaware)
Session 10
The strict locality of phonological processes

This paper presents a computational characterization of many phonological processes based on the well-established notion of locality. Assuming phonological processes are functions mapping underlying to surface forms (an assumption compatible with both OT and SPE formalisms), it is shown exactly which phonological mappings belong to a restricted class of functions, the Strictly Local (SL) functions. It is shown that these functions can model any phonological process in which the trigger and target of the segmental change fall within a span of segments bounded by length k. This result has both broad empirical coverage and utility for learning.

Charles B. Chang (Rice University)
Session P4
A novelty effect in phonetic drift of the native language

Recent second-language (L2) experience tends to make native (L1) speech "drift" from L1 norms. Two studies explored the hypothesis that the magnitude of L2 influence is modulated by a novelty effect boosting the encoding and retrieval of elementary L2 experience. Results were consistent with the hypothesis in showing more L2 influence in inexperienced than experienced adult learners of the same L2. These findings contradict the assumption that L2 influence on the L1 is weakest at early stages of L2 learning and argue in favor of viewing the L1 and L2 both as dynamic systems undergoing continuous change.

Whitney Chappell (University of Texas at San Antonio)
Session 33
Reanalysis of coda /s/ in the phonological system of Nicaraguan Spanish speakers

Based on 1) the diachronic evolution of /s/ reduction in Nicaraguan Spanish (NS) and near absence of coda sibilance, 2) the aberrant behavior of coda sibilance in NS compared to other /s/-reducing dialects, and 3) hypercorrections among NS speakers similar to Dominican Spanish "hablar fisno", in which sibilance is inserted in innovative environments, I argue that some Nicaraguans not only reduce coda /s/ to [h] but have actually rewritten their phonological system, making /h/ the local underlying representation.

Carole E Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence)
Session S44
The four corners of investigative forensic linguistics

Investigations in civil and criminal cases often involve some type of documentary evidence. The four corners of investigative forensic linguistics includes: identification, text typing, intertextuality and linguistic profiling. This talk describes the questions and types of cases within each corner, a validated method for handling the linguistic issue, and a software tool, ALIAS: Automated Linguistic Identification and Assessment System, that incorporates linguistic methods into web-accessible and user text analysis.

Hsin-Chang Chen (Stanford University)
Session P4
Phonology plays a second role to semantics in Mandarin loanword tonal adaptation

The rigid morpheme-based monosyllabic writing system of Mandarin gives rise to a loanword convention where only around 33% of syllables used for non-phono-semantic loanwords are allowed tonal alternatives. I show through analysis of experimental results that phonology does not play any significant role in the tonal adaptation of English loanwords in Mandarin. It is found that (1) regular stress-to-tone mapping native speakers are otherwise capable of gets switched off in the face of tonal gaps and lexical...
preferences in loanword convention, and that (2) the well-accepted significant sonorant- and obstruent-onset distinction in tonal adaptation has nothing to do with phonology.

I-Hsuan Chen (University of California, Berkeley)  
*The development of polysemous ‘one’-phrase in Mandarin Chinese*

Mandarin ‘one’-phrase, 

[yi ‘one’+classifier+noun], has multiple interpretations, such as counting /measuring phrases, negative polarity items (NPIs), and expressions meaning ‘whole’. Each function of the ‘one’-phrase is treated as a construction that has different relationships among its three components. ‘One’ serves as a reference point on a scale, so the numeral sequence can mean maximality or minimality depending on contexts. The scalar implications are built into the whole construction instead of one lexeme through grammaticalization. This study aims to provide a unified account for the synchronic polysemous ‘one’-phrase by looking into its diachronic development.

Yi-An Jason Chen (University of Florida)  
*How Taiwanese pet owners choose names for their dogs*

This study focuses on how Taiwanese dog owners choose names for their dogs and how dogs’ names and nicknames reveal onomastic and linguistic patterns. An online survey was distributed to Taiwanese dog owners; a total of 150 valid responses were analyzed. The findings show that: (1) a human-like personal name is not likely to be found for a domestic dog in Taiwan; and (2) the names assigned to Taiwanese companion dogs obeyed Mandarin phonological constraints. The results suggest that by the use of a nickname, surname, and/or kinship term, a pet is personified as a child of an owner’s family.

Yam-Leung Cheung (Chinese University of Hong Kong)  
Longtu Zhang (Chinese University of Hong Kong)  
*Inflectional/periphrastic alternation of English comparatives in coordination*

Some adjectives permit both inflectional (“hungriest”) and periphrastic (“more hungry”) comparative. Parallelism was claimed to be a significant determinant of the alternation when such comparatives are coordinated, i.e. “thirstier and hungrier” is preferred over “thirstier and more hungry” (Leech & Culpeper 1997). However, the parallelism hypothesis cannot adequately explain much data in the British National Corpus. 23% of the examples involve asymmetric coordination. Among cases where one comparative allows the I/P alternation but the other one does not, 60% of them are asymmetric. To explain the pattern, we found that Hawkins’s (2004) “end-weight principle” fares much better as an explanation.

Vrinda Subhalaxmi Chidambaram (University of California, Riverside)  
*On the unique interpretive limitations of resumptive and object-doubling pronouns*

There are two salient conditions on resumptive and object-doubling pronouns (RPs) that do not apply to ordinary pronouns: obligatory fixed reference (OFR) and a restriction on split antecedents. OFR applies only to RPs; although ordinary pronouns may be bound, they can always alternatively be interpreted as referring to some discourse-specified sentence-external DP. Also unlike RPs, ordinary plural pronouns may refer to a syntactically non-contiguous set of DPs, i.e. a split antecedent. I propose a structural analysis of pronouns that accounts for the syntactic and interpretive constraints unique to RPs, nevertheless maintaining a unified First-Merge structure for all definite pronouns.

Eleanor Chodroff (Johns Hopkins University)  
Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)  
*Burst spectrum as a cue to stop consonant voicing: English production and perception results*

Evidence from production and perception support the existence of an early cue to voicing in English word-initial labial and coronal stops: the spectral shape of the initial ~10ms release. Using center-of-gravity (CoG) to quantify spectral shape, voiceless stops are shown to have significantly higher CoG than homorganic voiced stops in both laboratory and corpus speech. Perception experiments conducted in the lab and on-line establish that listeners are sensitive to this spectral cue when VOT is ambiguous, and that CoG has an asymmetric effect on category goodness. Listeners expect voiceless stops to have high spectral energy characteristic of noisy (fricated) release.
Jinsun Choe (Sogang University)

Session P4

Raising over an experiencer in English L2 Acquisition

This study investigates whether adult L2ers of English comprehend English raising constructions over an experiencer (e.g., John seems to Mary to be happy). The results suggest that L2 adults have difficulty in comprehending such structures, as in child L1 acquisition (e.g., Hirsch, Orfitelli & Wexler, 2007), and that more advanced L2 learners exhibit higher levels of competence. These findings are consistent with and predicted by the Markedness Differential Hypothesis (Eckman, 1977, 2004), as English raising over an experiencer is a cross-linguistically highly marked phenomenon.

Arunima Choudhury (University of Southern California)

Session 20

Role of prosody in expressing focus types: Comparing f0 in Hindi and Bangla

We investigated the role of prosody (specifically, f0) in encoding focus (new-information, corrective and selective focus) in two related languages, Hindi and Bangla. We explored (i) whether Hindi and Bangla utilize f0 in a similar manner to indicate focus types in canonical (SOV) and non-canonical (OSV) orders, and (ii) whether syntax and prosody interact in similar ways in both languages. Results: Both languages convey presence/absence of focus prosodically at the default focus position. However, Hindi does not employ f0 to differentiate between focus types, whereas Bangla does through only at the default focus position.

Kjerste Christensen (Brigham Young University)

Session S6

A. Arwen Taylor (Indiana University Bloomington)

“Haters gonna hate, Mormons gonna Morm”: Boundary maintenance and lexis in Mormon English

The language and culture of Mormonism provide a unique entry into the effect of religion on dialectical development. This paper explores one rich element of the Mormon dialect, the word “Mormon” itself, with its compounded and derived forms. These terms are of particular sociolinguistic value as they operate within Mormon usage to maintain the cognitive and ideological borders of the Mormon community. We gather attestations from both corpora and online sources and analyze them to determine the semantic range of various words, to show how “Mormon” and its derivations take on sociolinguistically specific meanings within the Mormon dialect.

May F. Chung (North Carolina State University)

Session S4

Michael J. Fox (North Carolina State University)

Joel Schneier (North Carolina State University)

Marching to the beat of a different drum: Cross-regional variation in prosodic rhythm

Traditionally prosodic rhythm is described as a binary with languages exhibiting either syllable-timing or stress-timing (Abercrombie 1967). This dichotomy has been shown to lack adequate empirical evidence, existing along an acoustically measureable continuum (Low et al. 2000; Deterding 2001) We compare two regional varieties of American English found in Wisconsin and North Carolina. Prosodic rhythm was measured via Pairwise Variability Index (PVI) (Low et al. 2000). Results show significant differences based on dialect, North Carolina PVI scores are higher for older speakers and lower for younger speakers PVI scores in Wisconsin are lower in general with no change in apparent-time.

Clara Cohen (University of California, Berkeley)

Session P4

Contextual and paradigmatic probability effects on the pronunciation of agreement morphology

The probability of a speech unit affects its pronunciation in different ways, depending on the type of probability. Contextual probable speech units tend to be phonetically reduced, while paradigmatically probable speech units tend to be enhanced. This relationship was tested by analyzing the pronunciation of number agreement suffixes in Russian verbs. Speakers produced sentences with varying (contextual) probabilities of singular agreement, using different verbs with varying (paradigmatic) relative frequencies of singular/plural forms. Contextually probable plural suffixes were reduced, and paradigmatically probable ones were enhanced. For singular suffixes, both contextual and paradigmatic probability led to reduction.
Abigail Cohn (Cornell University)  
Maya Ravindranath (University of New Hampshire)  
*Millions of speakers - yet at risk of endangerment: A multivariate analysis of language shift scenarios in Indonesia*

The discussion on language endangerment has primarily focused on languages with very small speaker populations, yet rapid changes to intergenerational transmission patterns suggest that even the large local languages in Indonesia may be at risk. We begin with the assumption that no single factor causes language shift and analyze multiple sociolinguistic factors that predict the likelihood of the breakdown of intergenerational transmission of regional languages in Indonesia. We report here on an online questionnaire, developed for use throughout Indonesia, designed to look at the conditioning factors of shift and to clarify the links between individual choices and community level decisions.

James Collins (Stanford University)  
*Samoan VSO: New evidence for predicate fronting*

I argue that Massam's (2001) VP-raising account of VSO ordering is correct for Samoan. The internal argument vacates the VP before the remnant VP raises to a specifier position above the subject. The possibility of complex structures in the clause-initial position including resultatives, restructuring predicates and adverbials support the view that the raised material is a phrasal constituent rather a head. I also give data supporting an untested prediction of this account: as unaccusative subjects bind a VP-internal trace upon vacating the VP, coordination of an unaccusative VP and an unergative VP is ruled out by the Coordinate Structure Constraint.

Wesley Collins (SIL International / Universidad Ricardo Palma)  
*A deflationary account of Maya-Mam noun classes*

It has been recognized that Mam nouns fit into several different classes depending on the shapes of their possessed and unpossessed forms. Most analysts have attempted to derive the possessed stem from the unpossessed stem or vice versa. This proves frustrating and not maximally productive. In the present “Item and Arrangement” analysis, the author suggests that each Mam noun has both an unpossessed stem and a non-derived possessed stem which is marked for possessor based on straightforward morphophonemic rules which reference the phonological material at the two edges of the possessed stem.

Lauren Colomb (University of South Carolina)  
Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)  
*The role of form and meaning in licensing contraction: The case of –ing+to --> –na*

We tested conditions governing –ing+to --> –na contraction tolerance (going to --> gonna) with three experiments manipulating: IP/PP complements, Raising/Control verbs, and contemporaneous/prospective aspect. Pilot results show: prospective IPs are better than PP complements (p=0.1792), which are better than contemporaneous IPs (p=0.0945); no significant Raising/Control difference (p=0.7659); prospective IPs are rated higher than contemporaneous IPs (p=0.075). Results suggest a form-function relationship, where morpho-syntactic contraction is licensed by semantic properties. Our (tentative) conclusions: contraction tolerance is determined by complement category; Raising/Control plays no role (cf. Movement Theory of Control, Hornstein 1999); and aspectual properties play a (possibly) larger role, suggesting that these license contraction.

Toni Cook (University of KwaZulu-Natal)  
*Zulu reduplication and the structure of causatives*

An important difference between idiomatic and compositional causatives is reflected in how these constructions reduplicate, with optionality in the final vowel of RED being related to an additional level of verbal structure. For semantically compositional forms containing a CVC root and causative -is-, RED can end in either the default verbal final vowel -a, or the causative -i:

(1) a. -hamb-a ‘leave’ → -hamb-a+hamb-a
   b. -hamb-is-a ‘cause to leave’ → -hamb-i+hamb-is-a OR -hamb-a+hamb-is-a

However, when idiomatic, RED must contain the causative vowel.

(2) -hamb-is-a ‘purge’ → -hamb-i+hamb-is-a ONLY
   * -hamb-a+hamb-is-a
Following Harley (2006), the key difference between the two constructions is that there is a single v head in the lexical causative, while the syntactic causative contains two v heads. It is the absence of an intervening v head in the idiomatic causatives that blocks the availability of default -a on RED.

**Elizabeth Coppock** (University of Göteborg)  
**Elisabet Engdahl** (University of Göteborg)  
*Definiteness mismatches in Swedish*

In Swedish, a definite suffix normally co-occurs with a definite article (e.g. det roda huset 'the red-DEF house-DEF'), but the article sometimes appears without the suffix (e.g. Han har inte den ringaste aningen 'He doesn't have the faintest idea'). Two different generalizations have been suggested, one based on specificity and another based on the ‘absolute’ or ‘elativeâ€™ use of the superlative. We argue against the specificity generalization in favor of a refinement of the latter, and present an analysis on which the article signals kind-level uniqueness, the suffix signals individual-level uniqueness, and the phrases are individual-level indefinites.

**Kearsy Cormier** (University College London)  
**Jordan Fenlon** (University College London)  
**Adam Schembri** (La Trobe University)  
*Directionality in British Sign Language is not obligatory: The importance of corpus data when considering ‘agreement’*

Directional verbs move in signing space between locations associated with their arguments. Some (e.g., Lillo-Martin & Meier, 2011) argue that this is the same as agreement in spoken languages and is obligatory. To others (e.g., Liddell, 2000), they are verbs combined with pointing gestures. We consider linguistic and social factors underlying modification of directional verbs in the BSL Corpus and find that the rate of modification is quite low, often occurring without establishment of spatial reference. This suggests that directionality in BSL is not obligatory. These findings highlight the importance of corpus data for (sign) linguistic research.

**Andrew Cowell** (University of Colorado)  
*Language shift and language change in Gros Ventre*

This paper examines language change Gros Ventre, an Algonquian language. Gros Ventre underwent extremely rapid change in areas of its morphosyntax between first major documentation (c. 1900) and the 1980s. While many of these changes might appear to be explainable due to obsolescence and/or contact with English, it turns out that evidence for quite a number of them appears already in the 1900 documentation. The paper will document the changes and consider alternate explanations in relation to general knowledge of the evolution of grammar, as well as looking at similar incipient changes in the closely-related Arapaho language.

**Jennifer Cramer** (University of Kentucky)  
**Nathan Hardymon** (University of Kentucky)  
*Southern Twangs and Urban Brogues: Understanding dialect perceptions across Kentucky*

Using perceptual dialectology methods, this poster examines the perceptions held by Kentuckians about varieties of English spoken in their state. We explore nonlinguists’ perceptions in Kentucky because of its position at a major linguistic and perceptual border. Results show Kentuckians use directional labels to delimit Kentucky varieties of English. Attitudes expressed about these varieties are less neutral. Appalachian Kentucky is ranked lowest in the social categorizations under examination, while the more urban areas are rated highest. These results suggest a rural/urban divide within the state, one that coincides well with broader cultural impressions and stereotypes in the American linguistic landscape.

**Jennifer Culbertson** (George Mason University)  
**Colin Wilson** (Johns Hopkins University)  
*Rapid learning of semantic noun classification in an artificial grammar*

Work on L1 noun class acquisition suggests that phonological information—even if less reliable—is privileged over semantics (e.g., Gagliardi, 2012). If phonological information is available to the child before meaning, then any privilege for phonological
cues could be due to evidence accumulation rather than active down-weighting of semantics. We show that by removing the problem of acquiring meaning, classes can be readily learned based on semantics alone. However, as with phonological cues, some semantic distinctions may be more cognitively accessible than others. We compare shape- and flexibility-based systems and show that the former is learned more easily, in line with typology.

Amy Dahlstrom (University of Chicago)  
Session S34

Toward a comparative Algonquian word order study: Establishing the data

A necessary preliminary to comparative Algonquian word order is to clarify what the data consists of. There have been numerous recent studies of Algonquian word order but there is little agreement in terminology or indeed in basic practices. The present paper emphasizes (1) the need to distinguish topic and focus constructions from unmarked instances of subject and object NPs; (2) the pitfall of lumping together the non-subject grammatical relations as all being ‘object’, rather than distinguishing (primary) object, second objects, and obliques; (3) an exploration of the complications presented by the Algonquian copying/raising to object construction for word order studies.

Jeannique Darby (University of Oxford)  
Session P4

Directionality and complexity in conversion pairs: An experimental approach

In Present Day English, it is common to find word forms which may function as either a noun or a verb (e.g. cloak, bite). Many theories have been proposed to describe the possible relationship between these identical stems – is the relationship morphological (‘conversion’), purely semantic, or something else entirely? Should one be considered more ‘basic’ than the other? This study presents new experimental evidence in support of a directional, morphological analysis of the relationship between these forms, suggesting that one stem is derived from the other.

Enkhbat Dashdondog (National University of Mongolia)  
Session S16

Socio-cultural factors in naming Mongolians

Social changes in daily-life and mentality of a nation are reflected in the language. Mongolian names, as a constant stratum of vocabulary, form image in the people’s mentality. Studying the Mongolian society’s naming tradition allows one to trace the development of Mongolians’ dreams, wishes, mentality, customs, and traditions. For example, throughout the history of many nomadic nations in Central Asia, the nomads, on the whole, bore nicknames and titles. Not only individuals but also entire tribes or clans bore nicknames that later became their modern clan names. The traditions used by ancient Mongolians when naming their children also prevail today.

Kathryn Davidson (Yale University)  
Deanna Gagne (University of Connecticut)  
Session P4

Expressing gradient widening of quantifier domains through higher signs in ASL

We show via American Sign Language (ASL) productions of singular indefinites, universal plurals, and negative quantifiers, that quantifier domains in ASL can make use of the vertical dimension of signing space to morphosyntactically represent a gradient scale of domain sizes that are increasingly larger as they are signed higher in space (marked by a series of loci ordered by height), supporting a syntactic/semantic view of domain restriction. Further, this supports a view in which specificity is simply a case of extremely narrow domain, which would predict low placement of specific noun phrases.

Stuart Davis (Indiana University Bloomington)  
Marwa Ragheb (Indiana University Bloomington)  
Session 27

How acquisitional phonology reflects language competence: Evidence from Cairene Arabic

Hale & Reiss (2008) and Blevins (2009) maintain that recurrent features of child phonology (e.g. cluster reduction) reflect articulatory development, not language competence. Here we consider final consonant cluster (FCC) acquisition in Cairene Arabic (CA), which permits any two consonants finally. The two children of our study (both 2;8) demonstrated the same repair for FCCs not yet acquired: deletion of one consonant with gemination of the other (e.g. /ward/ ‘flower’ as [wadd]). Gemination is not reported as a final cluster repair in well-studied languages in acquisition. We maintain that the repair of final gemination reflects knowledge of CA grammatical structure.
Lisa Dawdy-Hesterberg (Northwestern University)  
Janet Pierrehumbert (Northwestern University)  
Session 40  
Probability-matching in morphological generalization in Arabic

Previous work on the Arabic noun plural has shown that the major factor in noun pluralization is the CV template, which specifies the skeletal structure of the word. The current experiment tests native speaker pluralization of nonce forms with eight singular CV templates. The best fitting of three models is one in which participants match plural pattern frequencies defined at the level of the CV template. The expected and observed probabilities for plural types are strongly correlated ($r^2=0.62$, $p<0.001$). These results underline the cognitive importance of the CV template in Arabic morphology as well of statistical learning in morphological generalization.

Arika Dean (North Carolina State University)  
Session 25  
Afro Caribbean identity in a Euro Caribbean community: A case study on Saba

Sociolinguistic “isolation within isolation” has been explored by Wolfram, Hazen, and Tamburro (1997). Their foundational research on Ocracoke Island demonstrated that ethnic identity maintenance can be resistant to dialect contact. This paper is a case study of one Saban English speaker of African descent who resides in a predominantly European community on the Caribbean island of Saba. Analyzing interview data that was collected in 2012, initial findings show that the speaker’s features are measurably different from the rest of her community. These results suggest yet another instance of ethnic identity maintenance resisting dialect contact.

Carlos de Cuba (University of Calgary)  
Session P2  
On the claim that noun complements are relative clauses

A number of authors have recently suggested that so-called ‘noun complement clauses’ should be analyzed as relative clauses (Kayne 2008, 2010, Haegeman 2012, a.o.). Although the implementations of this idea proposed by these authors are quite different, in this paper I present some challenges to any relative clause analysis. Complementizer choice data from Scandinavian, Bulgarian and Basque shows that noun complements clauses in these languages pattern with sentential complements, not relative clauses, and complementizer drop patterns in English relative clauses do not correspond to the noun complement clause pattern, calling into question the relative clause analysis.

Carlos de Cuba (University of Calgary)  
Jonathan E. MacDonald (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Session P2  
Truncation in the Spanish left-periphery: Fragment answers and recomplementation

In this talk, we discuss the contrast between non-referential clausal complement taking predicates like "pensar" (think), which can embed fragment answers, and referential clausal complement taking predicates like "lamentar" (regret), which cannot. We claim that the inability of the "lamentar"-type predicates to embed fragment answers arises because fragment answers (which we argue are full clauses with ellipsis) have an impoverished Rizzi-style (1997) left-periphery that lacks ForceP and crucially TopP, for us the landing site for fragment answers. We supply further support for the truncation analysis from the phenomenon known as recomplementation (Villa-García 2012, Demonte & Fernández-Soriano 2009, a.o.).

Dun Deng (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
Session P4  
Verb reduplication and two kinds of pluractionality in Mandarin

In this paper, we show that the three verb reduplication patterns in Mandarin split into two types, with one type including two reduplication patterns and the other type covering the third pattern. We argue that the morphological contrast between the two types is the overt manifestation of the semantic distinction between event-internal and event-external pluractionality (cf. Cusic 1981). We show that the two event-internal patterns involve both event pluralization and group formation (cf. Landman 1996) whereas the event-external pattern only involves event pluralization. The account explains why achievement verbs in the language are prohibited in the two event-internal reduplication patterns.
Derek Denis (University of Toronto) 
Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto) 
Session 38 

The English future temporal reference marker 'going to' has been in competition with 'will' but rising in frequency since the fifteenth century (Hopper and Traugott 1995; Poplack and Tagliamonte 2000). According to Kroch (1994:17), the existence of such semantically equivalent 'doublets' should not persist without one form going to obsolescence or a differentiation in meaning. However, through the examination of a speech community at the forefront of this change over nearly a century of apparent-time, we demonstrate across-the-board levelling of linguistic effects and suggest that the end point of grammatical change in this system is stable variation.

Kilala Devette-Chee (University of Papua New Guinea) 
Session S26 
Bilingual education in a multilingual nation: Attitudes towards Tok Pisin and Tolai in Papua New Guinea primary schools

This study investigated the attitudes of curriculum officers, teachers, parents and students towards Tok Pisin and vernacular languages (with specific focus on Tolai) in Papua New Guinea primary schools during transition to English in a bilingual education program. Using a mixed-methods framework the study revealed a general feeling of appreciation and support for Tok Pisin more than for a vernacular language in the education system; however, there remains a dichotomy between supporters of bilingual education compared to supporters of an English-only curriculum. Several mismatches between policy and practice need attention to fully achieve the goals of PNG’s bilingual education program.

Alex Djalali (Stanford University) 
Session 16 
Quantifiers in comparative constructions of a variety of types

As observed by van Rooij (2008), standard analyses of ordinary comparatives (Seuren 1973) (OC; (1-a)) cannot account for quantifier constructions like (1-b), because they are based on paraphrases of (1-a) that posit extra-logical information, like a ¬ operator, not gotten from surface form.

(1) a. John is taller than Mary
   b. John is taller than everyone else

I modify Kennedy’s (1997) and von Stechow’s (1984) analyses of OCs by formalizing scalar dimensions (Kennedy 2007) in the object-language to account for examples like (1).

Young Ah Do (Georgetown University) 
Session 27 
The asymmetrical base-inflected relation constrains child production and comprehension

The single surface base hypothesis (Albright 2002) leads to a prediction that children may produce errors involving the base form at intermediate acquisition stages. This study explores children’s production and comprehension of inflected forms, examining a variety of Korean verb and noun paradigms. A production experiment shows that children produce erroneous forms overextending the base form, but never based on non-base forms. In a comprehension test, children are more willing to reject incorrect forms produced by an adult when the forms involve the non-base forms than the base forms. I argue that the asymmetrical base-inflected relation plays an important role in constraining child production and comprehension.

Chris Donlay (University of California, Santa Barbara) 
Session 11 
Lexically-based tone change in Khatso discourse

A discourse functional approach is used to analyze an unusual tone change pattern in Khatso, an endangered Tibeto-Burman language in China. Khatso has eight lexical tones, but sandhi is not widespread. The most common pattern involves a small set of clause markers of various tones that induce a single pattern of change. The pattern is not solely motivated by phonology, however; syntax and discourse are also important. The lexical triggers and the tonal pattern work together to signal that the clause is not final and the speaker intends to provide additional information in discourse.
Annette D’Onofrio (Stanford University)  
Session 35

Sociolinguistic knowledge of a sound change in progress: Perceptions of California TRAP-backing

This paper investigates sociolinguistic knowledge of a California Vowel Shift feature—backing of the TRAP vowel. In a categorization task, listeners who were told a speaker was Californian categorized backer tokens on /æ/-/a/ continua as TRAP than listeners who had no speaker information. In another experiment, listeners made social judgments about a speaker upon hearing one step from these vowel continua. Here, more backed TRAP tokens did not lead listeners to expect a Californian speaker. While listeners may demonstrate tacit sociolinguistic knowledge of a variable in low-level perception, this knowledge is not necessarily accessible when listeners make explicit speaker evaluations.

Ryan Doran (Northwestern University)  
Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)  
Session 31

Proximate demonstratives in predicate NPs

In this paper we investigate the use of proximate demonstratives in predicate position, as illustrated in (1), which is pragmatically distinct from the indefinite use of the proximate (Maclaran 1980, 1982; Prince 1982; Wald 1982):

(1) Look, the dealers are the popular kids. They’re these crunchy granola dudes. [corpus]

In contrast to previous analyses based on speaker affect (Doran & Ward 2013), we argue that this use requires a description that characterizes the referent of the subject NP in such a way that is sufficient for the hearer to distinguish it from other stereotypical instances of a more general kind.

Gabriel Doyle (University of California, San Diego)  
Session 12

Mapping linguistic phenomena on Twitter and other "big data" sources

We propose and test a novel method for using a queryable big data source (such as Twitter) to determine the geographic distribution of dialectal forms. This method builds a conditional distribution of forms given locations by using the overall distribution of tweets to control for incidental factors such a population density. Using the "needs done" construction as a test case, we show a high correlation between the method's estimated distribution and time-intensive telephone survey data from the Atlas of North American English. We then use the method to map usage of "needs done" alternatives and double modals.

Timothy Dozat (Stanford University)  
Session P2

Intervening adverbs and the that-trace effect

Adverbs intervening between the complementizer and extraction site can mitigate the that-trace effect in finite clauses (Culicover, 1993); however, intervening adverbs are known in general to be unacceptable in non-finite clauses (Emonds, 1976). Thus, fronting an adverbial in a subject-extracted non-finite clause could either further degrade the sentence if—as in finite clauses—the adverbial intervenes between the complementizer and the gap, or have no effect if the gap is posited first. This work experimentally examines this construction and determines that it is as acceptable as typical subject-extracted non-finite clauses; therefore, the gap must be posited immediately in non-finite clauses.

Katie Drager (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)  
Erik R. Thomas (North Carolina State University)  
Session S2

Regional variation in the cognition of a vowel merger

A speech perception experiment was conducted to test listeners’ ability to identify tokens containing the bot and bought vowels. Stimuli consisting of real and nonsense words spoken by natives of Hawaii, North Carolina, and New York City were played to listeners from Hawaii, where the merger is nearing completion, and North Carolina, where it is incipient. Both groups were least accurate with the Hawaii voice and were better at identifying real words than nonsense words. Additionally, North Carolinians were most accurate with the North Carolina voice. These results illustrate the importance of variation to cognitive aspects of language.
Lynn Drapeau (Université du Québec à Montréal)  
*The associative plural in Innu*

Associative plurality is a type of nominal plurality where a singular noun with a uniquely identifiable referent (as a proper noun or a kinship term) is used, along with a plural element, to represent a close-knit group of persons (‘X and others’). The aim of the paper is to give a detailed description of the morphosyntactic and semantic properties of the associative plural construction in the Algonquian language Innu (Montagnais). The data warrant the view of Montagnais associative plurality as a non-canonical NP construction. It is assessed against other forms of plurality found in other Algonquian languages.

Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)  
Paul Reed (University of South Carolina)  
*The syntax of double modals from a corpus and experimental perspective*

This paper presents experimental results, utilizing a double modal corpus. Twelve collocations (a majority) are might/may plus can/could/ought to/would/will. Using these, we manipulated: aspectual agreement, subject-aux inversion (SAI), negation, and adverb placement. Pilot results suggest that the first modal (M1; may/might) is a polarity element dependent on the second “verbal” modal (M2). M2 thus agrees aspectually with following have, with M1 dependent on M2. Preference for M2 SAI is due to its being a verbal auxiliary. Negation involves M1 or the adjoined M1-M2 complex moving to Spec,NegP. Low adverb dispreference is due to their being interpreted inside/adjointed to vP.

Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)  
Mila Tasseva-Kurktchieva (University of South Carolina)  
*On the NP/DP language frontier: Bulgarian as a transitional case*

Lyons 1999, Baker 2003, Bošković 2012 divide languages into those with DP projections (English, German, Spanish) and those without (Russian, Japanese, Turkish). We find that Bulgarian is exceptional in this regard. Like a DP-language, it licenses majority superlative readings and exhaustivity presupposition for possessives, but only when the definite article is present. Like an NP-language, it permits adjunct extraction out of possessed nominals and extraction out of possessed nominal subjects, but only when the article is absent. We propose that Bulgarian DPs are projected optionally, have a valued definite feature, and do not participate in Agree (Pesetsky & Torrego 2007).

Jonathan Dunn (Purdue University)  
*Computational evidence for direct metaphoric meaning*

This paper presents computational evidence that at least some metaphors have a direct meaning. First, metaphor identification systems have access to the linguistic structure of an utterance but not to pragmatic reasoning processes. Second, the indirect meaning view claims that metaphor interpretation requires something more than the linguistic utterance, such as pragmatic reasoning processes. Therefore, if a computational system achieves significantly accurate results, then (for at least some metaphors) there is something present in the utterance which marks it as metaphoric. The system performs significantly better than the chance performance predicted by the indirect meaning view (p < 0.0001).

David Durian (College of DuPage)  
*Another look at the regional distribution of split short-a in US English in real and apparent time*

We present an analysis of the historical occurrence of the split short-a system of US English that focuses on: a) documentation of its occurrence in the US Midland city Columbus, OH; b) comparative analysis of the historical development of the system in Columbus with other US English-speaking cities. We find the historical occurrence of the split system to be much wider geographically than many previous accounts, with a pronounced consistency in the development of the system in all areas compared. Additionally, the development of the system's phonetic constraints likely occurred contemporaneously across areas, rather than first in New York City, and then diffusing to other areas, as Labov (2007) argues.
Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University)  
Ho-Hsin Huang (Michigan State University)  
Rose Merrill (Michigan State University)  

*O ambisyllabicity, where art thou?*

The syllabic affiliation of “ambisyllabic” consonants (e.g., word-medial consonants in 'happy' and 'Danny') is unclear. Standard analyses argue for their simultaneous linkage to the preceding and following syllables (Kahn, 1976; Kenstowicz, 1994). Such analyses receive further support from meta-linguistic tasks and production experiments. However, these experiments have crucial confounds that impede a clear interpretation. We present (acoustic) production data recorded from 6 native English speakers of 16 English words [15 repetitions X 3 speech rates] that were controlled for confounds in previous experiments. Ambisyllabic consonants clearly pattern with word-medial nasal codas, and are significantly different from word-medial nasal onsets.

Emily Elfner (McGill University)  

*Prosodic boundary strength in verb-initial structures: Evidence from English and Irish*

This paper discusses a series of production experiments that investigate (a) how pre-boundary lengthening corresponds to the relative strength of prosodic boundaries in right-branching verb-initial structures, (b) the relationship between syntactic structure and relative prosodic boundary strength, and (c) a comparison of two languages, English and Irish. A comparison of the results support the idea that the degree of pre-boundary lengthening reflects boundary strength in verb-initial structures in both languages. However, in both languages, the relative duration of the verb is unexpectedly short given the boundary strength hypothesis, suggesting a role for prosodic factors not directly related to boundary strength.

Noureddine Elouazizi (Simon Fraser University)  

*Verbless sentences and the licensing of parenthetical verb phrases In Moroccan Arabic*

Parenthetical verb phrases (henceforth PVP) in Moroccan Arabic exhibit flexible niching patterns in the absence of a verb to mitigate when they occur in verbless sentences. This paper argues that the relationship between the PVP and its host is a “control-type” of relation, and shows that the dependency of the PVP with the host structure is not regulated exclusively through the way the PVP relates to the matrix verb, but also through the way the PVP relates to the subject of the host clause.

Michael Erlewine (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  

*Association with traces and the copy theory of movement*

Focus operators (e.g. only, even) associate with a focused constituent in their scope. Previous work (Tancredi 1990 a.o.) has proposed that the focused constituent may not move out of the operator's scope. I show that *even*---but not *only*---does in fact allow some "backwards" association with a constituent which has moved out of the scope of the operator. I give a principled explanation for this pattern using the copy theory of movement and associated work on the interpretation of movement chains. The proposal also solves the long-standing puzzle of the possibility of leftward subject association with VP-even but not VP-only.

Michael Erlewine (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Hadas Kotek (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  

*Morphological blocking in English causatives*

We present a previously unobserved pattern of morphological blocking in English causatives. We present a detailed syntax/semantics for these structures using Distributed Morphology (DM), building on previous work on Japanese causatives. We show that the blocking effect is sensitive not to structural adjacency, as has been previously argued, but instead to linear adjacency. We argue that the sensitivity to linear adjacency is unpredicted by Lexicalist approaches to blocking effects. It shows that the operations relevant to blocking effects (in DM: Fusion) must occur post-linearization, thus contributing to our understanding of the timing of post-syntactic morphological operations.
Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University)  
*The story of Hank and Chuck: The development of two short forms*

“Hank” for Henry and “Chuck” for Charles are two common nicknames that developed in the United States instead of England. Research in census and other records shows Hank was established before the 1860s and is probably an invention created to rhyme with “Frank.” Chuck was not established until the twentieth century. Though many have interpreted it as being from a Shakespearean word, evidence shows it more likely goes back to Chuck Connors (1852-1913), a New York City gangster called “The Mayor of Chinatown,” and that it may ultimately have a Chinese origin.

Yelena Fainleib (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*Lexical distributions and productive generalizations of stress in Modern Hebrew nouns*

The present study explored stress generalizations in Modern Hebrew nouns. Words of foreign origin were discovered to mainly have final stress when ending in a CVC syllable and penultimate when ending in a CV syllable; native nouns mostly had final stress. Higher type frequency vocalic patterns were correlated with more probability for final stress across the entire lexicon. Wug words experiment replicated the syllable structure depended stress tendencies found in foreign words, as also the influence of vowel type frequency, suggesting the speakers' knowledge of these generalizations and their productivity.

Brendan Fairbanks (University of Minnesota)  
*Ojibwe name giving*

The practice of name-giving among the Ojibwe in Minnesota differs from that of the dominant mainstream culture. This presentation will explore the many fascinating aspects of Ojibwe name giving as contrasted to the name giving practices of the dominant culture today. There also will be a discussion about how name givers obtain their authority to give names, what types of names are given, the name giving ritual, the use of a pipe and ceremonial tobacco, the concept of an Ojibwe namesake, and how the practice of name giving has been affected by the endangered status of the Ojibwe language today.

Paul Fallon (University of Mary Washington)  
*The tangled web of reconstructing Proto-Agaw dorsal consonants*

This paper re-examines Appleyard’s (1984, 2006) cognate sets of Proto-Agaw (Central Cushitic), focusing on dorsals. Phonological changes required to account for the subsequent reflexes in the daughter languages include many processes. Further complicating the sound changes, Agaw has a robust system of consonantal mutation. This paper also examines the irregular and problematical correspondence sets, some of which provide evidence of loanword status. The significance of this paper lies in its refinement of the reconstruction of Proto-Agaw. It formalizes sound changes, examines sporadic changes, loanword phonology, and mutation, as well as examines Agaw in relation to the other branches of Cushitic.

Huilin Fang (University of Southern California)  
*Aspectuality and scalarity of the Taiwanese Mandarin focus particle you*

This work investigates the focus-sensitive particle you in Mandarin Chinese. You can be translated roughly as ‘already’ or ‘as great as.’ The focused phrase of you indicates distance, amount, or quantity. You implies that the prejacent exceeds one’s expectation at the reference time. In order to account for such implication, I argue that you is both aspectual and scalar: it patterns with aspectual focus particles that operate on alternatives anchored in different times, and it has a scalar component that asserts that the alternative is the latest and the one that entails all the others.

Stephanie Farmer (University of California Berkeley)  
*Interactions of nominal and verbal number in Májíjíki, a Western Tukanoan language*

This paper explores the relationship between nominal and verbal number in Májíjíki, a Western Tukanoan language of the Peruvian Amazon. I will argue for analogy in the language between count nouns and telic verbs, mass nouns and atelic verbs, pluractional verbs and plural nouns, and non-pluractional verbs and number-neutral nouns. I will discuss the ways in which the presence of a pluractional verb root affects the interpretation of number on the noun, and how an understanding of this interaction may help to explain the distribution of a nominal plural marker, -ma, that upon first glance appears ‘optional’.
Stephanie Farmer (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 18  
Two semantic sources for plural: Evidence from Mähìkì, a Western Tukanoan language

This talk will give a semantic account for the distribution of two kinds of nominal plural in Mähìkì, a Western Tukanoan language of the Peruvian Amazon basin. For the majority of nouns in Mähìkì, kinds are indicated with bare nouns and plurality is marked with an “optional” classifier-like suffix that indicates specificity. For a subset of the lexicon, plurality is obligatorily marked by a different suffix. These two plural suffixes may co-occur. I will attempt to answer the question, “What’s the difference between them, and how can this difference shed light on cross-linguistic variation in the marking of plurality?”

Matthew Faytak (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session P2  
Chain shifts, strident vowels, and expanded vowel spaces

Chain shifts operate along a few well-described articulatory paths (Labov et al. 1972). I suggest an additional and recurrent path: raising chain shifts may force an increase in high vowels’ constriction degree such that the affected vowels completely spirantize. I provide evidence for both the chain shifts in question and their unusual results in two unrelated groupings, Wu Chinese and the Ring languages of Cameroon. The resulting vocoids phonetically resemble voiced strident fricatives (Connell 2007) but pattern phonologically as vowels, suggesting that the vowel space can encompass constriction apertures typically thought of as consonantal (cf. Padgett 2008).

Marino Fernandes (University of New Hampshire)  
ADS Poster Session

Maya Ravindranath (University of New Hampshire)  
Hicks, lobstah, and Mass-holes: Ideological dialect boundaries in Eastern New England

Northeastern New England is in the midst of large scale dialect shift away from traditional Eastern New England dialect features. The question remains as to whether speakers are converging on a supra-local norm or diverging from Boston, despite its historical influence. To examine this question we use 111 perceptual dialect maps, collected in southern NH and analyzed using ArcGIS. Our analysis confirms expected negative attitudes toward Boston and reveals evidence of unexpected solidarity with traditionally Western New England dialect regions. We present results suggesting the ongoing change is motivated by both a divergence from Boston and a convergence with a supra-local norm.

Judith Fiedler (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Session 32  
Semantic reconstruction in Germanic it-clefts

Within the Germanic languages, there are two derivational strategies for it-clefts. The clefted constituent or pivot may be first merged within the subordinate clause and raised to pivot position (Norwegian), or it may be first merged in a clause-external position (German). The two cleft types differ by the presence versus absence of a lower copy of the pivot, and yet connectivity effects arise in both types. The German data require a semantic account of reconstruction. Although Norwegian clefts do provide the environment for syntactic reconstruction, evidence from complementizer variation indicates that semantic reconstruction must apply here as well.

Edda L. Fields-Black (Carnegie Mellon University)  
Session S23  
Reconstructing the history of the Gullah/Geechee: ‘Lowcountry creoles’ and the ‘continuum of creolization’ in the Atlantic world

Since Melville Herskovits’ research, anthropologists, folklorists, and historians have portrayed the Gullah/Geechee as exceptional for their retention of “Africanisms.” This paper will argue that enslaved Africans and their descendants combined and recombined a variety of Western African and European influences within an “ecology” of indigo, rice, and Sea Island cotton plantation regimes and a racialized social hierarchy enforced by brutal and coercive powers. They created a new distinct “Lowcountry Creole” language and culture in their socio-history and coastal microenvironments. Rather than being exceptional, the Gullah/Geechee are part of a “Continuum of Creolization” among African-descended people in the Atlantic World.
Rapid learning of non-concatenative morphology in children

Non-concatenative morphology poses a particular learning challenge because non-adjacent consonant and vowel patterns must be abstracted from linear, syllabic strings. The learner must infer that consonant roots are independent of vowels, despite salient syllabic cues in the input (e.g., stress). Children aged 7-10 were briefly exposed to a language with twelve consistent consonant roots spread over seventy-two items that showed high variation in vowels. The children successfully extracted the statistical regularities of novel words, parsing consonant units from vowel units, beyond syllable structure. This suggests that non-adjacent (non-concatenative) morphology can be learned without semantic information.

The copula continuum: A comparison of Haitian se and French Guianese sa

This paper attempts to reconcile the duality of two Creole copulas: Haitian se (DeGraff 1995) and French Guianese sa (Saint-Jacques-Fauquenoy 1972). There is evidence that both are related to pronouns by reanalysis of either an anaphoric resumptive pronoun (Li and Thompson 1977) or an identificational demonstrative (Diessel 1999) in topicalizations. However, they also link NP subjects to predicate nouns and often exhibit verbal properties. This paper argues that reanalysis results in pronominal elements that are grammaticalized to varying degrees in different languages. Thus, se and sa reflect different points on a continuum of grammaticalization between completely pronominal and completely verbal.

Expressing potential and ability in Chickasaw

Here we investigate modality in Chickasaw, a severely endangered Muskogean language spoken in Oklahoma. Chickasaw has a number of suffixes expressing modality. We focus on a single suffix, the potential -a’ni, which can express ability, potential, and obligation depending on various factors (Munro and Willmond 1994, 2009). We draw on discourse examples coming from a range of genres and speakers. In doing so, we expand the understanding of this suffix, both in terms of possible bases (beyond canonical verbs) and its distribution (double-marked on forms, with two instances of the suffix).

Resolving the sh-ch alternation in Chicano English

The substitution of sh for ch, and/or ch for sh, especially among Spanish-English bilinguals, has been mentioned as a Chicano English (CE) feature for decades. Some argue these phonemes are merging (Ornstein 1974), or unmerging (Wald 1981), or that there is simply a confusion (Metcalf 1972), or still yet, that this feature “has been lost in CE” and is primarily a non-native English feature (Fought 2003:82). Based on fieldwork in a historically segregated Mexican-American community in Central Texas, I find that this alternation is alive, and that the two phonemes are not merged, but vary according to clear phonological constraints.

Morphological decomposition in Swahili

Swahili noun prefixes marking grammatical gender and number provide a unique opportunity to investigate how inflectional prefixes (rather than suffixes) are processed. Twenty-one Swahili speakers completed a masked-priming, lexical decision task. Targets preceded by identity primes were responded to significantly faster than those preceded by unrelated primes and morphologically-related primes, and targets preceded by morphologically-related primes were responded to marginally faster than those preceded by unrelated primes. This finding suggests that Swahili speakers decompose nouns into their component parts. However, it differs from findings that primes morphologically-related to the target by suffixed inflection facilitate target recognition similarly to identity.
Jon Forrest (North Carolina State University)  
Session S8

Adding production to our impression of (ING): Investigating vowel quality and social factors for (ING) in Raleigh, NC

(IN)/(ING) alternation has been studied since the earliest days of sociolinguistics; however, since the work on (ING) is still mainly impressionistic, the production aspect of the variable is underexplored. This study attempts to fill that gap, exploring vowel quality in the (IN) and (ING) morpheme and any associated social factors. Results show younger speakers increasing differentiation between (IN) and (ING) at F2 midpoint in addition to F2 offset. This result suggests both that vowel quality differences may be playing a strong role in perception, and that there may be a change in progress in (ING) vowels with separate social conditioning from dialect contact effects.

Jon Forrest (North Carolina State University)  
Session 21

Individual reflections of a changing community: Dialect contact and individual constraints on (ING) in Raleigh, NC

Some studies have shown that individuals mirror larger community patterns, using the example of stable variables. Given the contact situation in Raleigh, NC, this study aims to address the question of individual reflection of community patterns in a dialect contact situation, using the internal constraints on (ING) as an example. Results show that the oldest speakers and youngest speakers show similar constraint hierarchies in their usage of (ING)—meaning that while overall (IN)/(ING) usage has changed, the internal rules for usage have not been appreciably affected and mirror community norms at the individual level.

Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University)  
Session S22

Creating a pedagogical paradigm: The “declensions” of Nahuatl

This paper examines the use of the terms “case” and “declension” in eight colonial-era missionary grammars of Nahuatl. A study of the description of grammatical case and the interplay of the terms “case” and “declension” in these grammars shows that missionary linguists’ understanding of the function of case within a language varied widely, while the term “declension” took on a unique meaning within colonial Nahuatl scholarship and was used as a tool for teaching plural formation. This analysis shows the importance of considering local context in linguistic historiography, and particularly the importance of contextualizing the terms used by missionary linguists.

Ruthe Foushee (Harvard University)  
Session 42

What we mean when we talk about things: Pragmatic units of quantification in Tseltal Maya

Are noun meanings fundamentally different in classifier languages like Tseltal because of their grammatical reliance on classifiers for enumeration? Three experiments investigated the claim that Tseltal nouns are naturally unindividuated. Together they indicate that English and Tseltal nouns differ not in the presence of inherent units, but in the markedness of contrasting units that could be used to describe instances of a given noun. While specific units of quantification like “a piece of” are more marked in English, the contrast might be less accessible to speakers of classifier languages, where all nouns require explicit units, regardless of type.

Michael J. Fox (North Carolina State University)  
Session S1

Phonetic condition of /æ/-raising in Northwestern Wisconsin

A number of studies have examined /æ/-raising in Wisconsin English, particularly in the environment of /g/ versus /k/. It’s been shown that while the former significantly promotes raising, the latter inhibits it (Purnell 2008). It has been suggested that there is a connection between the NCS and /æ/-raising, in that the phonetic conditioning has changed as the NCS diffused (Purnell 2008, 399). Results show that the order of most to least raised is /g/>/nasals/>/d/>/t/>/k/ and that /a/ is backing the younger speakers are. This suggests that /æ/-raising in Wisconsin is independent of the NCS rather than a derivative of diffusion.

Kathryn Franich (University of Chicago)  
Session P4

The interaction of vowel length and tone in Medumba

This paper explores a semi-contrast in vowel length in Medumba, a Grassfields Bantu language. Consistent with existing literature, syllables bearing contour tones are regularly produced with longer duration than those with level tones. Beyond this difference in phonetic duration, contour tones are also preferred over level tones to occupy the head position of a foot, and they are uniquely able to trigger downdrift in sentence-initial position. These facts suggest that, despite the absence of a ‘true’
contrast in long and short vowels, durational properties of contoured syllables play an important role in the phonology of Medumba.

**Valerie Fridland** (University of Nevada, Reno)  
**Tyler Kendall** (University of Oregon)  
*A view of earlier English in the Western United States*

This paper reports on a project centering on two historical questions: When a Western American koiné formed and how variable the inputs were. Conducting acoustic analysis of talkers in archival recordings, we ask how much Western speakers born in the late 19th century anticipate the vowel systems in contemporary speech and how much they show individual variability and/or evidence of conforming to other regional patterns further East. In particular, we examine the status of the low back vowels—vowels pivotal in sound changes occurring in modern American English and almost uniformly merged for modern Western speakers (Labov et al. 2006).

**Roey Gafter** (Stanford University)  
*The folk perception and phonetic reality of /h/ evaluation in Israeli Hebrew*

This paper examines /h/-deletion in modern Hebrew, which is extremely common but nevertheless, it is stigmatized in Israeli metalinguistic commentary as sounding uneducated, unintelligent and wrong. I show that /h/ in Hebrew varies between three productions – produced, deleted (by far the most common option) and replaced with a glottal stop. I use a matched guise experiment to show that despite the metalinguistic commentary about “deleted h’s”, they do not get negatively evaluated as compared to fully articulated [h]’s, and it is only the insertion of glottal stops that elicits a negative reaction.

**Ann Gagliardi** (Harvard University)  
*Input ≠ Intake: The case of Norwegian noun classes*

Children exploit distributional cues in many artificial language contexts. If these examples of distributional learning mirror children’s capacities in natural language, we expect to see such regularities exploited in first language acquisition. Such highly regular distributional cues occur in noun classification (grammatical gender), where agreement deterministically classifies nouns it appears with. We show that children acquiring Norwegian noun-classes are sensitive to statistical cues to noun-class out of proportion with their reliability in the input and treat perfectly regular cues to noun-class probabilistically. These results challenge the assumption that learning from the input depends on veridical encoding of statistical distributions.

**Ann Gagliardi** (Harvard University)  
**Michael Goncalves** (Harvard University)  
**Nina Radkevich** (York University)  
**María Polinsky** (York University)  
*The biabsolutive in Nakh-Dagestanian: Syntax and learnability*

Nakh-Dagestanian (ND) languages exhibit the biabsolutive construction (BC), where two arguments of transitive verbs appear in the absolutive case, contrasting with the canonical ergative-absolutive marking. We investigate these constructions in two ND languages, Tsez and Lak, and find that while the constructions are superficially similar in both languages, different constraints on scrambling and extraction warrant distinct analyses for the two languages. We discuss the implications that this conclusion has for the learnability of this construction, and outline a way in which a learner might be able to overcome these issues.

**Ann Gagliardi** (Harvard University)  
**Pedro Mateo Pedro** (Harvard University)  
**Maria Polinsky** (Harvard University)  
*The acquisition of relative clauses in Q’anjob’al Mayan*

Q’anjob’al (Mayan) is reportedly syntactically ergative, meaning that ergative-marked subjects cannot be extracted. To form a relative clause (RC) headed by the subject of a transitive (agent-RC), speakers use the ‘agent focus’ construction, turning ergative-marked subjects into absolutive arguments. To form an object RC (theme-RC), speakers have two options: extraction of
the object from a transitive, or extraction of the subject of a passive. As no work has investigated the acquisition of RCs in syntactically ergative languages, we looked at the comprehension of RCs by adult and child Q’anjob’al speakers.

Teresa Galloway (Cornell University)

Session P2

The syntax of externally headed relative clauses in American Sign Language: Raise before raising

A comparison of two types of relative clauses in American Sign Language (ASL) reveals an asymmetric distribution of permissible structures. Internally headed RCs (IHRCs) occur in argument positions while externally headed RCs (EHRCs) must be raised to a clause-initial position. I argue this asymmetry follows from the need to raise definite heads to spec-CP together with the properties of ASL as a non-DP language (following Boskovic, 2011). An assumption that there is no DP-internal CP for the head to move to will require the entire EHRC to raise to a higher position before the head can raise to matrix spec-CP.

Emilia Aigotti Garcia (Northeastern Illinois University)

Session S43

The distribution of phonemic vowel length in Chiwere

Linguists are uncertain whether phonemic vowel length still exists in all the languages belonging to the modern Siouan family. In particular, Linguistics have hypothesized that length was lost as the Mississippi Valley branch broke from the other Siouan families. To date, little phonological study has been conducted on Chiwere, a member of this branch. In this paper, I show spectrographic evidence that phonemic vowel length exists in Chiwere. I examine recordings from the 1978 Jiwele-Baxoje language documentation project. By providing acoustic measurements of Chiwere vowels, I give evidence that Chiwere does in fact have vowel length. And although these aren’t in complementary distribution with short vowels, they are phonemic.

Andrew Garrett (University of California, Berkeley)

Session S36

Erik Maier (University of California, Berkeley)

Line Mikkelsen (University of California, Berkeley)

Clare Sandy (University of California, Berkeley)

Developing a syntactically parsed corpus of Karuk

Karuk (Hokan, northern California) has a long history of documentation yielding a corpus with over 10,000 sentences. This is small, but larger than tiny corpora that are easy to examine by hand. Syntactic questions are important for Karuk analytic purposes and language revitalization. To help answer them, we developed a syntactically parsed corpus using dependency grammar principles adapted from other treebank projects. Our presentation describes the database structure, discusses reasons for the dependency framework (for a language with free word order and argument deletion), and illustrates questions we hope a treebank will help answer.

Emily Gasser (Yale University)

Session 19

Stress shift and prosodic structure in Wamesa

Wamesa, an Austronesian language of Indonesia, has unpredictable, lexically-assigned word stress, with the restriction that primary stress always appears in one of the rightmost three syllables of the stem. On words with antepenultimate stress, the addition of an enclitic definite determiner causes primary stress to shift onto the stem-final syllable to avoid excessive lapse. The stress never shifts beyond the stem onto the enclitics, regardless of how many syllables the clitics add. This talk provides an Optimality-Theoretic analysis of Wamesa stress shift, employing tools of foot-building and highlighting the need for a constraint enforcing faithfulness to underlying lexically-determined stress.

Allison Germain (University of Washington)

Session 17

Result states and the argument structure of Russian adversity impersonals

Russian Adversity Impersonals. As (1) shows, these are not acceptable with psych verbs, such as napugat’ ‘frighten’.

(1) Rebënka pridavilo / *napugalo igruškoj.
childACC crushed AGR / frightened AGR toyINST
‘The child got crushed/frightened by a toy’ (Tsedryk 2004: 426)

While previous work references thematic roles, I present new data that links acceptability of the instrumental argument to the presence of a target state (e.g. crushed flat) on the undergoer of the event. My analysis modifies Ramchand’s (2005) Result Phrase to introduce this argument and assign it inherent instrumental case.
Iain Giblin (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
**Session P2**

Sam Steddy (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Disambiguating the scope of in-situ wh-phrases with Telugu prosody*

Our research on Telugu provides evidence for Richards' (2010) condition on wh-prosody by showing that prosody can be used to disambiguate wh-scope in Telugu. In clauses with embedded wh-scope there is high-flat tone between the wh-word and the embedded complementizer where it takes scope followed by sharp falls in F0 on the complementizer itself and the matrix verb. However, in clauses with matrix scope there is a high-flat tone between the wh-word and the matrix complementizer that creates a prosodic domain, therefore erasing the sharp falls on the embedded complementizer and the matrix verb.

Aleksander Glówka (University of Oxford)  
**Session P2**

*Prosodic variation in Polish NPs: evidence against recursion below the phonological phrase*

Polish NPs modified by postnominal adjectives exhibit pervasive prosodic variation, with main prominence found either on the lexically stressed syllable of the head noun or on that of the modifier. The distribution of prosodic variants has been proposed to reflect the speaker’s interpretation of the modifier, amenable to a classificatory or an ascriptive reading (Mańczak 1952, Sussex 1976). I present behavioral and acoustic evidence to argue that the variants are encoded as distinct prosodic constituents, a compound and a phrase respectively. The findings challenge the characterization of compounds as recursive prosodic words and lend support to an independent prosodic domain.

John Gluckman (University of California, Los Angeles)  
**Session 39**

*Agreement and last resort in Yimas*

We will examine the verbal agreement system in Yimas (Lower Sepik, Papuan), which has received attention in the literature due to its complexity. I will show how a syntactic account derives the observed patterns, referencing recent theoretical work on agreement phenomena, (Béjar and Řezáč, 2009; Preminger, 2011; et al). I will focus on the phenomenon of "Discontinuous Agreement" (Harbour, 2008), where one argument appears to be referenced in multiple slots within the verbal template. I argue that in Yimas this occurs due to a post-syntactic Last Resort mechanism.

Zhanna Glushan (University of Connecticut)  
**Session P4**

Andrea Calabrese (University of Connecticut)  
*Unaccusative unergatives: Russian and Italian parallels*

In this paper, we make a parallel between the puzzling pieces of data in Russian and Italian, whereby verbs that are typically described as unergative, in the presence of a Locative PP and/or an explicit existential context, can reveal unaccusativity properties (Locative Inversion for Russian; ne-cliticisation for Italian). We propose a shift in the Perspective Structure (Partee et al (2011)) that corresponds to a choice of an argument structure. The alternating argument structures are distinct in the position of a Loc PP and disambiguated by Loc Inv in Russian, and necliticization in Italian.

Matt Goldrick (Northwestern University)  
**Session P4**

Matt Carlson (Pennsylvania State University)

Michael Blasingame (Northwestern University)

Angela Fink (Northwestern University)  
*Gradient phonotactic grammars in bilingual speech perception*

Many theories characterize phonotactic knowledge via numerically weighted, violable well-formedness constraints; these define a continuous grammatical hypothesis space. We examine the possibility that within this continuous space, speaker/hearers dynamically shift the grammar they utilize to process speech. Bilinguals provide the ideal testing ground for this issue because they must shift between distinct grammatical systems depending on context. Using a priming paradigm, we show context can gradiently alter the influence of phonotactic constraints on perceptual misidentifications (i.e., the tendency for Spanish speakers to mis-hear [smid] as [esmid]). This suggests listeners can gradiently shift the grammar used to interpret speech.
Adverbial subordination at the peripheries of the Andean and Chaco linguistic areas

Adverbial subordination at the peripheries of the Andean and Chaco linguistic areas we examine adverbial subordination in languages at the peripheries of two South American linguistic areas: the Chaco and the Andes: Vilela, at the margins of the Chaco area, and Mapudungun, at the margins of the Andean area. Unlike Chaco languages, Vilela exhibits nonfinite forms for subordination, like Andean languages. In contrast to Andean languages, Mapudungun, like Vilela, has no switch-reference. A third peripheral language, Lule, fits even less well than Vilela or Mapudungun in the areal typology of South America, and is thus a useful corrective to overly essentializing views of the complex interrelationships of linguistic areas in South America.

A D-linking effect on extraction from a non-island

“D-linking” is well known to improve the acceptability of island violations. There are three main families of analyses: Semantic (Szabolcsi & Zwarts 1993, etc.), syntactic (Rizzi 2002, etc.), and processing (Kluender 1998, Hofmeister 2007, etc.). Only the processing account predicts a D-linking effect in both island and non-island environments, the other accounts making no prediction in this regard. We test this prediction by means of a formal acceptability experiment and find a robust D-linking effect across conditions, in accord with the processing account and thus adding support to the idea that working memory effects are responsible for the D-linking phenomenon.

Intonation and prosody in Trinidadian and Jamaican: A look at early recordings

Differences in the prosodic systems of Jamaican and Trinidadian are partially due to differences in the length/depth of English influences on the varieties. Recent research has shown that while both languages have vibrant intonational systems (Gooden, Drayton & Beckman 2009), only Trinidadian has an Accentual Phrase (Drayton 2013). To date, it has been difficult to assess whether these represent well-established patterns or newer developments. We report the results from a current project in which we examine audio recordings spanning a period of over 50 years. The findings contribute valuable time-depth information for the intonational patterns of both varieties.

Measures of education and participation in regional sound change

Educational attainment is recognized as an important component of socioeconomic status, which in turn is an important predictor of speakers' participation in ongoing sound change. In this study we compare two different operationalizations of educational attainment previously used by sociolinguists: raw years of education (e.g., Conn 2005, Labov 2001), and a four-level "education index" developed by Prichard and Tamminga (2012) which takes college reputation into account. Parametric and non-parametric analyses of two vowel variables in Philadelphia reveal that participation in sound change is more strongly correlated with education index than years of education.

Non-rigid OV languages as languages in flux: Evidence of contact-induced change from OV to VO

This paper examines a sample of languages (n = 39) with subject-object-verb-oblique word order (SOVX, non-rigid OV) which are shown to strongly correlate with a noun-relative clause (N-Rel) ordering, contrary to predictions of current theory. A geographic survey of surrounding languages shows a significantly higher number of surrounding SVO languages relative to a rigid-OV control sample, which is given as evidence that these languages are in flux â€“ they are currently in the process of diachronic word order shift based on contact pressure, explanatory of both the non-predicted N-Rel ordering as well as other strong correlations among the SOVX sample.
Recent treatments of the vague, context-dependent quantifiers 'many' and 'few' make essential use of intensions. I propose an account of these expressions that is purely extensional. The key idea is that the arguments of many and few are themselves set intersections: the restrictor is the intersection of the restricted universe and either the N or the VP, and the scope is the intersection of the N and VP. In addition to explaining purportedly intensional examples from the literature, this analysis sheds new light on the proportional/cardinal ambiguity associated with 'many'/‘few', suggesting that it is structural instead of lexical.

Deponents are cases of “feature mismatch” because their morphological properties (non-active morphology) do not correspond to their syntactic properties (active, transitive). I argue that the external argument of transitive deponents is merged after vP is spelled out, whereas morphologically active transitive verbs merge it before Spell-Out of vP. This means that deponent v always has a [NON Act] feature when it is spelled out and therefore surfaces with non-active morphology, even if an external argument is subsequently introduced by a higher projection. I propose that that projection is connected to imperfect aspect, based on data from Vedic Sanskrit.

This study examines sociolinguistic interviews of ten professional class African American speakers in Washington, D.C., focusing on their voicing patterns in final stops, with particular attention paid to the past tense morpheme –ed. The findings show that final consonant devoicing is robust even for speakers who otherwise use few other AAE features, giving evidence that final consonant devoicing—the result of a conscious attempt to speak “correctly” and distance the speaker from a stigmatized dialect—is paradoxically becoming an indexical marker of a distinctly professional class African American identity.

The paper examines topic-based style shifting in sociolinguistic interviews with ten professional class African American residents of a rapidly-gentrifying neighborhood of Washington, D.C. While on the whole, professional class speakers use fewer AAE features than do their non-professional class neighbors, instances where the speaker takes a positive stance toward the neighborhood and a negative stance toward the processes of gentrification occasion greater use of AAE features relative to other stretches of talk. This suggests that for these speakers, the use AAE is a means of affirming the positive affiliation with the predominantly African American neighborhood, and might be read as a linguistic expression of opposition to its change.

‘Much’ occurs in a range of environments—e.g., with nouns (‘much food’), deverbal adjectives (‘much criticized’), comparatives (‘much taller’), and activity predicates (‘slept too much’). Neelman et al. (2004) argue that ‘much’ is semantically vacuous and occurs with certain degree words, e.g., ‘very’, in nonadjectival environments to satisfy their adjectival selectional requirement. I present evidence from the restriction of degree-modifier ‘much’ to adjectives derived from non-strictly-incremental theme verbs that motivates a semantics based on intervals. I also present data involving fragment answers and degree-inversion arguing that ‘very’ is an adjunct, requiring ‘much’-support for semantic reasons.

English-speaking learners of Chinese overuse perfective aspect marker LE and significantly underuse resultative verb compounds (RVCs). This study investigates whether learners understand that result is expressed in the result predicate (V2) of an RVC and whether they treat LE as a sufficient condition to express the resultant state and thus use it instead of V2. Findings of this study indicate that while agreeing that RVCs are needed to express result, learners also treat action predicate (V1) of an RVC along
with LE as a sufficient condition to describe resultant state. This interlanguage construction is influenced by crosslinguistic semantics.

**James Gruber** (Georgetown University)

**Hiram Ring** (Nanyang Technological University)

*Intrusive vowels in Pnar: There and not there*

This study investigates a pattern of vowel insertion in complex onsets of Pnar, a Khaskan language of the Mon-Khmer family. We argue that a short vowel produced between onset consonants bears no phonological value, but is best understood as an intrusive vocalic element produced by continuous voicing between consonantal occlusions. Evidence for this claim includes (a) the presence of the vowel is not motivated by phonological structure, (b) the element's acoustic properties are distinct from those of lexical vowels, and (c) speaker intuitions as revealed in a word-game experiment do not regard the intrusive segment as a syllable nucleus.

**Ozge Gurcanli** (Rice University)
**Genevieve Tarlton** (Rice University)
**Hanru Ding** (Rice University)

*Children know that symmetrical verbs are a heterogeneous category*

Recent research has emphasized that symmetrical verbs (e.g. meet) behave differently from other transitive verbs (e.g. drown). Despite their differences, researchers have claimed that it is hard to categorize symmetrical verbs as a single homogeneous category. In this study, we selected the part-of-speech tagged corpora from MacWhinney (MacWhinney, 2000), and Kuczaj (Kuczaj, 1986) using the CHILDES database. We explored young children’s knowledge of four symmetrical verbs (fight, hug, love, touch). Similar to adults, all children, from the very early stages, knew not only the differences between symmetrical and asymmetrical verbs, but also the subtle differences among symmetrical verbs.

**Natália Brambatti Guzzo** (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul)

*Prosodic dependence and recursion in Brazilian Portuguese*

This paper proposes that compounds and clitic+host sequences in Brazilian Portuguese are allowed only through recursivity at the prosodic word (PWd) and the prosodic phrase (PPh) levels, respectively. The difference between root+root and root+affix compounds lies on how many recursive levels they allow. Root+root compounds demand an intermediate level of recursive PWd, where the plural suffixes are located. In root+affix compounds, the plural suffix is adjoined directly to the recursive PWd. Differences in vowel raising and mobility between pronominal and non-pronominal clitics suggest that the former adjoin the PPh projected by their hosts, whereas the latter adjoin a recursive PPh.

**Marcia Haag** (University of Oklahoma)

*Choctaw evaluative morphology*

Evaluative morphology describes a word class that is neither inflection nor derivation. It is concerned with word formation that produces derivatives that evaluate an object or quality along the semantic dimensions of diminution, age variation, endearment, and some others. Choctaw has two productive evaluative morphemes, both diminutives, oshi and holba. Both form derivations through compounding, as assessed through application of phonological rules. Derivatives form several semantic classes of varying abstraction, based on a property’s evaluation as lesser (metaphorically smaller) than a central property of a prototype.

**Rania Habib** (Syracuse University)

*Children’s variable language compared to parents’: Is it acquisition or more?*

An open debate in current models of the morphosyntax-phonology interface is how much phonological material is available during linearization. This paper presents a large-scale corpus study of phonological effects on variable adjective-noun word order in Tagalog (e.g., [maganda-ŋ baba ?e] ~ [baba ?e-ŋ maganda] ‘beautiful woman’). Results exhibit robust effects of phonological optimization and the knowledge of phonologically-conditioned allomorphy in determining word order, holding other semantic, processing, and frequency factors constant. The influence of phonological factors on Tagalog adjective-noun word order leads to a view that prosodic and segmental phonological structure must be accessible for optimization during linearization.
Iftikhar Haider (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)
Assessing interlanguage pragmatics through computer mediated interactive tasks

This study aims to investigate the effectiveness of Computer Mediated Communication (CMC) in assessing ESL learners’ pragmatic competence. Using Purpura’s (2004) model of communicative language ability, the researcher has designed highly contextual interactive CMC tasks to assess ESL learners’ pragmatic appropriateness with respect to email communication. Initial results show that email-based role-play tasks were successful in producing extended responsive discourse. Furthermore, there was high inter-rater reliability (0.85), and there appears to be a correlation between the typology of predicted pragmatic task difficulty and test scores of the three ability groups. This study has implications for inter-language pragmatic assessment and curriculum development.

Iftikhar Haider (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)
Farzad Karimzad (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)
Computer-assisted awareness raising tasks to develop interlanguage pragmatics

This study aims to investigate the effectiveness of CALL in teaching L2 pragmatics to ESL learners. Using Purpura’s (2004) model of communicative language ability, which distinguishes between grammatical/semantic and pragmatic meanings, we have designed interactive computer-assisted awareness-raising tasks to improve ESL learners’ pragmatic competence with respect to email writing in academic settings. Preliminary results reveal that using Computer-Assisted awareness-raising tasks are effective in improving the ESL learners’ pragmatic competence. This study has implications for curriculum and materials development. It highlights the importance of including pragmatics instruction in the L2 teaching curriculum and offers an alternative way of teaching interlanguage pragmatics.

Claire Halpert (University of Minnesota)
Maria Stolen (University of Minnesota)
Fixed aspect in Amharic conditionals

We demonstrate that verbal stem forms in counterfactual and non-counterfactual conditionals in Amharic require fixed aspect, independent of actual aspectual interpretation. All conditional consequents, as well as CF antecedents, require so-called Imperfective, which we argue is "fake" aspect marking (cf. Iatridou 2000). Non-CF antecedents require so-called Perfective, which we argue is underlyingly aspectless (contra Leslau 1995, a.o.). Fixed "fake" imperfective in consequents is the result of selection by a high modal operator (Kratzer 1986). "Fake" imperfective in CF antecedents is a CF-marking strategy. Our analysis has implications for the understanding of Amharic aspect and for the typology of conditionals.

Michael Hamilton (McGill University)
Deriving overt nominals in Mi’gmaq

Following Jelinek (1984), Baker (1996), and Branigan & MacKenzie (1999), I posit that overt nominals in Mi’gmaq (Algonquian) are only pronounced in A' positions. Using the Strong Minimalist Thesis (Chomsky, 2000) as my point of departure, I argue that all nominals MERGE first in A positions and later in A' positions, with only A' copies surviving the copy-deletion algorithm at the Sensory-Motor interface. This accounts for the tendency of overt nominals to have special discourse functions, e.g., focus and interrogative, and predicts that overt nominals in Algonquian languages as well as argument-drop languages, such as Italian, have a similar distribution.

Jeong-Im Han (Konkuk University)
Tae-Hwan Choi (Konkuk University)
The influence of spelling on the production of words with non-categorical variants

This study tests the hypotheses that orthographic knowledge influences spoken word production (Bürki et al., 2012) and that categorically-distinct but not gradient phonological variants are stored in the lexicon (Bürki & Gaskell, 2012). We taught newly-created Korean words with potential /h/-reduced variants to Korean participants, varying the way spellings were exposed to them. And then participants were tested with a picture naming task and a spelling recall task. The results showed that single exposure to spelling can change the way speakers store and process words with phonological variants in production, even though those variants are gradient, not categorical.
Boris Harizanov (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
**Session 24**

*The effects of prosodic constituency on clitic placement*

An important question about the syntax-phonology interface concerns the role of prosody in linearization. Based on contrasts between Bulgarian and Macedonian, I demonstrate that the sensitivity of clitic placement to prosody in these languages correlates with the prosodic adjunction sites of the clitics. In particular, prosody-sensitive linearization affects only clitics adjoined above the Prosodic-Word level. I propose an account of this correlation which leads to a novel understanding of the contrasts in clitic placement between the two languages and to the more general conclusion that the effects of prosodic well-formedness constraints can be relativized to specific prosodic domains.

Hunter Hatfield (University of Otago)  
**Session P4**

*Tonic Artos* (University of Otago)

*Self-guided reading and gesture tracking for investigation of syntactic Ambiguity*

In a Self-Guided Reading task, participants underlined masked text using a finger on a touch tablet to read sentences. The location of the finger was tracked character-by-character. The syntactic phenomena of relative clause attachment, adverb ambiguity and noun/sentence coordination were examined to compare the results to well-established methods. We were interested not only in whether there was a predicted effect, but whether the effect initiated at the predicted point. Growth curve analysis revealed significant differences between curves for all three sets of stimuli. Moreover, the location of the change in behavior was at the predicted location in the sentence.

Jason Haugen (Oberlin College)  
**Session 40**

Adam Ussishkin (University of Arizona)

*Base-dependent reduplication and learnability*

We ran an experiment designed to test the learnability of a typologically unusual partial reduplication pattern seen in Hiaki (aka Yaqui; Uto-Aztecan), in which the shape of a syllabic reduplicant depends on syllabification in the unreduced base: coda consonants appear in a reduplicant if and only if such consonants are also codas in the base; cf. vu.sa ‘awaken’ → vu-vu.sa (*vus-vu.sa) vs. vam.se ‘hurry’ → vam-vam.se (*va-vam.se) (Haugen 2003). The results reveal that learning such a pattern is more difficult compared with learning patterns that reflect more typical partial reduplication patterns, e.g. consistent CV- or CVC-reduplication.

Bryn Hauk (Eastern Michigan University)  
**Session P4**

*Trends in index-concord mismatch in Russian agreement*

Apparent mismatches in subject-predicate agreement tend to arise in cases of disparity between the morphological and semantic properties of the NP that triggers agreement. This phenomenon can be observed with Russian collective nouns, which are typically neuter in gender and singular in number and should therefore assign neuter, singular agreement on all targets (Maltzoff 1984). While this holds for the first position in Corbett’s Agreement Hierarchy (1979)—attributive adjectives—both types of agreement with collective nouns occur in the second position: the predicate. I present data from the Russian National Corpus to investigate preference of each type of agreement with collective nouns.

Hannah Haynie (Yale University)  
**Session 21**

*Assessing areality in structural features: A lesson from cultural evolution*

Resemblances among Northern California languages have been the subject of several theories, including the Northern California Linguistic Area proposal of Haas 1976. Since that time, evolutionary and spatial analysis methods have been developed which provide quantitative evidence for language relationships and feature transmission histories. However, the small accepted phylogenies and data limitations of a region like Northern California pose a problem for many of these approaches. This paper identifies parallels between language evolution and cultural evolution and discusses how the Northern California linguistic area may be assessed using statistical methods developed for assessing horizontal and vertical transmission of cultural traits.
Hannah Haynie (Yale University) 
Claire Bowern (Yale University) 
Hannah LaPalombara (Yale University) 
Is sound symbolism universal?

Symbolism has been identified anecdotally in many languages across the world, and cross-linguistic studies have led to generalizations about basic patterns of sound symbolism. This study compares magnitude-related words with general vocabulary using data from 120 Australian languages. Size-related sound symbolism is found in Australian languages; palatal consonants and high vowels occur at significantly higher rates ($p < 0.02$). Spatial autocorrelation statistics reveal no areal patterning. The presence of magnitude sound symbolism supports universalists views of sound symbolism. However, the details speak against an viewing sound symbolism as a mapping between acoustic frequency and dimension.

Angela Xiaoxue He (University of Maryland) 
Alexis Wellwood (University of Maryland) 
Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland) 
Alexander Williams (University of Maryland) 
Assessing event perception in adults and prelinguistic children: A prelude to syntactic bootstrapping

The verb-learning theory Participant-Argument-Match (PAM) holds that children assume each participant in a described event is expressed as an argument NP. Our Exp.1 shows that infants distinguish participants from bystanders in “giving” and “hugging” scenes (replicating Gordon 2003). Exp.2 demonstrates an implicit measure of this distinction with adults. Exp.3 shows that adults perceive instruments as participants, even though verbs naturally describing such scenes typically do not have arguments for them (e.g. “jimmy”). If Exp.3 predicts infants' construal of similar scenes, this poses a problem for PAM: represented event structures do not always align one-to-one with verb argument structures.

Raina Heaton (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa) 
An argument for active agreement in Tunica

Tunica is a linguistic isolate of the North American Southeast whose last known speaker passed in 1948. This presentation provides an analysis of the Tunica agreement system, based both on Mary Haas’s data collected for her dissertation and that of Albert Gatschet and John R. Swanton from the 1880’s/early 1900’s. I propose that Tunica has an active-stative agreement system, distinct from previously published portrayals. Although Tunica is an isolate, evidence of active agreement in Tunica demonstrates areal feature sharing, as many of the languages spoken in the Louisiana/Mississippi area exhibit varying types of active alignment.

Christopher Heffner (University of Maryland) 
William Idsardi (University of Maryland) 
Limits on phonetic category learning

Many approaches to phonetic categorization can be categorized as rule-based or exemplar-based. Exemplar-based approaches are predicated on the idea that those who learn phonetic categories may rely only on direct linguistic experience to determine categorization. We trained listeners to pair speech sounds within a /x/-/ç/ continuum to categories denoted by colored squares. Participants were assigned to conditions that varied in their sound-category pairings. Our experiments provide evidence that listeners readily make generalizations beyond the input for many possible mappings, indicating that information independent from direct experience seems to be exploited to determine phonetic categories.

Fabiola Henri (University of Kentucky) 
TMA marking as inflectional periphrasis in Mauritian

This paper revisits the status of TMA markers in Mauritian, a French-based Creole and argues for the morphological status of TMA-marked constructs. These constructions have properties that meet the desiderata for an analysis in terms of inflectional periphrasis both typologically and formally (Bonami & Webelhuth 2013). They are non-compositional in that they show
idiomaticity and feature clash and, arguably show in some cases multiple exponence with the progressive marker. We will also
argue that syntactic operations on multi-word expressions also provide a robust diagnostic for periphrasis.

Nicholas Henriksen (University of Michigan)  
Sarah Harper (University of Michigan)  
Reconsidering s-lenition: An acoustic analysis of /sp, st, sk/ clusters in Manchego Spanish

S-lenition is a widely-studied phenomenon in Spanish sociolinguistics. We argue here against the lenition vs. retention dichotomy
as a mechanism for classifying Spanish varieties and put forth the notion that ‘hybrid’ varieties are possible. Our data are based
on a corpus of oral narratives for 24 speakers of Manchego Spanish. Acoustic analysis indicates the following distribution for /s/:
[s] before /t/; [x] before /k/, and [h] or Ø before /p/. Duration and centroid measures indicate comparable results for /sk/ and /st/
clusters, with weakening in /sp/ clusters only. Our results suggest that Manchego Spanish is a ‘hybrid’ variety of s-lenition.

Caleb Hicks (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)  
Epistemicity as a criterion for split-ergativity in Xining Tibetan

The Xining variety of Tibetan employs epistemicity as a means of inducing split-ergative subject-marking. Epistemicity refers to
the speaker’s degree of certainty about the completion of a future event. Ergative subjects become absolutive when all following
conditions hold: (a) the clause describes a future action; (b) the subject is non-volitional; and (c) the speaker gives a less-than-
certain (i.e. presumptuous) epistemic construal to the utterance. The Xining pattern follows from deeper relationships between
epistemicity and tense—the same kinds of relationships which hold between epistemic modals and futurity in English.

Daniel Hieber (Rosetta Stone/University of California, Santa Barbara)  
Semantic alignment in Chitimacha

This talk presents an analysis of grammatical relations for verbal person marking in Chitimacha, a language isolate from
Louisiana. Morris Swadesh, documenting the language in the 1930s, notes a class of “deponent” verbs of the type ‘die’, ‘be
weary’, ‘want’, and ‘feel cold’, which he says express their subjects as morphological objects. While this appears to be an agent-
patient pattern, little published data on the phenomenon exists, and the unpublished data shows some potentially contradictory
variation. This study therefore analyses a sample of Chitimacha texts to determine the system of grammatical relations for verbal
person marking.

Joshua Hinson (The Chickasaw Nation / University of Oklahoma)  
Anompa Himitta: Chickasaw neologisms

This paper describes and analyzes the processes of coinage in Chickasaw, an endangered Western Muskogean language.
Dominant strategies for Chickasaw coinage are semantic shift, borrowings, cognitive and image metaphors, metonymy, and
calques. There are two phases of lexical innovation: the first as a consequence of contact with non-Indians and associated material
culture, and the second as a contemporary revitalization phenomenon. Contemporary coinage is integral to mediated language
change, wherein first language speakers and second language learners consciously effect positive and purposeful language change
in an effort to restore Chickasaw as a language of daily, spoken communication.

Daniel J. Hintz (SIL International)  
Mirativity in South Conchucos Quechua: The distributed coding of speaker and nonspeaker surprise

Mirativity can be understood as the grammatical marking of surprise on the part of discourse participants, whether 1) speaker, 2)
addressee, or 3) narrative participant. Each of these three mirative types exhibits its own set of defining characteristics. In the light
of data from South Conchucos Quechua discourse, I propose a typology of mirativity based on a set of parameters which specify
the experiential center of mirativity, essentially, who is surprised, when and how. This approach to the study of mirativity can be
applied to other languages, contributing to a framework for cross-linguistic comparison.
Diane Hintz (SIL International)  
*Session S42*

*Quechua language shift: Turning the tide in Corongo*

The Corongo Quechua language of central Peru, locally known as Llaqwash, is no longer spoken by the young people of the area, except in one remote valley where parents still transmit the language to their children. This paper characterizes the attitudes and conditions driving the shift to Spanish and illustrates the efforts of project team members working to reverse it. A new ethos is taking root among students and their teachers. This experience shows that when people who care about preserving their language form synergistic alliances to carry out strategic activities, they can make an impact in reversing language shift.

Ken Hiraiva (Meiji Gakuin University)  
Yukiko Chino (Meiji Gakuin University)  
*Session P4*

*Coordination and the head parameter*

Coordination is a fundamental combinatory operation that yields infinity and no language lacks a strategy for coordinating elements. However, there are two puzzles in the syntax and semantics of coordination in Japanese that have not been explained satisfactorily. First, the word order [A & B (&)] does not straightforwardly fit with the head parameter. Second, when conjunction doubling occurs, it forces a single-event reading, whereas the simple conjunction allows a multiple-event reading. We propose that coordination has a universally head-initial &P (shell) structure and this solves the two puzzles in an uniform way.

Aron Hirsch (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Martin Hackl (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Session 5*

*Presupposition projection and incremental processing in disjunction*

Presupposition projection in conjunction shows left-to-right asymmetries, sensitive to the linear order of the conjuncts. Theories have been proposed linking such asymmetries to general processing considerations, predicting similar asymmetries to be observable across sentential connectives. We address an apparent counter-example – disjunction – which in the classic examples in the literature appears projectively symmetric. We argue that the classic examples are confounded, and show (i) that once the confound is resolved, disjunction is projectively asymmetric, and (ii) that even with the confound in place, there are experimentally observable traces of asymmetry consistent with a processing-based approach.

Julie A. Hochgesang (Gallaudet University)  
*Session P4*

*Representation of hand configuration data in different notation systems*

The limitations of Stokoe notation are known but its use in sign language research continues. With the emergence of different notation systems, an evaluation of the systems is needed. Evaluation is critical because choosing a system for representation of signed language data has lasting effect on analysis, discussion and understanding of patterns in signed languages. In this study, I review the practice of transcribing hand configurations through assessing the *representativeness* of four different notation systems (Stokoe notation, HamNoSys, Prosodic Model, Sign Language Phonetic Annotation) by using one dataset of the same ASL signs from an acquisition corpus.

Robert Hoffmeister (Boston University)  
Sarah Fish (Boston University)  
Jon Henner (Boston University)  
Rachel Benedict (Boston University)  
Patrick Rosenberg (Boston University)  
Frances Conlin-Luippold (Boston University)  
*Session 7*

*Does knowledge of American Sign Language (ASL) vocabulary predict English reading ability for Deaf students?*

For Deaf ASL-English bilinguals, very little is known about the role of American Sign Language (ASL) vocabulary in the development of English reading proficiency. The present study explores the relationship of four ASL vocabulary measures to an English reading measure in 188 Deaf students. Participants with Deaf parents outperformed those with Hearing parents on all tasks. The four ASL measures were significantly correlated with English reading scores for all participants. These results indicate there is indeed a relationship between ASL vocabulary knowledge and English reading proficiency.
Alan Hogue (University of Arizona)  
**Session P4**

*VP ellipsis exhibits structural priming*

Presents results from a corpus study of verb phrase ellipsis (VPE), giving evidence that (a) VPE does exhibit priming in sentence production, and (b) that it can persist for a relatively long time, as observed in structural priming but not lexical priming. It will further be argued that this structural priming effect is not priming of the missing VP structure, but priming of the act of eliding a VP in general. These results will be discussed in relation to implicit learning vs. spreading activation models of structural priming.

Juan José Bueno Holle (University of Chicago)  
**Session S38**

*Focus marking across Isthmus Zapotec texts*

This paper examines focus marking in Isthmus Zapotec. I examine spoken data collected over the course of sixteen months of linguistic fieldwork to explore the hypothesis that ZAI speakers mark focus primarily through the manipulation of word order and/or through morphological marking, rather than through prosodic means. I argue that it is possible to identify phonetic correlates in focus marking and, more specifically, that duration is revealed to be a stronger cue than pitch in cases of predicate focus, while pitch register and pitch excursion size appear as the relevant prosodic cues in cases of argument focus.

Uri Horesh (Northwestern University)  
**Session P2**

*Contact-induced change in Jaffa Palestinian Arabic: The case of (ʕ)*

This paper examines a change in progress in one of the most salient features of Arabic, pharyngeality, in a dialect spoken in Palestine by a speech community whose members are predominantly bilingual (L2=Hebrew). Sociolinguistic interviews were carried out in both Jaffa itself and in the West Bank communities of Ramallah and Jerusalem, as control groups. Lenition of the voiced pharyngeal fricative (ʕ) was coded as a continuous variable from 0 to 4. Multivariate analysis (Rbrul) picked language of schooling as most favoring factor for lenition; coda position most favoring linguistic factor.

Laurence Horn (Yale University)  
**Session 31**

*Negative inversion(s) and conspiracy theory*

“Negative inversion” can denote either (i) V1NI, the fronting of negatively-inflected auxiliaries across non-referential subjects in declarative clauses within AAVE and some Southern white varieties of English (*Didn’t nobody* win ‘Nobody won’) or (ii) V2NI, subject-aux inversion as a verb-second effect triggered by fronted negative/DE constituents in mainstream English (*Never have I won*). No longer syntactically motivated, V2 inversion has been recruited or exapted for a new semantico-pragmatic function. V1NI and V2NI—formally distinct operations with entirely different origins—serve analogous ends, signaling negative (or non-assertive) force early and utilizing inversion to guarantee wide scope for the negative/non-assertive element.

So-One Hwang (University of California, San Diego)
Desiree Hollifield (University of California, San Diego)
Sharon Seegers (University of California, San Diego)
Carol Padden (University of California, San Diego)

*Phonological constraints on two-handed productions in sign-naïve gesturers*

Symmetry and Dominance Conditions (S&D) on 2-handed signs are among the first phonological constraints identified in sign languages (Battison 1978). We examined whether S&D also constrain non-signers’ 2-handed silent gestures. When providing responses in a matched task of naming tools and actions, signers and gesturers conformed to S&D at similar rates and showed higher rates of asymmetrical over symmetrical movement. However, we find examples of symmetrical movement in sign languages that are not found in gesture. We conclude that S&D generally apply to the visual-gestural modality for communication and interact with constraints more specific to complex linguistic structure.
So-One Hwang (University of California, San Diego)  
Ryan Lepic (University of California, San Diego)  
Sharon Seegers (University of California, San Diego)  
Carol Padden (University of California, San Diego)  

Tools for language: Patterned iconicity in sign language nouns and verbs

We discuss two iconic patterns in sign and gesture referring to man-made tools: handling (hands manipulate an imagined object) and instrument (hands represent the shape of an object in action). In a naming task with picture and video stimuli, we find that deaf ASL signers prefer handling for verbs and instrument for nouns. In the same task, despite an overall preference for handling forms, hearing gesturers use handling at a higher rate when naming actions and instrument at a higher rate when naming objects. Our findings demonstrate that emergent strategies in gesture can seed grammatical patterns in sign language.

Yusuke Imanishi (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  

When ergative is default: Ergativity in Mayan

This study analyzes the sharp difference in alignment between grammatical relations and ergative Case in the ergative splits of Kaqchikel and Q’anjob’al. I propose a new, simple algorithm where ergative Case is assigned as default to any Case-less DP without positing a particular functional head for ergative Case (Bittner & Hale 1996) or connecting a particular thematic role with ergative Case (Woolford 1997). Therefore, it promises to shed new light on the nature of ergative Case assignment in language.

Tania Ionin (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Elaine Grolla (University of São Paulo)  
Helade Santos (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Silvina Montrul (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  

Acquisition of Brazilian Portuguese as a third language by speakers of English and Spanish

This study investigates transfer in L3-acquisition of genericity in Brazilian Portuguese (BrP) by speakers of English and Spanish. Transfer from English to BrP should lead learners to prefer bare plurals to definite plurals to express generic readings; the opposite is expected under transfer from Spanish. Results of a context-based AJT and a language distance questionnaire suggest that L3-BrP learners transfer from Spanish rather than English, regardless of whether Spanish is their L1 or L2, and that this is due to perceived structural similarity between Spanish and BrP.

Monica-Alexandrina Irimia (University of Toronto)  

Non canonical, but structural

In many morphologically rich languages, case marking on internal arguments can ‘alternate’ between the accusative/absolutive (strong Case, following de Hoop 1996) and a non-canonical/weak variant (instrumental, dative, genitive, etc.). With few notable exceptions (de Hoop 1996, Sigurðsson 2012), weak Case is generally analyzed as an instance of inherent, lexically-derived Case. However, what is almost ignored in the literature is the observation that non-canonical Case can be affected by argument structure altering processes (other than the ‘passive’). This talk proposes an analysis of ‘weak’ Case sensitivity following a hierarchical, dependency-based implementation of features (Biberauer 2008 et subseq.) applied to aspectual structure.

Yuki Ishihara (Tokyo Institute of Technology)  

A syntactic analysis of two types of predicate reduplication in Japanese

Predicate reduplication (PR) in Japanese (e.g. Un, mi-ta mi-ta. [yes, see-Past see-Past] ‘Yes, I HAVE seen it.’) occurs in colloquial speech, and it expresses polarity emphasis when used in an answer to a Yes-No question. We claim that it is syntactically derived by raising a predicate complex, formed by Verb movement to T, to the sentence-final C with an emphasis feature, and that both V-v-T in T and V-v-T-C in C are pronounced at PF. (cf. Martins (2013)) In addition, we discuss PR of atelic predicates, which can be interpreted as degree emphasis depending on the context.
Iskra Iskrova (University of Pittsburgh)  
Session S24  
Exploring societal conditions for the success of Creole in Guadeloupean schools

Creole class was introduced in the curriculum. A decade later, Guadeloupean schools launched experimental bilingual classes. This talk examines how these changes became possible, investigating French education laws, institutional changes on the island and the role of local actors. Street level bureaucrats (Lipsky 1980) were instrumental in the promotion of Creole. Illicit attempts at teaching Creole prior to 2002 built confidence for the current development of creole in the local education system. Evidence suggests a pivotal role for local social actors.

Joana Jansen (University of Oregon)  
Session S35  
Looking to neighbors for the source of Ichishkiin inverse voice

Ichishkiin/Sahaptin (Sahaptian, Plateau Penutian) has an inverse voice construction in which third persons are divided into proximate (PRX) and obviative (OBV) categories, with the more topical or salient 3PRX outranking the less topical 3OBV. No other Plateau Penutian language has such an inverse voice construction. However, constructions that demonstrate a third person proximate and obviative distinction are found nearby, in Kutenai and Inland Salish languages. Looking at functional properties of these constructions and patterns of language contact, this paper concludes that Ichishkiin’s inverse voice construction is a result of areal contact.

Carmen Jany (California State University, Santa Barbara)  
Session S38  
The complexity of negation in Chuxnabán Mixe

This paper examines negation strategies in Chuxnabán Mixe, a Mixe-Zoquean language spoken in Mexico, zeroing in on the functions and uses of the negators ka'ap, which can surface either as particle or in its shortened form ka- as a verbal prefix, and nii-. In sentential negation ka'ap always precedes the verb, and its presence triggers dependent marking, i.e. a special verb form and special set of person markers. The negative particle ka'ap can also directly precede a constituent to be negated, as in ka'ap pen “nobody”. Constituent negation may also be expressed with nii- prefixed to interrogatives and numerals.

Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino)  
Session P2  
The stability of word stress across Mixean languages

Word stress does not vary in Mixean languages, always falling on the rightmost heavy root syllable, but roots often represent the only heavy syllable(s) in a word. As a result, syllable weight plays only a minimal role in stress assignment. Rather, the stress system rests upon edge-orientation and morphological conditioning. If it relied to a greater extent on the phonological structure of words, some deviation would be expected, given that variation among Mixean languages is primarily phonologically based. This paper demonstrates how weight-sensitive stress patterns can remain stable across related languages even in light of major phonological differences.

Gaja Jarosz (Yale University)  
Session 10  
Stochastic, reward-based learning of hidden structure in phonology

Hidden structure, including prosodic structure and underlying representations, is a major outstanding learnability problem. Most existing approaches build on error-driven learning algorithms such as the GLA (Boersma 1997) and EDCD (Tesar 1995). This paper tackles the hidden structure problem from a different perspective, an underexplored alternative relying on reward-based learning strategies rooted in the machine learning literature (Jarosz 2006). A novel grammatical representation, Stochastic Partial Orders, enables efficient estimation of reward-based learning updates, and two novel learning algorithms are presented and tested on two types of hidden structure. Performance on the metrical test set surpasses that of previous error-driven learners.

Masoud Jasbi (Stanford University)  
Philip Crone (Stanford University)  
Session P2  
The causative alternation and types of causation: An experimental investigation

We experimentally investigate two hypotheses regarding English causative alternation. First, that verbs denoting internally caused changes cannot participate in the causative alternation, while those denoting externally caused changes can. (Levin and Rappaport-Hovav 1995). Second, that the use of a causative verb requires a direct cause as subject (Wolff 2003, Rappaport-
Hovav and Levin 2012). This experiment did not provide any support for the first hypothesis. However, it suggests that causative uses of a verb are more acceptable with a direct cause as subject. This result supports the contention that direct causation is a prerequisite for using a causative verb.

**Dawei Jin** (State University of New York at Buffalo)  
*Session P4*  
*A pragmatic approach to parasitic gap construction in Chinese*

This paper argues that there is no need to posit a syntactic-based licensing mechanism for Chinese parasitic gaps, because putative adjunct island condition doesn’t hold in Chinese. This is evidenced by an array of circumvention data, where context-salient contrastive reading or coherent rhetorical relation (e.g. cause-effect, result, violated expectations) can make adjunct extraction acceptable even without a second gap. I propose that biclausal relatives must be construed as identificational, and adjunct relatives in generic contexts may not fulfill this requirement. Consequently, multiple gap extraction is freely allowed in Chinese, and separate, pragmatic reasons rule out certain adjunct extraction.

**Cynthia A. Johnson** (The Ohio State University)  
**Brian D. Joseph** (The Ohio State University)  
*Session 23*  
*Limiting the power of zero: Agreement with Sanskrit elliptic duals*

Zero morphemes have long been a problematic construct in morphology, largely motivated just by the architecture of certain theories. We argue that there are legitimate instances where zero morphemes are warranted, but we constrain their appearance by positing them only when there is an evident effect on the morphosyntax or morphophonemics. We formalize this constraint by drawing on important but largely neglected work by Zwicky & Pullum (1983), and thus treat the zero as a phonologically null variant (allomorph) of a fuller form to provide a novel solution for otherwise difficult agreement facts with elliptic duals in Vedic Sanskrit.

**Meredith Johnson** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
*Session 2*  
*Pseudo noun incorporation in Hocąk*

This paper provides evidence that Baker’s (2012) analysis cannot account for all cases of pseudo noun incorporation (PNI), with original data from Hocąk (Siouan). Baker proposes that PNI is a type of complex predicate formation, and further argues that the head of the incorporated NP must be base-generated string-adjacent to the verb. However, NP-internal material in Hocąk can surface between the head noun and the verb. Furthermore, PNI is possible with resultative constructions, and resultative predicates intervene between the object and verb. While Baker’s theory does not work for Hocąk, the data are fully compatible with Massam (2001).

**Meredith Johnson** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
*Session S32*  
*Quantification and configurationality: The view from Hocąk*

**Patrick Jones** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Session 24*  
*Cyclic evaluation of post-lexical prosodic domains: Evidence from Kinande boundary tones*

When the edges of multiple prosodic domains coincide, boundary tones marking smaller domains generally surface inside of those marking larger ones. In this talk, I argue that this is the result of cyclicity: boundary tones are assigned to smaller domains before larger ones, so that if two tones are both assigned to the same rightmost/leftmost edge, the one marking the larger domain will necessarily occur more peripherally. Independent empirical evidence for cyclicity in boundary tone assignment is presented from Kinande, where inner boundary tones must assigned first to one position but subsequently moved elsewhere when outer boundary tones are assigned.
**Brian Jose** (University of Glasgow)  
**Jane Stuart-Smith** (University of Glasgow)  
*Methodological issues in a real-time study of Glaswegian vowels: Automation and comparability*

Sociolinguistic research is increasingly benefitting from procedures that automatically align transcriptions with audio recordings and then extract time-aligned data tokens for analysis (e.g., Labov et al. 2013). Here, we report on our use of the LaBB-CAT database (Fromont and Hay 2012) for these purposes in a study of 6 monophthongal vowels through 30 years of real time and 100 years of apparent time in Glasgow, Scotland. A modified version of Gregersen et al.’s (2009) Discourse Context Analysis framework is called upon to cope with and address the types of comparability issues that are particularly acute in real-time studies.

**Hyun Kyoung Jung** (University of Arizona)  
*On the variation of verb-selecting causative*

This study provides a classification of verb-selecting causatives based on the properties of Voice and Cause heads. While both Hiaki -tevo and Chichewa -its realize a verb-selecting causative head, they exhibit contrasts when embedding unaccusative roots. I propose two factors responsible for the variation. First, Hiaki and Chichewa unaccusative structures differ in that in the former, Voice head is present with an animate Theme. Second, Chichewa -its selects for a vP complement, whereas Hiaki -tevo requires the inner VoiceP layer to be removed. The analysis correctly explains the behaviors of impersonal passives and the interaction with high applicative head.

**Laura Kalin** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*Oblique marking: The puzzle of differential and antipassive objects*

Oblique-marked objects appear in both Differential Object Marking (DOM) constructions and Antipassive (AP) constructions, with the oblique markers seeming to serve opposite functions. The oblique-marking of a DOM object signals definiteness or specificity as well as high scope (Bossong 1991, Comrie 1979, Croft 1988, i.a.), while the oblique-marking of an AP object tends to signal indefiniteness and non-specificity as well as low scope (Aldridge 2012, Dryer 1990, Tsunoda 1988, i.a.). I propose that the oblique markers in both DOM and AP constructions are semantically bleached, appearing to license an object that appears in a non-canonical (non-accusative) position.

**Susan Kalt** (Roxbury Community College)  
*Directionality, subjectivity and deixis in Quechua narratives*

This study examines narrative data collected among schoolchildren and adults ages in rural highlands Perú. Narrators produced 234 instances of directional morphemes –yku, rqu, -ku, –mu and –pu. Complexity of suffix clusters was remarkably stable across age groups. Their interpretation is examined in light of Langacker’s (1985, 1990) classification of a range of subjective to objective speech, and Levinson’s (2004) cross-linguistic survey of deixis. In this corpus, verbs derived with directional suffixes yield a full range of subjective to objective speech. Directionals also instantiate the range of deictic phenomena including person, time, place, discourse, social and psychological (attentional) deixis.

**David Kamholz** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*South Halmahera-West New Guinea: The history of Oceanic’s closest relative*

The South Halmahera-W New Guinea (SHWNG) subgroup of Austronesian contains 40 languages spoken in eastern Indonesia. The divergence of Proto-SHWNG and Proto-Oceanic approximately 4000 years ago was an important step in the expansion of Austronesian languages into the Pacific via New Guinea. This paper argues for a subgrouping of SHWNG on the basis of exclusively shared phonological and morphological innovations in a sample of 25 languages. Data are drawn from the published literature, archival sources, and the author’s fieldwork on four SHWNG languages.
Seung-Man Kang (Chungbuk National University)  
Hyongkeun Lee (Korea Police Investigation Academy)  
*Detecting deception in Korean by analyzing written statements*

This talk describes a study of detecting deception by analyzing subjects' written statements. For the experiment, we have chosen 60 college students, male and female, dividing them into the control group, truth tellers, and the experimental group, liars. The truth tellers play the word chain game and experience some interruptions by confederates during the game. After the game, they are asked to write a true statement about what they did. The liars do not participate in the game. Instead, they are told to steal money from the wallet that the experimenter put on the table and write a false statement that they likewise played the game. Before they write a statement, the experimenter tells them what happened to the truth tellers as explicitly as possible in order to help the liars write a reliable and convincing statement. Their written statements are analyzed by SCAN, SVA, and RM.

Jasmeen Kanwal (University of California, San Diego)  
Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)  
Eric Bakovic (University of California, San Diego)  
*Analogy and predictability in Russian noun stress patterns*

When Russian speakers are faced with producing a word whose pronunciation they are uncertain about (e.g., a novel or infrequent word), how do they decide which syllable to stress? Given that Russian has lexical stress, answering this is nontrivial. Previous work has concluded that speakers revert to default, fixed stem-final stress assignment in the face of uncertainty. Here, we argue instead that Russian speakers make predictions about stress in unfamiliar words by analogy based on phonetic similarity to known words. We built a computational model of Russian stress assignment and conducted a nonce word study; the results support our hypothesis.

Vsevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon)  
Paul Olejarczuk (University of Oregon)  
Melissa Redford (University of Oregon)  
*Age and category breadth in the perceptual learning of intonation contours*

We examine perceptual learning of a novel intonational category, _\_\_/_, focusing on how inductive biases about category breadth change with age. To this aim, we examined whether contours that have only some of the characteristic features of the category (the first peak: _\_/__, the second peak: ___\__/ or no valley between peaks: _/\_/\_) are accepted as category members by children. Younger children accepted distractors with an early rise in F0 as being members of the target category, whereas older children did not, paying attention to the entire configuration of cues. Adult data are being collected.

Aaron Kaplan (University of Utah)  
Miranda Bucklin McCarvel (University of Utah)  
*Positional faithfulness in harmonic grammar*

In Tamil, coronals appear in onsets and initial-syllable codas, assimilating to following onsets elsewhere. Jesney (2009) reinterprets Beckman's (1999) Positional Faithfulness (PF) account of Tamil, showing that a Positional Licensing (PL) analysis is possible in Harmonic Grammar but not OT. This implies PL may supplant PF in HG; we argue that this is not so. A fuller account of Tamil that includes non-coronal assimilation in codas shows that the constraint weights required for coronals' distribution fails to account for non-coronals. Also, PL compels assimilation between onsets and codas but cannot dictate the direction. Both shortcomings are easily repaired with PF.

Ryan Kasak (Yale University)  
*The clitic field in Mandan*

Laura Kastronic (University of Ottawa)  
*A Variationist approach to liaison in Gatineau French*

The large body of research on liaison has produced several important findings, in particular its association with formal speech and its dwindling use in spoken discourse. Unfortunately, they are often not based on reliable empirical evidence. This study aims to
test these findings empirically through a Variationist analysis of liaison in Gatineau French that includes both stylistic and diachronic components. Results show that apparent stability in overall rates is actually concealing conflicting tendencies: liaison is increasing in some contexts while simultaneously receding in others due to a general move away from the standard and its entrenchment within certain lexical forms.

Jonathan Keane (University of Chicago)
Diane Brentari (University of Chicago)
Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)

The timing of ASL fingerspelling

Using video of large set of ASL fingerspelling, timing properties (ie, holds and transitions) were measured and analyzed. We show that not only position, but also type of letter, signer, and word type have a large influence on the timing properties of ASL fingerspelling. The first and last letters in a word have significantly longer holds than the letters around them, and holds gradually shorten from the beginning to the end of the word. Finally, letters with movement, or non-default orientation have significantly longer holds. Non-English words had holds that were significantly longer than English words.

Bethany Keffala (University of California, San Diego)
Jessica Barlow (San Diego State University)

Frequency and complexity differences predict interaction in bilingual phonological acquisition

We examine interaction in bilingual phonological acquisition, where learning one phonological system affects the learning of another. Data were single-word productions from 15 Spanish and English mono- and bilinguals (ages 2;1-4;7). Results show that interaction is influenced by differences between languages in the frequency of occurrence or complexity of their phonological properties. Specifically, bilinguals’ English singleton coda productions were less accurate than English monolinguals’, expected due to less frequent occurrence of singleton codas in Spanish. However, bilinguals produced English and Spanish onset clusters more accurately than monolinguals, expected due to differently complex but similarly frequent onset clusters in each language.

Kateryna Kent (University of Minnesota)

Methodological problems in classifying contact outcomes of closely-related languages: Case studies of Surzhyk and Trasjanka in Eastern Europe

Two mixed codes, Surzhyk (S) and Trasjanka (T), spoken in Ukraine and Belarus, respectively, present a puzzling case for classification because their grammatical core comprises closely related language pairs, Russian plus Ukrainian (for S) and Belarusian (for T). These codes are examined from structural and sociolinguistic perspectives to show how existing theories of mixed language classification are deficient in accounting for mixed codes involving typologically close languages. I propose to adapt Backus’s (2003, from Auer 1999) typology of language interaction that distinguishes mixed lects from stable mixed languages and takes into account non-pragmatically motivated interclausal switches.

Thomas Kettig (McGill University)

The Canadian Shift: Its acoustic trajectory and consequences for vowel categorization

Studies across Canada have found younger speakers to be lowering and retracting /æ/ and /ɛ/ to various degrees, making BAT sound like BOUGHT and BET sound like BAT or BUT. This study’s paired production and perception experiments indicate that English-speaking Montrealers’ /æ/ is retracting and /ɛ/ is lowering and retracting, while intergenerational differences in perception seem to manifest themselves along the BET–BUT continuum. In models of the Canadian Shift, this is the most recently affected dimension of the vowel space; in contrast, the more established BET–BAT and BAT–BOUGHT movements do not exhibit intergenerational perceptual differences.

Thomas Kettig (McGill University)

The Canadian short vowels in motion: Real-time change and regional diffusion

Acoustic studies of the Canadian Shift (CS), involving the retraction and backing of the front short vowels – “Bill pet the cat” sounding more like “bell pat the cot” – have failed to agree on a unified description for English speakers across Canada. This
paper presents the results of a sociophonetic study of the CS in Montreal; by comparing the current status of /æ/ and /ɛ/ with previous findings from Montreal and other Canadian cities, it is argued that these results represent real-time movement of the Montreal short vowels as well as an apparent-time perspective on geographic diffusion across Canada.

**Sameer ud Dowla Khan** (Reed College)  
*Consonant confusability and similarity avoidance patterns*

Similarity avoidance patterns in Bengali echo reduplication suggest the most similar consonants to /t/ are, in order, /t, tʰ, d, t̪, s, t̪ʰ, k, ɹ/. If these patterns correspond to confusability, this predicts aspiration is most confusable, followed by voicing, etc. To test this, listeners heard syllables in noise; identification errors suggest voicing and aspiration are the most confusable, followed by minor place and continuancy, major place, and sonority, corresponding well with the avoidance patterns, but not with confusability in other languages. Given these data, I claim that confusability and similarity avoidance both access the same notion of language-specific similarity.

**Sameer ud Dowla Khan** (Reed College)  
**Kristine Yu** (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
*Intonational phonology in infant-directed speech*

The intonational phonology of infant-directed speech (IDS) is severely understudied. We examined IDS and non-IDS in English and Bengali, finding that IDS involves (1) scalar pitch expansion, (2) more (language-specific) complex contours and H tones, and (3) more tones marking focus, topicalization, and syntactic boundaries. While type 1 changes are well-known, type 2 changes highlight the balance between holding the listener’s attention and faithfulness to the grammar. Type 3 changes reveal IDS prosody reflects a more robust annotation of syntactic and information structure. IDS intonation can thus be described as involving both scalar modifications and categorical differences reflecting linguistic structure.

**Viktor Kharlamov** (University of Arizona)  
*Aerodynamics of prevoicing in plosives: The role of nasal airflow*

This study examined oral and nasal airflows and in-mouth air pressure during the production of prevoicing in word-initial [b, d, g] in Russian. Results show that, during consonantal closures, speakers often allow some of the air in the mouth to escape via the nasal cavity, which enables the air to pass through the larynx even when the oral airflow is completely constricted. For the majority of speakers, nasal airflow also starts simultaneously with the build-up of pressure in the oral cavity, which suggests that nasal venting can be a general, phonologized mechanism that engages from the beginning of articulation.

**Boyoung Kim** (University of California, San Diego)  
**Grant Goodall** (University of California, San Diego)  
*Expanding the realm of experimental syntax: Wh-questions in Korean*

Techniques of "experimental syntax" have proven to be very fruitful, but it is unclear how to apply them when sentences are structurally ambiguous in exactly the area of interest. *Wh*-questions in Korean provide a striking example of this: the ambiguity of *wh*-words has made studying island constraints extremely difficult. We performed a formal acceptability experiment using a novel technique and conclude that (i) despite the difficulties, an experimental approach to acceptability in Korean *wh*-questions is possible, and (ii) the interesting results obtained suggest there is value in the approach: Korean *wh*-questions show robust *wh*-island effects, but no adjunct island effects.

**Christina Kim** (University of Chicago)  
**Ming Xiang** (University of Chicago)  
**Chris Kennedy** (University of Chicago)  
*Shiftability and goal-dependence in gradable adjectives*

We provide evidence for two kinds of context dependence in gradable adjectives: relative gradable adjectives (RAs) like 'tall' and absolute gradable adjectives (AAs) like 'full'. RAs are semantically context-dependent: they lack fixed contents, and introduce properties relative to discourse-salient comparison classes. AAs exhibit pragmatic context dependence related to how such expressions are used. While both classes display context sensitivity, crucially, only AAs should show signs of having precise
meanings. Experiments 1-2 show that RAs and AAs exhibit different sensitivity to previously established standards. Experiment 3 shows that only AAs revert to precise meanings when the standard is irrelevant to the discourse goal.

Seung Kyung Kim (Stanford University)  
Meghan Sumner (Stanford University)  
*The effects of emotional prosody on word recognition*

We examine (1) whether a non-emotional prime uttered with emotional prosody, like pineapple in angry prosody, facilitates recognition of a visual target word that is associated with the emotion (e.g., MAD) and (2) whether primes like pineapple facilitate the recognition of a semantically-related target (e.g., FRUIT) to the same degree when the prime word was uttered in angry prosody and when uttered in neutral prosody. Recognition of both emotionally-related and semantically-related targets were facilitated when preceded by angry-prosody primes compared to neutral-prosody primes. This suggests that emotional prosody activates emotion categories and influences word recognition independent of the lexical carriers.

Amelia Kimball (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Jennifer Cole (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
*Is metrical regularity perceived in conversational speech?*

Word-level stress clash is avoided in many languages, but the status of phrase-level clash is unclear. We examine stress clash in perception, asking to what degree listeners perceive speech as metrically regular, with no clash or lapse. We assess metrical regularity through a stress perception task carried out by untrained listeners annotating transcripts of spontaneous conversation. Results show listeners perceive fewer stress clashes than predicted by random placement of stresses or by concatenating the citation form stress patterns of each individual word in a given sentence. These results suggest that listeners perceive spontaneous conversational English as metrically regular.

Ed King (Stanford University)  
Meghan Sumner (Stanford University)  
*Early effects of speaker gender in spoken word processing*

Previous research has established that lexical access is sensitive to socially indexical characteristics of the speaker (e.g., gender) but we do not yet understand the time course of this process. This study finds that effects of speaker gender emerge early in word processing.

Sharese King (Stanford University)  
Meghan Sumner (Stanford University)  
*Voices and Variants: Effects of voice and ethnic dialect on the perception of words with different phonological variants*

This study investigates the effects of pronunciation variants attributed to African American Vernacular English (AAVE) and those attributed widely to Mainstream American English (MAE). Specifically, we investigate the effect of an AAVE variant (e.g., th- → f; booth → boof) and an MAE variant (nd → n_; friendly - frien_ly) on the recognition of spoken words by a monolingual MAE listener population. The variant-type influences word recognition, but the production of the variant in a particular variety, also affects processing. This research increases our knowledge of how listeners understand and mentally represent words and word forms across dialects.

Natalia Knoblock (Saginaw Valley State University)  
*Dialect as a marker of political orientation*

Our project revisits the issue of dialect as marker of political identity. The hypothesis is that the population of a largely conservative area will assume that speakers of the same dialect are more conservative as well. We presented the residents of rural Michigan several speech samples of a local, a Northern Cities Shift, a first generation Polish-American, and an AAVE speaker. The respondents were asked to rate the speakers on a number of scales including ‘liberal vs. conservative.’ The early results support the hypothesis with the listeners attributing the speaker of the local dialect the conservative identity.
English appositives are typically speaker-oriented. However, in certain cases their semantic content can shift to another agent. Similarly, indexical pronouns typically refer to the participants of the utterance context. Yet, in languages like Kurmanji (Iranian) indexical pronouns can shift their reference to other agents. I argue for a uniform treatment of the perspective of English appositives and Kurmanji indexical pronouns based on the following two observations: (i) both elements shift most easily in the presence of a secondary speech context; (ii) the factors that facilitate perspective shift of both elements are pragmatic rather than grammatical.

Martin Kohlberger (Leiden University)
Simon Overall (James Cook University)

Differential object marking (DOM) has been described as a phenomenon by which a language marks case overtly on some direct objects but not on others depending on the semantic and pragmatic features of the object. Jivaroan languages show scenario-conditioned split accusative case marking, whereby third person objects are only marked for accusative case if the subject of the verb is first person singular or third person. Objects remain unmarked if the subject is first person plural or second person. This is unlike canonical DOM because the conditioning of Jivaroan object marking is based on referential properties and not discourse properties.

Chris Koops (University of New Mexico)

The sociolinguistic variable (dh)/(th)—stopping of the dental fricatives /ð, θ/—can be analyzed as a case of fortition, i.e. the less common type of sound change whereby the degree of articulatory complexity increases. This gives it particular relevance from the perspective of sociolinguistic identity construction. The focus of this talk is on (dh), specifically its phonological constraints in case studies of two dialects known for this feature: classic NYCE and African-American English. The phonological constraints argue against a fortition analysis. They also reveal interesting cross-dialect differences. It appears that (dh) can have independent and fundamentally different motivations.

Hadas Kotek (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Recent work has debated the nature of interveners and intervention effects in wh-questions. I argue that intervention is caused by Relativized Minimality: wh-phrases may be attracted by probes carrying several features—including wh, focus and quantification—into adjacent projections at CP. A non-wh probe will attract a non-wh-phrase before a wh-phrase, if it is closer to the probe. Wh-phrases will then not be in a local relationship, blocking the pair-list reading of the question. This explains why previous work has struggled to characterizes interveners: what unites them is a heterogeneous set of featural overlaps with wh-phrases, not just one feature.

Hadas Kotek (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Martin Hackl (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Recent theories of interrogative syntax/semanics adopt two strategies to wh-in-situ: Covert movement and in-situ interpretation. The covert movement strategy is traditionally assumed to be all-or-nothing: wh covertly moves to C at LF, or else stays in its base position and is interpreted without movement. We argue that this architecture cannot be maintained. Evidence from real-time processing of English multiple wh-questions and their interaction with “interveners” shows that wh-phrases require both covert movement and in-situ interpretation: “in-situ” wh-phrases move covertly to the lowest position in the structure at which they are interpretable, and they are interpreted in-situ from this position.
Bonnie Krejci (Stanford University)  
Session 17  
*What is raining? English weather "it" revisited*

Weather expressions like “it is raining” encode events in which it is difficult to identify distinct thematic participants. While the “it” of English weather expressions is often analyzed as an expletive subject that is not semantically selected by the verb, other authors argue that “it” is referential or semi-referential (Bolinger 1973, Chomsky 1981). Here, I provide new evidence that weather “it” is semantically contentful, differing from true expletives. Further, I argue that weather verbs like “rain” and “snow” form a class with verbs of substance emission like “gush” and “drip” (Levin 1993) based on their analogous semantic and syntactic behavior.

William A. Kretzschmar, Jr. (Universities of Georgia/University of Glasgow/University of Oulu)  
Ilkka Juuso (University of Oulu)  
Session S4  
*Computer simulation of diffusion for multiple variants*

Computer simulation is the only practical way to model diffusion. This paper describes the use of a cellular automaton to model dialect feature diffusion as the adaptive aspect of the complex system of speech. Throughout hundreds of iterations that correspond to the daily interaction of speakers across time, we can watch regional distributional patterns emerge as a consequence of simple update rules. We show how ten variants for one feature drawn from Atlas data all diffuse at the same time, and show how the existence of multiple variants can lead to different clustered patterns.

Judit Kroo (Stanford University)  
Session P2  
*Use of first person pronouns and address markers among Japanese sooshokukeidanshi ‘vegetarian men’*

Previous work on gendered Japanese language demonstrated that use of first person pronouns (FPPs) and address markers (AMs), e.g feminine gender-marked -chan, projects dominance or subordination within social groups. I extend the study of gendered language to Japanese sooshokukeidanshi (SKD) ‘vegetarian men,’ a previously unanalyzed community. Focusing on the interaction between SKDs and non-SKDs, I demonstrate how FPP and AM use indexes characteristics associated with masculinity or femininity, e.g. dominance or formality. The findings of this study refute common (mis)-perceptions of SKD language use and illustrate how social stances can be constructed through the negotiated use of gendered language.

Ivona Kucerova (McMaster University)  
Rachael Hardy (McMaster University)  
Session 17  
*Two scrambling strategies in German: Evidence from PPs*

We argue that scrambling to the middle field in German does not form a syntactically homogeneous class: while some instances of movement share properties with a feature-triggered movement typically targeting the left periphery, there is another type of scrambling which arises at the level of the syntax-semantics interface, and is competition based (Reinhart 1995, 2006; Fox 2000). The empirical support for this theoretical distinction comes from new data with scrambling of PPs with the so called strong and weak articles.

Vladimir Kulikov (University of Iowa)  
Bob McMurray (University of Iowa)  
Session P4  
*Voice assimilation and final devoicing in Russian: Evidence for incomplete neutralization*

The paper addresses gradience in phonological voice assimilation and final devoicing within a word and across a word boundary at two rates (slow, fast) in Russian. A complex pattern was observed, with some cues (e.g. duration of voicing and closure duration) neutralized, and other cues (e.g. F1 and duration of a preceding vowel) preserving traces of underlying voicing. Cumulative voice index revealed an effect of place of articulation, suggesting that degree of assimilation might vary due to context. The results suggest that incomplete neutralization is not restricted to a phrase level but might be a natural component of phonological processes.
Harim Kwon (University of Michigan)  
Session P4
Perceptually driven changes in Korean-English bilingual speakers’ stop production

Phonetic imitation research has shown that monolingual speakers shift their productions toward those of a model speaker. This study extends imitation research to bilingual speakers, testing whether Korean-English bilinguals imitate lengthened VOT in their languages. Imitation is predicted to be language-specific because VOT, the primary cue for aspiration in English, is secondary to vocalic f0 for most young Seoul Koreans. Results showed clear imitation of English lengthened VOTs; Korean lengthened VOTs were imitated only by bilinguals who, in their spontaneous Korean productions, use VOT to signal aspiration. Thus, in this study, linguistically informative cues take precedence in phonetic imitation.

Soo hyun Kwon (University of Pennsylvania)  
Session 35
Vowel change across Noam Chomsky’s lifespan

This study presents acoustic evidence of how Noam Chomsky’s vowels (low back vowels and short-a) changed between 1970 and 2009 in his public speech. Chomsky presents an excellent opportunity to study the effect of relocation to a different dialect area on adult phonology as he was born and raised in Philadelphia and moved to Boston at his age 26. Results show that his /o/ went through subphonemic phonetic shift towards /oh/, which indicates his adaptation to the Boston dialect. More interestingly, his short-a patterns provide some evidence of suppression of his native dialect or phonemic restructuring over 40 years.

Linda Lanz (Independent Scholar)  
Session 20
Iñupiaq speech rhythm in spontaneous speech

This paper describes Iñupiaq speech rhythm using various rhythm metrics. I hypothesized that Iñupiaq ranks among syllable-timed languages such as Spanish, rather stress-timed languages such as English (grabe & Low 2002). After recording spontaneous speech from two native speakers, I measured durations of the first 200 segments per speaker. Mean rhythm metric results were as follows: nPVI_V = 59.28; rPVI_C = 121.91; VarcoV = 67.38; VarcoC = 66.09; ΔV = 76.74; ΔC = 112.25; %V = 39.96. Surprisingly, all results are strongly uncharacteristic of a syllable- or mora-timed language, despite overall trends for the Inuit dialect chain (Lipscomb 1992).

Linda Lanz (Independent Scholar)  
Session S39
Phonetic vowel merger in Iñupiaq

I demonstrate that /ə/ and /i/ have undergone complete phonetic merger, despite remaining phonologically distinct (Kaplan 1981). Three native speakers provided 16 tokens per vowel. For speaker 1, a one-way repeated measures ANOVA for mean F0, F1, F2, F3 (Hz), duration (ms), and intensity (dB) shows no main effect for any dependent variable (p = 0.428, 0.491, 0.515, 0.785, 0.663, 0.101). This is thus complete merger rather than near merger. I anticipate that speakers 2 and 3 will support these results. This most closely fits Labov’s (1994) merger by approximation model, though Iñupiaq appears to be at an intermediate stage.

Chris LaTerza (University of Maryland)  
Ruth Kramer (Georgetown University)  
K. Morgan Rood (Georgetown University)  
Dustin Chacón (University of Maryland)  
JJ Johnson (Gaston Berger University of Saint-Louis)  
Session 18
Plural shifted indexicals are plural: Evidence from Amharic

Bound plural pronouns in attitude reports have often been treated as semantically singular, mostly due to the existence of dependent readings and the fact that some of these pronouns must be interpreted de se. We present novel evidence that plural shifted indexicals in Amharic are always semantically plural, even though they permit dependent readings and are obligatorily de se. We modify existing accounts of the semantics of de se reports to account for these facts by incorporating on ideas from the semantic literature on plurality.
Danny Law (University of Texas at Austin) Session 43

Fragmentary linguistics: Inferring aspect in Maya hieroglyphics from incomplete data

This paper explores the obstacles and limits of analyzing fragmentary language corpora through a study of Classic Mayan, recorded only in ancient hieroglyphic texts. The aspectual system of Classic Mayan remains poorly understood. Two other Mayan languages, Ch’olti’ and Ch’orti’, provide insight into the structure of Classic Mayan aspect. Evidence from their development suggests that the lack of aspectual markers in the corpus of inscriptions is not an accidental lacuna, but a feature of Classic Mayan. The analytical obstacles that this fragmentary corpus presents and strategies used to maximize inferences from available data have broad relevance across the World’s languages.

Lorena Sainz-Maza Lecanda (The Ohio State University) Session 31

Diagnosing projective content in Basque

This study applies the diagnostics proposed in Tonhauser (2012) and Tonhauser et al. (2013) in order to determine the PROJECTIVITY and NON-AT-ISSUENESS of the contents triggered by the adverb ere ‘too’, the demonstrative determiner hori ‘that’, change of state verbs such as utzi ‘stop’ and the reportative evidential omen ‘it is said’ in Basque. Results indicate that while the contents triggered by all four linguistic expressions are not-at-issue, only the first three are projective. This analysis expands on previous research on projective content by exploring a language typologically distinct from Guarani or English.

Gaëlle Le Corre (University of Western Brittany) Session S7

Final consonant reduction and deletion in Virginian Civil War letters

The study of the letters written by under educated soldiers from Virginia during the Civil War tends to indicate that consonant reduction and deletion were already rather common phenomena. The reduction of final [t] and [d] in consonant clusters seem rather homogenous between the Valley Ridge area and the Piedmont. Final consonant deletion is usually described as specific to AAVE, however its presence in the corpus may indicate that this variation was also used by white speakers. On the other hand, the simplification of final -ing may corroborate Houston’s findings on the specificity of this variation in the South.

Thomas Leddy-Cecere (University of Texas at Austin) Session 6

Dialectal accommodation to morphology and phonology by Sudanese immigrants in Cairo

This study analyzes accommodation strategies of Arabic-speaking Sudanese immigrants to Cairo toward the dominant Cairene Arabic variety. Accepted wisdom across much of variationist sociolinguistics views phonology in dialect contact scenarios as highly mutable and readily altered, while imputing to morphology a far greater degree of “staying power;” analysis of the Cairo-based fieldwork, however, reveals a situation in which speakers freely accommodate to morphological forms while adapting in only minimal and restricted ways to phonological differences. This finding has the potential to inform discussion of both synchronic mechanics of dialect interaction and diachronic understandings of morphological inheritance and stability.

Jenny Lederer (San Francisco State University) Session 11

‘Anchor Baby’: A conceptual explanation of pejoration

I offer a detailed account of the pejorative nature of the term ‘anchor baby,’ an increasingly common phrase used to frame the children of undocumented immigrants within the United States. Using cognitive linguistic methodology within the Critical Discourse Analysis paradigm, I explore language from both sides of the immigration debate to show, step by step, how a seemingly simple compound can subconsciously introduce or affirm deep value-laden judgments about both authorized and unauthorized immigrants. I propose the theory of Conceptual Blending can be utilized as a uniquely effective tool to dissect associative processes in the study of pragmatics and discourse.

Jenny S. Lee (Harvard University) Session P2

Constructed dual in Hopi: A cyclic insertion approach

Several Amerindian languages including Hopi express dual number by combining a plural noun with a singular verb. Contra previous accounts, I propose an analysis involving no post-syntactic feature manipulation. Adopting the feature sharing view of Agree, I argue that Agree between the verb probe, unvalued for number, and the noun results in a single valued dual feature configuration shared by the two locations. Vocabulary Insertion operates relative to this shared representation, targeting the
relevant discontinuous terminal nodes (the goal and probe) bottom-up and cyclically until all the component features constituting the shared configuration, namely, Group and Minimal, have been fully expressed.

**Philip Lesourd** (Indiana University Bloomington )

*There is no evidence for incorporation in Algonquian from anaphoric island effects*

Mathieu (2013) proposes that several types of denominal verbs in the Algonquian language Ojibwe are derived by noun incorporation. In support of this claim, he notes that what he takes to be an incorporated nominal may introduce a discourse referent to which a pronoun or verbal affix may then refer. Thus denominal verbs in Ojibwe fail to function as anaphoric islands, suggesting that the nominal elements they contain have substantial syntactic independence. When we look at cognate formations in Passamaquoddy, we find the same absence of anaphoric island effects in denominal verbs. But we also find evidence that many verbs that are not clearly derived by incorporation can introduce an accessible discourse referent: the basic verbal root 'fish', not based on a noun, has this property just as much as putatively incorporating 'catch flounder'. I conclude that anaphoric island effects are absent in general, so that the premise of the argument that would support an incorporation analysis of denominal verbs fails.

**Theodore Levin** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

*Pseudo-noun incorporation is M-merger: Evidence from Balinese*

Balinese Pseudo-Noun Incorporation (PNI) displays three unusual properties that are problematic for previous analyses of the construction: only Agents undergo PNI, some definite elements - pronouns and Proper Names - undergo PNI, and PNIed nominals display nominal-internal word order effects. In this talk, I argue these facts of Balinese PNI cannot be captured under either Baker's (2012) string-vacuous Head Movement approach or Massam's (2001) bare NP approach. Rather, Balinese PNI involves a caseless nominal, whose head happens to be adjacent to the verb. Head-head adjacency licenses that nominal via Morphological Merger (Marantz 1984).

**David Li** (University of Southern California)

**Elsi Kaiser** (University of Southern California)

*L1 phonotactics vs. L2 assimilation: Insights from eye-tracking*

Prior research has shown that listeners compensate for coarticulation. However, the question of whether adult second-language (L2) learners compensate for coarticulation due to lexical ambiguities has received less attention. We conducted a visual-world eye-tracking study in English to study how native Mandarin speakers with English as a L2 compensate for assimilation, compared to native English speakers. We found that L1 speakers’ compensation-for-coarticulation occurs rapidly during word recognition whereas L2 speakers’ compensatory behavior occurs later and is short-lived. These results demonstrate the rapid intrusion of the L1 phonological system into L2 processing, indicating interference between the two phonological systems.

**Steven Liddle** (IBM Corporation)

**Stephen Watjen** (IBM Corporation)

**Kemp Williams** (IBM Corporation)

*Improved name search using optimized bitmap Signatures*

Automated name search can be made faster by using two-letter bigrams distributed across a bitmap to create a bitmap signature. Because of size-limitations, however, unrelated names may appear similar while similar names are excluded as possible matches. We describe a method for optimizing the distribution of bigrams into bitmap positions so that the probability of clashing bigrams in a name comparison is minimized. The use of two or more such optimized bitmap distributions will allow the system to be configured to maximize search precision and speed, to maximize search recall, or to balance search precision and recall.

**Constantine Lignos** (University of Pennsylvania)

**Kyle Gorman** (Oregon Health & Science University)

*Breaking up is easy to do: Evidence for decomposition in regular and irregular forms*

The study of how complex words are processed can lead to better understanding of how they are represented in the mind. We present the largest-scale study to date exploring the degree to which regular and irregular forms are represented decompositionally
as roots and affixes. Using English lexical decision mega-study data (ELP Database), we provide evidence that regular and irregular forms are decomposed regardless of frequency. Further investigation shows that root frequency effects are best explained by a serial access mechanism, with roots as a frequency-ordered list and irregulars by classes (e.g., rime â†’ /aÊŠt/ for think, catch) of similar forms.

Constantine Lignos (University of Pennsylvania) Laurel MacKenzie (University of Manchester)

Examining extragrammatical effects on English auxiliary contraction

The use of English auxiliary contraction (John is here ~ John’s here) is conditioned by subject length (MacKenzie 2013) and predictability of the contractible form (Frank & Jaeger 2008). We further investigate these sources of variation, comparing several measures of subject length and predictability. We find that subject length is best expressed by the number of words, not gross phonological size measures such as the number of syllables. Predictability measures only marginally contribute additional information on top of structural factors. We discuss the connections between these findings and the units governing production planning (e.g., Ferreira 1991).

Donna L. Lillian (Appalachian State University) Lorelei Logsdon (East Carolina University)

Girl characters’ name-numbers in ‘The Ozark Trilogy’

This is the second in a series of papers investigating naming in Suzette Haden Elgin’s science fiction series, The Ozark Trilogy (1981/2000, University of Arkansas Press). In the novels, girls are named by Grannies and each girl’s name corresponds with a number from 1 to 9, reflecting the character and role of the girl. Elgin provides little information about the specific personality and character traits associated with the numbers, so the present paper analyzes the character of each female, as presented in the novels, in order to generate a description that corresponds with each of the nine numbers.

Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut) Ronice Müller de Quadros (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina) Deborah Chen Pichler (Gallaudet University) Zoe Fieldsteel (Brown University)

Language choice in bimodal bilingual development

Bilingual children develop sensitivity to the language choice of their interlocutors at an early age. Bimodal bilingual children acquiring a sign language and a spoken language face a more complex situation, given limited access to spoken language for Deaf interlocutors, and the possibility of code-blending – expression of speech and sign simultaneously. We analyze longitudinal spontaneous production data (>17,000 utterances) from four children (1;04-3;03) with Deaf and hearing interlocutors. We find that children are sensitive to the language status of their interlocutors, but frequently resort to code-blending when interacting with their Deaf parents, due to processing demands of suppression.

Florian Lionnet (University of California, Berkeley)

Doubly triggered harmony as subphonemic agreement-by-correspondence

Multiple-trigger assimilations pose notoriously difficult problems to standard autosegmental analyses (Flemming 1997). I present the unusual double-trigger rounding harmony of Laal (unclassified, Chad), where V1 in a disyllabic stem assimilates in rounding to a same-height round V2, iff the root contains a labial consonant. I show that Agreement-by-Correspondence, initially developed for consonant agreement (Hansson 2001, Rose & Walker 2004), recently extended to vowel harmony (Rhodes 2012), consonant-tone interaction (Shih 2013), and harmony processes involving contour segments and tones (Inkelas & Shih 2013), can account for multiple-trigger assimilations such as that of Laal, provided it can access subphonemic phonetic information.

Chi-Ming Louis Liu (Harvard University)

Licensing null objects in Mandarin Chinese

It is usually assumed that null objects in Mandarin Chinese have to be considered variables bound by discourse topics. However, if we pay attention to the linguistic environment in which speakers of Mandarin Chinese use null objects, we will find that
discourse topics generated from a conversational setting are not sufficient to license null objects. Instead, only when structural parallelism obtains between a preceding sentence and its immediate subsequent sentence, can null objects appear. As for how to characterize the structural parallelism, I propose that it should be partly defined in terms of the feature-composite of v.

Lorelei Logsdon (East Carolina University)  
Session S20
*Trends in English transparent virtue names*

This quantitative study focuses on the public naming data available from the Social Security Administration in order to note the trends in transparent virtue naming practices in the United States since 1880. The data show that the variety of virtue names in use over the last decade is almost quintuple what it was in the late 19th century, and while Grace, Constance, and Joy have been the most popular among the English transparent virtue names, Grace is the only one that is still ranked in the top 20.

Yu-an Lu (National Chiao Tung University)  
Session 4
*The effect of allophonic relationships in speech perception: A case study from Korean*

This study examines the extent to which speakers’ knowledge on allophonic relationships has an impact on speech perception. In Korean, two series of voiced stops are allowed intervocally ([m], [b]—as an allophonic variant of /p/), but only one is allowed initially ([m], *[b]*)]. In an experiment where Korean listeners were asked to decide whether they heard a nasal or not in CV or VCV stimuli on continua from voiced oral to nasal stops, speakers’ responses to ambiguous stimuli were biased towards nasal in initial position. This result suggests that even redundant phonetic information is represented and causes a perceptual bias.

John Lyon (University of British Columbia)  
Session S35
*Predication and equation in Okanagan Salish*

This paper investigates the syntax and semantics of non-verbal predication in the little studied and highly endangered Upper Nicola dialect of Okanagan Salish, spoken in South-central British Columbia. From the theoretical perspective, Okanagan is noteworthy since there is no evidence for a predicational copula (contra (Baker, 2003), (Adger & Ramchand, 2003) while there is evidence for a null equative copula (Heycock & Kroch, 1999), thereby supporting theories which argue for a structural distinction between predication and equation.

Tao Ma (Shanghai Sanda University)  
Session S17
*A comparative-corpus approach to naming by color lexemes in English and Chinese*

This study compares different linguistic patterns of naming by color terms between English and Chinese using a comparative-corpus approach. The two newspaper corpora with similar balance and representativeness, The Wall Street Journal Corpus and China Daily Corpus, are used to extract names of color lexemes to see how these partial semantic universals are used in different English and Chinese linguistic structures. It is shown how they are distributed in different domains of references, e.g. political, economic and cultural domains. It is proposed that there are linguistic patterns in the metaphoric use of some universal cognitive variables.

Jonathan MacDonald (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Christopher Eager (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
Session 17
*On the ungrammatical impersonal se-lo sequence in Spanish*

Impersonal se in Spanish has received much attention (see Mendikotea 1992, 2008, Sanchez-Lopez 2002, a.o.). (1) illustrates a well-known, and yet to be explained, ungrammatical sequence of impersonal se plus direct object accusative clitic lo.

(1) Se *lo/le* ve mucho por aqui.  
Se *him.Acc/him.Dat sees much for here  
“One sees him a lot around here.”

It also illustrates that replacing lo with dative le repairs the ungrammatical sequence, something that occurs even in non-leista dialects. In this talk we explain the contrast based on los status as a determiner clitic and les as verbal agreement (Ormazabal & Romero 2013).
Travis Major (University of Kansas)  
Causatives and clause structure in Cocuilotlatzala Mixtec

In this talk, I focus on the clause structure of morphological causatives in Cocuilotlatzala Mixtec (CM), a variety of Mixtec spoken in Guerrero, Mexico. The two causative morphemes under investigation are *saa* and *ndasa*, which I discuss together because their differences do not appear to be syntactic in nature. I argue for a strictly ordered structure of syntactic elements in causative constructions in CM. I also compare my proposed clause structure for CM with Macaulay’s analysis of general clause structure in Chalcatongo Mixtec.

Travis Major (University of Kansas)  
Jon Coffee (University of Kansas)  
Long distance agreement in Uyghur relative clauses

We analyze the properties of long distance agreement (LDA) of relative clauses in Uyghur, a Turkic language spoken in Xinjiang, China. Specifically, we focus on genitive agreement across multiple embedded clauses. The proceeding cases of LDA present an interesting puzzle for the Phase Impenetrability Constraint (PIC, Chomsky 2001). We assume the analysis of Asarina and Hartman (2011), which allows AGREE to occur across one phase boundary (PICWEAK), but additionally propose it must be even weaker, allowing AGREE to cross two phase boundaries.

Jonathan Manker (University of California, Berkeley)  
Diachronic factors in the sensitivity to coda voicing in Tanacross contour tone licensing

The Tanacross (Athabascan) language only allows lexical contour tones on syllables with two voiced segments in their rimes (including obstruents). Thus CVV and CVD syllables may bear contour tones while CVT and CV may not. Typically contour tones display sensitivity to the number of sonorants in the rime due to the pitch bearing abilities of sonorants (Gordon 2001, 2004, Zhang 2002) and the Tanacross system has gone unnoticed in the current literature. This paper provides a diachronic account of such a development, but also considers what role synchronic, phonetic factors may have played.

Andrew Martin (RIKEN Brain Science Institute)  
Yosuke Igarashi (Hiroshima University)  
Nobuyuki Jincho (RIKEN Brain Science Institute)  
Reiko Mazuka (Duke University)  
Speech rate and final lengthening in Japanese infant-directed speech

It has become a truism in the literature on infant-directed speech (IDS) that IDS is pronounced more slowly than adult-directed speech (ADS). Using recordings of 22 Japanese mothers speaking to their infant and to an adult, we show that this is not the result of an across-the-board slowing in which every vowel is expanded equally. Instead, the difference is entirely due to phrase-final lengthening, which disproportionally affects IDS because of its shorter utterances. We further show that function words are reduced in ADS but not IDS.

Martina Martinovic (University of Chicago)  
Morphological OCP in Wolof A'-movement

This paper investigates two A’-movement constructions in Wolof which have previously been claimed to have different syntax, due to the fact that they contain different complementizers (in near-complementary distribution in A’-movement constructions), and that one complementizer requires a phonologically overt, and the other a phonologically null element in its specifier. I present evidence for a syntactically unified treatment of the two constructions and offer a realizational analysis of the aforementioned facts in the framework of Distributed Morphology. I claim that Wolof possesses a morphological OCP constraint. The alternation in complementizer form is treated as contextual allomorphy.
**Marianne Mason** (University of West Georgia)  
*Linguistics of courtroom interpreting*

Session S44

The quality of an interpreter's rendition plays a key role in how well a non-English speaking defendant's legal rights are served in US courts. Interpreters are expected to provide a faithful rendition of all semantic, syntactic, and pragmatic content regardless of how difficult the task may be at a cognitive level. From a legal perspective this expectation may be sound but it disregards the cost associated with the interpreter having to account for a great deal of linguistic content, and interpret nearly simultaneously. In this talk, I argue that if the quality of interpreters' renditions is to improve and the rights of non-English speaking minorities is to be better served the issue of cognitive overload needs to be addressed more effectively by the court interpreting community. Specifically, I present a study of interpreter-induced errors and provides proactive error-reduction methods that can be introduced for more accurate courtroom interpretation.

**Marianne Mason** (University of West Georgia)  
*(Un)equivocal invocations for counsel: A suspect's use of indirect requests in a custodial setting*

Session S45

A custodial suspect under police interrogation has few rights. One of those rights is the right to an attorney, but the suspect must invoke such right. Often the manner in which custodial suspects invoke their *Miranda* rights determines whether the invocation is deemed unequivocal. Since the Supreme Court of the United States has yet to resolve what constitutes an unequivocal invocation for counsel, lower state and federal courts have adopted three different approaches. This paper examines suspects' rights in police interviews in the United States, specifically the police interview of John Smith. This analysis illustrates how a suspect's perception of being in custody affects the linguistic choices (s)he makes when performing an invocation for counsel, even when those choices do not appear to further the suspect's right against compulsory self-incrimination.

**Ora Matushansky** (Utrecht University)  
**E.G. Ruys** (Utrecht University)  
*Some indefinites are degrees*

Session P2

We will argue that Russian NPs can be degree-denoting (type $d$):
- subject NPs that trigger default agreement (Pesetsky 1982, etc.) will be shown to not denote pluralities, and
- they share crucial interpretational properties with objects of accumulative verbs (Pereltsvaig 2006), whose internal argument supplies the measure of the event
- lexically animate NPs can be interpreted as measures (Mel'čuk 1980), explaining why they behave as inanimates

Independent evidence for the degree interpretation of NPs comes from their cross-linguistic agreement properties, their ability to function as differentials, their scopal behavior (predicted by the Heim-Kennedy generalization), etc.

**Gretchen McCulloch** (McGill University)  
*Mi’gmaq -asi as a middle voice marker*

Session S34

The morpheme -*asi* in Mi’gmaq (Algonquian, Eastern Canada) and its variants -*a’si*, -*a’s’, -*a’s’, and -*si* has traditionally been described as a reflexive (Inglis 1986). Based on new data from my work with speakers and a dictionary, I argue that -*asi* can be better analyzed as a middle voice marker based on the ten middle situation types of Kemmer (1993). However, -*asi* is also found in an additional context, as a change of state marker, which I argue is an eleventh middle situation type.

**Alanah McKillen** (McGill University)  
*The role of focus in determining exceptional coreference*

Session 32

This paper examines how focus interacts with the mechanisms in the grammar that regulate coreference relations between a pronoun and what appears to be a local c-commanding antecedent. Building on Grodzinsky and Reinhart’s (1993), Rule-I, and adopting Rooth’s (1992) alternative semantics for focus, I argue that Rule-I is sensitive to the form of the presupposed set of alternatives triggered by the presence of focus. If the pronoun is a free variable, the form of the set of alternatives will differ from that of a bound variable, allowing Rule-I to permit coreference in configurations where it would generally be blocked.
Brittany McLaughlin (University of Pennsylvania)  
**Session S8**  
**Towards understanding AAE phonology: A multi-city study of merging and shifting**

This corpus study analyzes the phonological systems of African American English (AAE) speakers in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, LA, and NYC, recorded through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s Moving to Opportunity residential mobility experiment (reported in Rickford & Ludwig 2013). Features examined include the low-back merger and the Northern Cities Shift (NCS), traditionally considered non-AAE features (Labov et al. 2006, Gordon 2000), and r-vocalization. We describe a possible change in apparent time in AAE short-a tensing, and contribute to the understanding of AAE’s participation in sound changes characteristic of the local speech community and region.

Laura McPherson (University of California, Los Angeles)  
**Session 25**  
**A maxent model of tone-tune association in Tommo So songs**

This talk presents evidence that musical melody is constrained by linguistic tone in Tommo So (Dogon) folk songs. Further, I show a word-bounding effect, with constraints on tone-tune association adhered to more strongly within words than across them. I use a maxent model to predict whether a given line is an actually-attested line (Real) or a line from a randomly generated corpus derived from the application of the language-sample method (Fake). Constraints referring to mappings between melodic movement and tone movement (e.g. *LH-Falling), with weights fitted by the maxent grammar tool, provide a good fit to the data.

David Medeiros (Carleton College)  
**Session 5**  
**A weak necessity semantics for morphological imperatives**

Mainstream hypotheses regarding morphological imperative verbs suggest that 2nd person, addressee-oriented imperatives are canonical exponents of the morphological class, although 1st and 3rd person imperatives are attested cross-linguistically. This paper offers a unified semantics for morphological imperatives, proposing that imperative morphology encodes weak necessity modality, thereby eliminating the canonical/non-canonical distinction. Morphological imperatives can interact (obligatorily in some languages) with a left-peripheral operator that encodes a formally specified version of directive force. The weak necessity proposal solves several imperative puzzles discussed by von Fintel and Iatridou (2011), for example why imperatives, but not (always) ‘suppletive imperatives,’ can always support permission interpretations.

Dan Michel (University of California, San Diego)  
**Session P4**  
**Robert Kluender (University of California, San Diego)**  
**Seana Coulson (University of California, San Diego)**

**Native speakers identify and associate fillers and gaps in ‘ungrammatical’ wh-islands: ERP evidence**

Reading time data suggesting that the parser does not posit gaps in island structures (Stowe 1986, Phillips 2006) are consistent with a view of island constraints as an intrinsic feature of the grammar (Sprouse, Wagers & Philips 2012), rather than due to inherent limits on human processing abilities (Kluender & Kutas 1993a,b). We present ERP data in which both whether-islands and control sentences elicit a P600 and LAN surrounding the gap position. These components are interpreted as gap identification (Kaan et al. 2000), and filler-gap association (Kluender & Kutas 1993a,b) respectively, indicating that the parser does posit gaps in whether-island.

Viola G. Miglio (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
**Session 7**  
**Stefan Th. Gries (University of California, Santa Barbara)**

**Gustar-type verbs: a comparison between L2 learners’ & heritage speakers’ judgments of reverse constructions**

This study analyzes Spanish Heritage speakers’ and L2 learners’ acceptance of gustar-type reverse constructions through acceptability judgments with different verbs. Through a mixed effects model (including random effects for Subject and Sentence), where the linear regression aimed at predicting participants’ judgments of questionnaire sentences, we found several significant factors, revealing that Heritage Speakers perform consistently better than L2 learners in reverse constructions, very close to monolingual controls in fact. Moreover, we found that cognitive (presence of reduplicated emphatic pronouns) and pragmatic factors (information structure, familiarity with verb) affect the performance of both heritage speakers and learners, but in different ways.
Intonational patterns are part of the phonological system of a language, and all languages can encode new and given information. We analyzed the intonation of Mexican and Chicano Spanish varieties and our results show that intonation contours of Mexican Spanish are flatter (L-L) for given & rising (L-H) for new information, whereas Chicano Spanish uses H-L for both given and new information, but new information is also marked by higher pitch/longer vowel duration. More generally, our preliminary findings corroborate the theory (Gussenhoven 2002) that some aspects of intonation are shared cross-linguistically, whereas others are encoded language-specifically (such as pitch contours).

Contrary to “sociolinguistic folklore” that African-American (Vernacular) English is monolithic, recent studies show that it varies regionally, especially phonologically (Wolfram 2007). However, there is little research on how Americans perceive AA(V)E variation. Based on a map-labeling task, we investigate the folk perception of AA(V)E by 46 African-Americans in Columbus, Ohio, including the dialect regions recognized by the participants, features associated with different regions, and attitudes associated with these beliefs. Participants recognize substantial phonological and lexical variation and identify “proper” dialects that do not necessarily sound “white”. This study also demonstrates how perceptual dialectology methods can be integrated with community-based fieldwork.

Matthewson 2001 subjects the assumption of generalized quantifier theory to crosslinguistic scrutiny, and based on St’át’imcets, she proposes a two-step approach to create DP of type <e> first and then QP of type <<e,t>,t>. This paper discusses whether Matthewson’s analysis applies to Japanese, which lacks D and has nouns of type <e>. I claim Japanese supports her two-step approach but Japanese creates DP of type <e,t> first and then QP. My proposal also covers Japanese WH-MO free choice, contra the previous works in the Japanese literature, and suggests noun types are of cross-linguistic research.

This study explores gradient indexical meaning in the perception of LHL% (Intonational-Phrase-final rising-falling intonation) in Korean, examining the extent to which listeners’ perception varies according to gradient changes in pitch and/or duration. A perceptual experiment using the matched-guise technique was presented to listeners, where they hear four utterances that contain pitch- and duration-manipulated realizations of LHL%. The overall results suggest i) the strong context-dependency of the social meaning, ii) the different indexical dimensions of the phonetic properties, and iii) the interaction of the phonetic properties that results in a particular sub-intonation type that is associated with a distinct social meaning.

Many factors that lead to online processing difficulty (measured by slower reading) also lead to lower acceptability judgments. Does this hold for lexical frequency? In two acceptability judgment experiments, we show that a standard lexical frequency manipulation—which produces differential reading times—does not affect acceptability. Our findings provide evidence against the strong hypothesis that all sources of online processing difficulty will also lower acceptability judgments. Although acceptability judgments seem to be affected by most online structure-building operations, they are apparently insulated from effects of operations at the individual word level such as lexical access.
Many binomial expressions (of the form “X and Y”) have a preferred word order (e.g. “bride and groom” vs. “groom and bride”). Do preferences derive from underlying grammatical and semantic factors, or from speakers’ frequency of direct exposure to the expressions? We develop a probabilistic logistic regression model to approximate speakers’ abstract knowledge of ordering constraints. We conduct an offline forced-choice ordering-preference study and a reading-time study. We conclude that abstract linguistic constraints determine binomial ordering preferences for novel binomials, but that for attested binomials, direct exposure to expressions overwhelms effects of underlying constraints.

How do users of a language only 50 years old disambiguate semantic roles syntactically? In a communication task designed to elicit verbs of transfer, responses of 25 deaf KSL signers demonstrate that this young language relies overwhelmingly on word order (SOV) and single-argument clauses to encode syntactic roles, as demonstrated in other young sign languages. With regard to use of space, the direction that the hands move in transfer verbs (give, throw) is primarily sagittal (in/out from body), followed by diagonal, then horizontal. This pattern is distinct from other young sign languages, suggesting that KSL uses space in language-specific ways.

In this paper, I analyze the structure of prayer in Chickasaw using discourse analysis. The data consists of written prayers and blessings in Chickasaw freely composed by fluent Chickasaw speakers and found in the recently published Chickasaw Prayer Book (2012). In the analysis, I identify linguistic forms that mark prayers and blessings as distinct speech acts, with structural similarities in their linguistic forms, functions, and contexts in which they are used. In addition to analyzing Chickasaw, I also make cross-cultural and cross-linguistic comparisons using written prayers and blessings in other Southeastern languages.

Southeast Asian area specialists refer to a class of coordinate constructions with repetition as “elaborate expressions”. In Hmong, elaborate expressions typically have an ABAC structure as in muaj noj muaj haus ‘have eat have drink; have sustenance’. The current paper uses a rigorous, corpus-based methodology to test the hypothesis that the linear order of the B and C parts of Hmong elaborate expressions can be predicted with above chance accuracy on phonological (primarily tonal) grounds. It further presents a model and implementation of a learner that can acquire the (non-categorical) phonological generalization governing the order of these constructions.

This poster will present and analyze data on temporal and aspectual reference in the under-documented Kwa language Anii. The claim will be made that Anii is a tenseless language, but in a different way from languages previously analyzed as tenseless. An overview of Anii will show that the only potentially tensed clauses in the language are those with future temporal reference and those marked with the far-past marker /bʊŋə/. It will be shown that temporal reference in those clauses is provided by markers that are not in fact tenses.

Reporting on a study of some 80 languages, I show that case-driven suppletion in pronouns is common, while case-driven root-suppletion in nouns is virtually unattested. I propose an account of this asymmetry in terms of structural differences between...
lexical nouns and pronouns, and combine these with locality effects as proposed in Distributed Morphology (DM; Halle and Marantz 1993). Specifically, I assume that the structure of lexical nouns is: [[[root n]#]K]; n will have the effect that the root and K are not sufficiently local.
In contrast, pronouns are functional: [[[pro #]K], crucially lacking n which intervenes between root/pro and K.

Pamela Munro (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Vowel-initial roots in Yuman

Forms shorter than the canon often behave irregularly. One example is vowel-initial verb roots in Yuman languages. For example, the Maricopa imperative prefix is normally k-, even before the vowel-initial stem ar'oy 'play' (root 'oy), but ky- before the vowel-initial root aay 'give': At least eight stems containing vowel-initial roots are reconstructable for Proto-Yuman, and others occur less widely. Many such roots have been reanalyzed as consonant-initial, borrowing consonants from neighboring morphemes. This work contributes to a typology of canonical form and to understanding the historical phonology and morphology of Yuman.

Kelly Murphy (University of Calgary)  
Hawai‘i Creole English intonation and the Hawaiian language influence

Hawai‘i Creole English (HCE), an English lexified creole, developed from many languages such as Chinese, Portuguese, and Hawaiian. This research proposes that Hawaiian intonation patterns remained even after relexification from a Hawaiian based pidgin to an English lexified creole. This comparative study of speech melodies of Hawaiian and HCE provides documentation of falling yes/no question intonation found in both languages, as well as for other utterance types, i.e. statements, wh-questions, and listing/continuation. From this phonetic study, patterns emerged from the major utterance types revealing insights into creole genesis via substrate influence, and language universals and variation.

Georges Mulumbwa Mutambwa (University of Lubumbashi)  
From Hindubil to Kindubile: May a Lingala youth language develop a Swahili slang?

Hindubil, an urban youth language originated in Kinshasa (DR Congo) by 1950. It arose from the mixture with French, English and several other Bantu languages but its grammar is basically Lingala. Thirty years later, in the west of DR Congo, arose another mixed youth Language “Kindubile” presented as a daughter language of Hindubil but mainly based on Swahili grammar to contrary to Hindubil. This paper aims to show how sociolinguistic considerations interfere with grammatical aspects to retrace the descent of a language and mechanisms by which merge, grow up and spread youth languages in African towns.

Jerome Mwinyelle (East Tennessee State University)  
Interference of Spanish as a native language on English as a second language writing

Native language interference on second language production is usually observed in the areas of phonology, vocabulary and grammar. This paper focuses on native Spanish speakers who have learned English as a second language and attained intermediate or advanced level writing proficiency. The writing proficiency level of participants is assessed through Language Testing International to group them into intermediate and advanced levels. The participants consist of 12 men and 12 women. The study examines the extent to which Spanish as a native language for participants interferes with their writing skills in English as a second language. Participants are asked to write on three different topics in both Spanish and English. Each write-up contains between 1,500 and 2,000 words. The data is analyzed for any syntactic, morphological, semantic or phonetic/orthographic patterns that may cause any interference on the second language writing. Implementation in future text analysis software is discussed.

Carol Myers-Scotton (Michigan State University)  
Explaining aspect’s predominance in Creole development

This paper discusses the prominence of aspect in creoles, not just in TMA systems, but in a variety of other constructions, that focus on connecting event structure to the speaker’s perception of the event and procedural knowledge. The analyses presented here depend on both the importance of expressing event structure and the reanalysis of conceptually-salient lexemes conveying
aspect. Creoles can express aspect through reanalysis of inherent lexical aspect and strategies for framing complex event construction (Talmy, 1985; 2000), e.g., application of event-framing strategies (Croft, et al, 2010) to creole development provides an explanation for persistence of substrate transitivity marking.

Neil Myler (New York University)          Session 17
How to turn a (not-yet-)possessed DP into a predicate nominal in Cochabamba Quechua

I provide an analysis of a possession construction in Cochabamba Quechua (Quechuan, SOV):

(1) Noqa pana-yoq  ka-ni.
    I sister-YOQ be-1S
    ‘I have a sister.’

I show that the –yoq suffix in (1) is a derivational morpheme which attaches to a DP and starts a new nominal extended projection. Semantically, it takes a possessed DP ‘missing’ its possessor and returns a predicate nominal, which can then be predicated of the possessor. This supports the idea that a theta-role (a possessor role in this case) need not be satisfied in the position where it is introduced (Bruening 2012; Marantz 2013; Wood 2013).

Caroline Myrick (North Carolina State University)          Session 35
Atypical constraint hierarchy in a dialect isolate: Postvocalic /r/ in Saban English

Postvocalic /r/ has been heavily researched, and the commonly found cross-dialectal constraint hierarchy has come to be thought of as universal. The current study presents the first quantitative investigation of this hierarchy in the English spoken on the island of Saba, a Dutch municipality in the Eastern Caribbean. Analysis of over 1800 tokens of post-vocalic /r/ (from 18 speakers) shows postvocalic r-lessness favored in the following environments of descending favorability: unstressed syllable, post- front vowel, stressed nuclear /r/, and post- back vowel. Generational analysis and lexical patterning suggest a change in progress. Results emphasize the importance of studying lesser-known varieties.

Caroline Myrick (North Carolina State University)          Session S27
Saban English phonology: An acoustic description and analysis

While the study of Caribbean Englishes has been central in investigating language contact, maintenance, and diffusion, acoustic analysis has only recently been incorporated as a tool for description and analysis. This presentation offers the first comprehensive acoustics-based phonological study of the English spoken on the Eastern Caribbean island of Saba. Analysis of 26 interviews with long-term residents shows overall vowel system stability and distinctiveness from other Caribbean Englishes. Rhoticity analysis shows an atypical constraint hierarchy for r-lessness. This presentation highlights acoustic analysis as an effective method for phonological description and comparative analyses of Caribbean Englishes.

Mark Myslín (University of California, San Diego)          Session 41
Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)
Comprehension priming as rational expectation for repetition: Evidence from syntactic processing

Why do comprehenders process repeated stimuli more rapidly than novel stimuli? We propose this priming results from expectation for repetition due to rational adaptation to the environment. If a stimulus clusters in time, given one occurrence it is rational to expect another soon. We first show that syntactic structures cluster in language, motivating expectations for repetition. Second, we show that comprehenders who experience clusters of a syntactic structure subsequently process repetitions more rapidly than comprehenders who experience anti-clustering. We model this behavior through Bayesian belief update. This suggests comprehension priming results from rational expectation for repetition based on environmental adaptation.

Bertie Neethling (University of the Western Cape, South Africa)          Session S18
Could Xhosa Personal name-giving be considered as part of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS)?

Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) consist of many components, all of them intrinsically linked to particular traditional cultural phenomena. It is argued in this contribution that the original name-giving process in the Xhosa community of South Africa derives from a strongly embedded tradition that has been in existence for many generations and that could not only be linked to IKS, but should also be considered as an integral part of IKS. As life progresses, however, other name-giving traditions

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come into play that reveal a high percentage of uniqueness and creativity that cannot be linked to an IKS system. These seem to also focus on a more inter- or multicultural approach, that would also be more acceptable globally.

Bruce Nevin (Independent Scholar)  
Achumawi -ci

The Achumawi verb *tuci* [dujii], like English "do", can be used in construction with a word that is not a verb to form a verb phrase. There is a large class of verbs ending with suffix -ci that probably has this origin historically. It may be that this diachronic process may be observed in stages of noun incorporation. Construction with *tuci* may be a productive way to accommodate loan words in language revitalization work that is now becoming more active. This paper will present a variety of examples that demonstrate these relationships and, time permitting, some additional implications.

Luiza Newlin-Lukowicz (New York University)  
Phonetic category formation in language contact: Evidence from Polish-English bilinguals

This study examines the production of an English phonological contrast by Polish-English bilinguals. I focus on the realization of voice onset time (VOT) in underlying stops and stops derived from interdental fricatives, as in [t]in for thin and [d]en for then. Late bilinguals are found to produce "interference" across the board, while early bilinguals "transfer" Polish-like VOTs to derived stops. Both groups exhibit a bias towards interference for voiced stops, which suggests that the presence of interference/transfer is filtered through L1 voicing markedness relations. Our findings motivate a view of L1/L2 phonetic categories as specified for social and phonological information.

Iman Nick (University of Cologne)  
In the Name of the Fuehrer: A sociolinguistic analysis of first names given to Lebensborn children within Nazi-Germany

According to the official party platform of the Nazi Party, one of the primary threats to the Reich was the continuing negative birth-rate amongst pure-blooded Aryans. In a private memorandum to the Führer, Gestapo leader Heinrich Himmler proposed a maniacal solution: the establishment of an elaborate eugenic project dedicated to the production of a superior master-race (i.e. The Lebensborn program). Using a 500 name onomastic corpus, the presentation examines the names which were given to the now adult Lebensborn children and compares them with the most popular names given to German-born children during the Third Reich.

Tohru Noguchi (Ochanomizu University)  
Reflexive verb constructions in Japanese

Although the so-called *zi*-verb construction in Japanese has received some attention, the previous accounts fail to provide an account of why the construction uses the light verb construction. This paper tries to provide the framework in which the *zi*-verb construction is to be understood. I argue that the verbal complex is formed either lexically, in the overt or covert syntax. This argument also provides the basis on which to illuminate the behavior of reflexive forms such as *zisin* and *zik*-i-. The overall result is that self elements in Japanese *zi*-, *zik*-, *zisin* form a complex predicate in three different manners.

Mark Norris (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Estonian will have DP

Since the advent of the DP hypothesis (Abney 1987), there have been many proposals arguing both for and against the claim that nominals are DPs for languages without articles. Boskovitj (2005, 2008) and DespiA‡ (2013) have argued that the lack of articles in a language leads to a number of surprising syntactic properties, which they argue can be tied to a NP/DP distinction. I show that Estonian, another language without articles, lacks the properties that Boskovitj and DespiA‡’s hypotheses predict, and thus conclude that the lack of articles is not deeply revealing about a language's syntax.
Estonian negative clauses show different agreement patterns from affirmative clauses. Negative declaratives apparently lack agreement, and negative imperatives show doubled agreement: on both negation and the main verb. We argue that the syntax of agreement is the same in all cases—negation is the agreement-bearing head in Estonian—and the differing realizations emerge for morphological reasons. In declaratives, negation always spells out as the default 'ei'. In imperatives, the presence of an imperative feature causes overt realization of agreement, and we propose these features are copied to the main verb post-syntactically.

This presentation will address the essentials of submitting an article, note, or review to *Names A Journal of Onomastics*. The content is based on Sheri Spaine Long’s two workshops on this topic at the Southern Conference on Language Teaching and the Defense Language Institute, Monterey, CA. The PowerPoint presentation will address the appropriate procedures and steps to take to submit a paper to a scholarly journal. This presentation will focus on *Names A Journal of Onomastics*.

The behavior of -ever free relatives is unlike that of universal quantifiers and of plain definites, and their analysis has therefore been controversial. This paper argues that the availability of de dicto readings for -ever FRs in non-local ACD constructions can be explained by an analysis like the one proposed by von Fintel (2000), whereby "indifference" FRs are definites with a counterfactual presupposition. Other scope interactions undergone by indifference FRs further separate them from universals, while their differences from plain plural definites can be captured by a good-fit condition like the one proposed by Brisson (1997) for 'all'.

This paper examines phonological variation and language awareness in a diverse African American community. While age and educational attainment do not condition usage, men show consistently higher usages of alveolar (ING), and (-t/d) deletion than women. The gendered pattern of vernacularity is not clearly reflected in metalinguistic commentary; speakers display linguistic security, emphasize stylistic variation, and reject stigma of local vernacular speech. This paper contributes to the investigation of gender variation, and language awareness, in African American English, necessary for a deeper understanding of social variation and intracommunity diversity within AAE.

This work specifically focuses on scopal interactions between ‘all’ and ‘not’ in Japanese discussed in Miyagawa (2010) and gives further scrutiny to those phenomena. The goals of this presentation is to illustrate certain scopal interactions in Japanese observed only in root and adjunct CP, but not in complement CP, and also to demonstrate that the asymmetries between selected CP and unselected CP play important roles in human linguistic computation, especially in applying the Transfer operation.

Nigerian Pidgin has been suffering from misrepresentation and has been confused with *bad, broken or bastardised English*. This paper focuses on a literary work by Ezenwa Ohaeto supposedly written in Nigerian Pidgin, entitled *If to say I be soja*. A careful
look at the language of the poems shows that so many phonological, morphological, syntactic and orthographic rules of NP are violated by the writer. This paper points out such violations. It is against this backdrop that we conclude that Ezenwa Ohaeto’s If to say I be soja is not a work on NP but a bastardized version of English.

Kenji Oda (University of Toronto)  
On putative adjective fronting in Irish

In the Modern Irish Gaelic copula construction, the attributive adjective of a nominal predicate may be fronted, giving some emphasis on the adjective. This phenomenon, which I call “putative adjective fronting” (PAF), has not been explored in depth in both descriptive and theoretical terms. The goal of this talk is twofold: First, I complete the descriptive picture of PAF. Second, I show that analyses of PAF resorting to predicate raising and adjunction (e.g., Carnie, 1995: A§6.5) have empirical shortcomings, and I argue that traditional head-movement is necessary to account for the pattern.

Christine Ofulue (University of South Carolina)  
From ‘Brokin’ to ‘Naija’: Language labeling practices in Nigerian Pidgin.

In this paper, I investigate speakers’ labeling practices of the West African variety of pidgin spoken in Nigeria and the ideologies that have shaped the meanings and identities that these various labels symbolize and project for their users. Using data obtained through participant- observation, survey, and interactions, the paper shows that the labels, which range from Brokin (Broken English) to Naija for what linguists have called Nigerian Pidgin, reflect multiple conceptions of the variety based on speakers’ perspectives. These conceptions, which are socially constructed, have implications for the status of the language and, should therefore inform its linguistic descriptions.

Zachary O'Hagan (University of California, Berkeley)  
Grammaticalization of Proto-Omagua-Kokama clause-linking markers in areal perspective

This talk compares the morphosyntax of clause-linking constructions in Proto-Omagua-Kokama – the Tupí-Guaraní precursor of Omagua and Kokama-Kokamilla (Peru) – as well as in a set of related and geographically proximate unrelated languages, in order to demonstrate that such constructions constitute a significant departure from functionally equivalent constructions in other Tupí-Guaraní languages. This is attributed to a language contact scenario characterized by large-scale structural borrowing, the understanding of which sheds light on the prehistory of this region, as well as on the contact situation that has led to the complex linguistic and classificatory history of Omagua and Kokama-Kokamilla.

Kenneth Olson (SIL International)  
The bilabial trill in Port Sandwich (Vanuatu) in 1774

Cook’s second expedition collected language data at Port Sandwich (Cook 1777, Forster 1777, Forster 1778), including a sound transcribed as “brr”. Evidence indicates this was a bilabial trill [B]: twelve extant languages on Malakula have [B] (Keating 2007); Forster (1777) linked “brr” with the interjection for inquietude, known to involve [B] (Wilkins 1668) and present in theater of the era (Beaumarchais 1785); and “brr” occurred before [u], aligning with Maddieson’s (1989) observation about the distribution of [B]. Correspondences suggest *B > p (cf. Blust 2007), followed by *p > v, e.g. ba-Gabrnun (Forster 1778) vs. paxavun ‘belly’ (Charpentier 1974).

Priscilla Ord (McDaniel College)  
The origin [of the name] of the [genus and the] species: Honoring actors, musicians, and other well-known personalities

In the 18th century, Swedish naturalist Carl Linnaeus introduced the system of binomial nomenclature to designate genera and species by means of two Latin, Greek, or Latinized names. Flora and fauna were named for people who discovered them, where they were discovered, or a prominent feature. Then species in the 19th century were named after esteemed colleagues or even wealthy patrons. Recently, taxonomists have begun to honor people in the public eye. As examples, three newly discovered slime-mold beetles, genus Agathidium, are now A. bushi, A. cheneyi, and A. rumsfeldi, and a previously unknown form of lichen is Caloplaca obamae.
Sarah Ouwayda (University of Geneva)  
A thousand and one nights: Additive complex numerals in The DP

I provide evidence that, while some additive complex numerals are formed by conjoining DPs that include including simple numerals, others must be composed numeral-internally, prior to merging with the rest of the DP. I show that in Lebanese Arabic, a verb whose subject DP contains complex numerals agrees differently from a verb whose subject is formed by conjoining multiple DPs. Discussing novel and previously documented data, I argue that while some exceptional cases involve conjunction of multiple DPs, the syntax must provide a mechanism for composing numerals with each

Marjorie Pak (Emory University)  
A/an and the: morphology or phonology?

English a/an presents a well-known paradox: it is restricted to one morpheme, suggesting that it is morphological, yet depends crucially on information about the following word and thus cannot be a strictly word-internal phenomenon. Here I look at a/an alongside a strikingly similar but far less studied alternation: English definite article th/i/ vs. th/o/. I argue that despite initial appearances, neither a/an nor thi/tho is determined by syllable well-formedness constraints. I show parallels between the two cases that can be explained under a phonological treatment featuring a vowel-reduction rule, which applies to both thi and the ‘careful’ a/an form/ej/.

Heather Pardee (Northeastern Illinois University)  
The many functions of discourse particles in Chiwere

Initial research on Siouan languages has shown the presence of a switch-reference system in which same-subject and different-subject markers attach to semantically bleached sentence connective particles. Recent work, however, on Hidatsa and Mandan suggests that these particles have functional meaning. Although Chiwere does not have a switch-reference system, it does have a similar set of sentence connective particles frequently used throughout narrative texts. This paper analyzes the discourse functions of sentence connectives and shows their contributions to the flow of the narrative through referential tracking, introducing a new story, indicating subsequent and repeated action, and signaling quoted speech.

Yangsook Park (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
Different monsters for person and adverbial indexicals in Korean

This paper shows that Korean allows indexical shifting under certain attitude predicates, and proposes that there are two different context-shifting operators for person and adverbial indexicals by providing novel data that show the contrasts between the two types of indexicals: (i) While the person indexicals can be shifted only under the verb ‘say’, the adverbial indexicals are shiftable under various attitude verbs, (ii) The shifted person indexicals, unlike adverbial indexicals, cannot co-occur with the long-distance reflexive caki in an embedded clause, (iii) The two types of indexicals don’t have to shift together, while each type of indexicals must shift together.

Dan Parker (University of Maryland)  
Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)

Negative polarity illusions and the format of hierarchical encodings in memory

Grammatical illusions have provided valuable insights into how speakers encode and navigate linguistic representations. A parade case involves illusory negative polarity item (NPI) licensing, where comprehenders temporarily accept sentences with an illicit NPI on-line, but judge those same sentences as unacceptable off-line. We show that the illusion is highly selective, and that the position of the NPI strongly modulates susceptibility to the illusion. These results are not predicted by existing accounts. We argue that the selective success reflects a qualitative shift over time in the representational format of sentences in memory. We discuss the relation to parallel findings in vision.
Amanda Payne (University of Delaware)  
**Session P2**

Justin Rill (University of Delaware)  
*Compound ellipsis: A case study in gradient markedness*

Traditional approaches have cast grammaticality judgements in black-and-white terms, but an increasing body of research has shown that gradient effects exist in this domain. The aim of this paper is to provide an analysis which accurately models and predicts gradient effects by focusing on a specific area of English morphology -- compound ellipsis. 45 example compounds (e.g. "butter- and fireflies") from Chaves 2008 were tested with native speakers. This data was then used to construct an OT-based 'microgrammar', utilizing constraints that appeal to several sub-areas of the grammar, including morphology, phonology, and even orthography.

Danae Perez-Inofuentes (University of Zurich)  
**Session S29**

*Word formation and ideophones in Afro-Yunqueno Spanish: A prototypical creole?*

This paper explores word formation processes in Afro-Yunqueno Spanish (AY), a restructured variety of Spanish spoken by a small African-descendent community in the Bolivian Yungas valleys. Null derivation and derivational suffixation, for instance, are productive processes of creating words in AY that do not exist in the Spanish lexifier, such as *monerio* ‘ape behavior’ from *mono* ‘ape’ + -(er)io ‘abundance/intensity of’. In addition, ideophones describe the characteristics of a movement by means of reduplication. The aim of this paper is to contribute new data to the debates on the status of AY with regard to the Creole Prototype (McWhorter 2005).

Paul Peterson (University of Minnesota)  
**Session S10**

*Old Norse nicknames as linguistic evidence*

Nicknames, which have existed in all cultures worldwide, are used to construct an individual’s identity within a society. The function of nicknames in the Middle Ages is peculiar, however, when men (as in medieval Iceland) would kill for a carelessly dropped word if it was considered to be detrimental to their honor, yet often tolerated the most demeaning nicknames. The pool of personal names was limited, thus most people were identified by their nicknames. The large quantity of nicknames in Old Norse literature is rich, and nicknames provide a tool for understanding narrative transmission, cultural history, slang, and etymology.

Page Piccinini (University of California, San Diego)  
**Session 7**

Amalia Arvaniti (University of Kent at Canterbury)  
*Accessing cross language categories in exposure to a third language*

This study uses an ABX (third word same as first or second) task to study bilingual phonological organization. Early Spanish-English bilinguals listened to words in Eastern Armenian, which has a three-way VOT contrast: negative, short-lag, and long-lag VOT. For English dominant listeners contrast was significant; listeners could reliably discriminate the English contrast but not the Spanish contrast. Balanced listeners preformed equally well at all contrasts. These findings support a theory where for balanced bilinguals a language is never totally deactivated, but bilinguals dominant in one of their languages may be limited to the contrasts in that language.

Lori Mclain Pierce (University of Texas at Arlington)  
**Session S37**

*Vowel centralization in Choctaw*

Discussions of Choctaw phonology, an endangered Western Muskogean language, typically focus on three vowel qualities /i, a, o/, but other alternations often occur as a result of vowel centralization. While previous research mentions possible alternations, there is no complete discussion as to the nature of these realizations. This study finds that syllable type and word position better predict vowel realizations in data collected from wordlists and sentence translations, but these results do not hold within a small corpus of texts. These findings underscore the importance of consulting primary texts to better document and predict possible vowel realizations in Choctaw.
Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin)  
Session S22  
Towards a historiography of “morphologically conditioned sound changes”

While the Neogrammarians argued that sound change was exclusively conditioned by phonetic/phonological factors, some generativists rejected this claim starting in the 1960s, contending instead that sound change could also be morphologically conditioned. The development of this idea can be traced to a number of factors, including (1) the increasing application of generative linguistics to historical linguistics and (2) the increasing emphasis within phonology on rules over representations. Moreover, some earlier scholars had tentatively noted the possible connection between morphology and sound change, indicating that the idea was simultaneously cutting-edge and old-fashioned.

Livia Polanyi (Stanford University)  
Katherine Hilton (Stanford University)  
Session P2  
A formal account of step-wise discourse topic construction

In this paper, we generalize Sacks’ observation (1972) that conversation normally progresses “step-wise” from topic to topic to discourse in general and then, using the Linguistic Discourse Model (Polanyi, 1985, 2003; Polanyi et al 2004) formalize discourse topic (DT) as a recursive, abstract, dynamic phenomenon emerging from representations of feature structures of individual utterances that modulate from utterance to utterance. Coherence is scalar: several features changing simultaneously results in less coherent discourse while shifts in DTs when fewer features change are perceived as more coherent.

Hilary Prichard (University of Pennsylvania)  
Session 38  
Educational attainment and the actuation of sound change

Recent work addressing the actuation problem posed by Weinreich et al. (1968) has sought to identify the linguistic and social causes of sound change. We identify a possible social cause for the retreat from traditional Philadelphia vowel features documented in Labov et al. 2013. An analysis of data from 195 white adult Philadelphians finds that speakers who attain a college education are the leaders of these reversals. We argue that a shift in educational attainment actuated in the 1970s is the driving force behind these changes, and explore several possible explanations, including dialect accommodation/convergence and overt social correction.

Tatiana Prokofyeva (Linköping University)  
Session S45  
Language use in two types of suicide notes

Suicide texts are the traces left by their authors for the public allowing them to understand the causes of the desire to commit suicide, regardless of whether such notes preceded successful suicide attempts or not. The types of such texts can vary dramatically in emotional expressiveness, be it a suicide note handwritten by the author or a short post typed on a web forum dedicated to suicides. The main questions this talk aims to answer are: (1) what is the difference between the two above-named types of suicide texts (‘suicide notes’ and ‘suicide posts’) and (2) how is it expressed linguistically? Comparative analysis of ‘suicide notes’ left by those successful in their attempts and ‘suicide posts’ composed by authors with unknown fates has been carried out on such linguistic levels as semantics, pragmatics and syntax. The results show several distinctive features peculiar to each type.

Jeffrey Punske (Kutztown University of Pennsylvania)  
Megan Schildmier Stone (University of Arizona)  
Session 17  
Idiomatic expressions, passivization, and gerundization

We show an asymmetric relationship between passivization and (nominal) gerundization in non-compositional constructions (henceforth NCCs): all gerundizable NCCs may be passivized but not all passivizable NCCs may be gerundized. This finding further divides the typology of NCCs while providing support for syntax-based approaches to non-compositionality (e.g. Distributed Morphology). We argue that the typology falls out from the functional structure that each NCC requires to receive its non-compositional interpretation. Passivizable and gerundizable NCCs require only the lexical verb and object to receive a non-compositional interpretation. Passivizable but non-gerundizable NCCs require a light verb. Non-modifiable NCCs require Voice.
Lindsey Quinn-Wriedt (University of Iowa)  
**Acoustic confirmation of Maasai vowel harmony**

The purpose of this research was to perform acoustic analysis of the ATR harmony in Maasai in several conditions. We found that F1 was a reliable cue for ATR, while F2 was more secondary as it was heavily influenced by the environment. We found a reliable F1 difference between ATR and non-ATR vowels, and we found that the ATR feature spreads from roots to affixes, from suffixes to roots and prefixes, and that distance between the target and trigger does not affect the harmony process. Our analysis supports a robust, long-distance harmony system in Maasai.

Robin Quizar (Metro State University of Denver)  
**Language attrition in Ch’orti’ (Mayan)**

A comparative and historical study of Ch’orti’ reveals that, in contrast to most other Mayan languages, Ch’orti’ shows language reduction on all levels of structure, probably caused by long and intensive language contact with Spanish. The reduction is so severe as to give the language the appearance of a creole, having an analytic grammar with unmarked structures. The most significant changes appear to be unrelated to specific influence from Spanish, and are thus not borrowings. Although Ch’orti’ is highly reduced, it is historically and structurally a Mayan language, at least marginally retaining most linguistic characteristics common to the family.

Sonja Rajkovich (Northeastern Illinois University)  
**The syntax and semantics of dative [gi-] in Chiwere: A preliminary investigation**

Chiwere is a moderately agglutinative Siouan language with an active-stative case system. Case is overtly marked by one or two pronominal arguments, depending on the verb. Additional arguments may only appear in a verbal complex by means of various valency-increasing affixes, one of which is dative-benefactive [gi-]. This paper examines the syntax and semantics of [gi-]. The precise meaning of [gi-] in each verbal complex is, in general, highly dependent on context, broadly construed: it is not only the verb type and its semantics that are determinative of the meaning of [gi-], but also other semantic elements in the discourse.

Janet Randall (Northeastern University)  
**Linguistics meets "legalese": Syntax, semantics, and jury instruction reform**

Our research, reported here last year (Randall 2013), demonstrated that low comprehension of six current Massachusetts jury instructions could be improved with Plain English versions. We found a significant difference in the proportion of t/f questions correctly answered by ≥ 90% of subjects hearing either Current or Plain English instructions: 30% vs. 52% (p <.05). We now show that two linguistic factors in the instructions mattered most: the proportions of passives and unfamiliar, undefined terms inversely correlated with instruction comprehension rates. We also report on a new study investigating whether reading enhances comprehension.

Kyle Rawlins (Johns Hopkins University)  
**IPython Lambda Notebook: A system for digital fragments in semantics**

I present a new system for developing "digital fragments": interactive, modular semantic fragments in the spirit of the Montagovian method of fragments (Montague 1970, Partee and Hendriks 1997, a.o.). The major improvement is that these fragments are interactive and modular, overcoming problems with the traditional method; the interface is researcher-friendly and designed in the style of Mathematica notebooks, using IPython Notebook (Pérez and Granger 2007) as a basis. The closest predecessors are the Penn Lambda Calculator (Champollion et al 2007), and van Eijck and Unger's 2010 book. Interactive demo fragments include the Heim and Kratzer analysis of relative clauses, and a compositional Hamblin semantics.

Chase Wesley Raymond (University of California, Los Angeles)  
**‘Moments of contact’: When linguistic divergence reaches the interactional surface**

This conversation-analytic study examines how language and dialect contact can become relevant for the participants themselves in the moment-by-moment production of talk-in-interaction. Based on a corpus of naturally-occurring, US-southwest Spanish-
language interactions, we ask: When and how does contact reach the ‘surface’ of interaction, and what do such discursive orientations serve to accomplish in the ongoing talk? We focus on the initiation of repair as well as the accounts that accompany the subsequent repairs proper, theorizing that such micro-interactional moments of contact—and their outcomes—can effectively work to (re)construct more macro-level phenomena such as ideologies/hierarchies of language, and in-group/out-group dynamics.

**Tom Recht** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Session 31*  
Verb-initial clauses in Classical Greek and the Question Under Discussion model

Verb-initial clauses are common in Classical Greek, a discourse-configurational language, but their discourse functions are not well understood. I argue first that the relevant unit of analysis is not the verb alone but an intonational phrase consisting of the verb with optional arguments (a Preposed Verb-initial Unit or PVU). I then show that Greek verb-initial clauses fall into two types: in the first, the PVU is focused; in the second, the PVU serves to mark transitions between Questions Under Discussion (QUDs). I present a taxonomy of the specific types of QUD transitions that are thus marked in a prose corpus.

**Sravana Reddy** (Dartmouth College)  
**Joy Zhong** (Dartmouth College)  
**James Stanford** (Dartmouth College)  
*Session S6*  
A Twitter-based study of newly formed clippings in American English

Following Baclawski (2012), this study uses Twitter to examine newly formed clippings among younger speakers, including *awks* (awkward), *adorb* (adorable), *ridic* (ridiculous), *hilar* (hilarious). We analyzed 94 million tweets from 334,000 U.S. Twitter users who posted during 2013 (cf. Eisenstein et al. 2010; Bamman et al. 2012). We find that while women and men both use truncated forms, women are the leaders of the newer, primarily adjectival forms. These recently coined forms are also more common in tweets from urban locations. We compare our results to classic principles (Labov 2001), illustrating how large-scale Twitter analyses can be valuable in American dialectology.

**Paul E. Reed** (The University of South Carolina)  
*Session S7*  
Rising pitch in Appalachian English

This paper examines how Appalachian English (AE), a divergent American English variety (Wolfram and Christian 1976, Montgomery 2006), realizes L+H* pitch accents and shows that AE differentiates from other varieties in phonetic realization. Results suggest that the F0 maximum occurs earlier in the syllable in AE and that there appears to be greater local excursion (change in F0 from the previous minimum to the maximum) than other American varieties, including Southern English. Since previous work suggests that some AE features are in decline (e.g. Labov, Ash, and Boberg 2006), this could be a socio-pragmatically productive means to demonstrate regional orientation.

**Sylvia Reed** (Wheaton College)  
*Session 18*  
Predication with *ann* as repair in Scottish Gaelic

I argue that *'ann'+pro in Scottish Gaelic heads a PP as a repair strategy for creating nominal predicates (following Ramchand 1996), and that all predicates in this construction are homogenous to the moment level and non-defining (after Roy 2013). Roots easily interpretable as such appear with *'ann'+pro. The traditional individual/stage-level distinction does not correctly predict the SG patterns, but Roy’s defining/characterizing/situation-descriptive distinction does. *'Ann'+pro forms characterizing and situation-descriptive predicates with nominal material containing characteristically nominal roots, but also with typically verbal bodily position/state roots. This analysis answers outstanding questions about why *'ann'+pro appears with both nominal and "verbal" material.

**Jie Ren** (Brown University)  
**Joseph L. Austerweil** (Brown University)  
**James L. Morgan** (Brown University)  
*Session 4*  
Interpreting language universal principles with Bayesian inference

We propose an alternative approach to underspecification: coronal-noncoronal asymmetry in speech perception arises from differences in variance and/or frequency of speech categories. Using Bayesian inference, we show that highly variable or/and
more frequent categories are assigned larger posterior probabilities and warp perceptual space more strongly than less variable or/and less frequent categories. Thus, an ideal observer will have asymmetric perception in any task involving comparison of categories with unequal variances and/or frequency. Since coronals are more frequent and more variable than noncoronals in many languages, underspecification in speech perception may simply reflect a domain-general computational solution.

**Jeffrey Renaud** (University of Iowa)  
*The actuation problem and Latin American Spanish fricative allophony*

One of the central issues in sound change is the actuation problem (Weinreich et al. 1968). If coarticulatory effects are ubiquitous, why are sound changes claimed to result from coarticulation language-/dialect-specific? I address this by examining three Latin American Spanish fricative processes: /f/→[x] velarization, /f/→[ϕ] bilabialization, /x/→[ç] palatalization. I follow Baker et al. (2011) who claim sound change requires coarticulation subject to speaker variability socially situated to facilitate dispersion. In further exploring the social aspect, I argue, although the Spanish processes are articulatorily motivated and manifest speaker variability, stigmatization and literacy differentiate the presence/absence of the processes in speakers’ grammars.

**Richard Rhodes** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Cheyenne lexical relations*

Within the Algonquian family borrowing between neighboring languages is common and often hard to disentangle. Surprisingly Ojibwe and Cheyenne, two languages never known to have been adjacent, share a number of lexical innovations, first noticed in the case of numbers. There are two clear routes between Ojibwe and Cheyenne, one through Cree and one through Menominee. Common innovations between Ojibwe and Cheyenne can be shown to run through one or the other of these two intermediary languages. Care is taken to identify innovated forms, since there are a number of shared retentions which are non-probative.

**Megan L. Risdal** (North Carolina State University)  
**Erica J. Benson** (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire)  
*The individual as a source of variation in language attitudes*

We investigate the role of the individual in socio-evaluative attitudes toward (socio-)linguistic diversity using survey data from 330 native speakers of American English. We apply the recent introduction of conditional inference trees to the variationist toolkit to present a picture of the complex relationships between multicollinear predictor variables—prior experience with linguistics, time spent abroad, openness to experience as a personality trait, and political ideology—and sociolinguistic receptivity (Tagliamonte & Baayen, 2012). Our analyses reveal that openness to experience is the most in utential predictor of openness to sociolinguistic diversity among our sample population ($R^2 = .158$).

**Amanda Ritchart** (University of California, San Diego)  
**Younah Chung** (University of California, San Diego)  
*Question prosody in Ixpantepec Nieves Mixtec*

We report on our investigation of the phonetic correlates of question prosody in Ixpantepec Nieves Mixtec, an Oto-Manguean language with a word-prosodic system, which has both stress and lexical tones. Polar and wh-question/answer pairs were recorded with two native (1M, 1F) speakers. The Q&A intonation was compared, focusing on differences in pitch raising (whether lexical tones are higher in pitch for questions) and pitch expansion (whether pitch range is larger for questions). Results showed pitch raising is used to mark polar questions, but no intonational events appear to mark wh-questions. Discussion includes potential morpho-phonological reasons for the few tone-intonation interactions.

**Dorothy Robbins** (Louisiana Tech University)  
*R is for Rebecca: A consonant and consummate haunting*

In Daphne Du Maurier’s *Rebecca*, the narrator is haunted by an initial, the consonant $R$. Embroidered on linens and emblazoned on stationary, this $R$ forms the signature mark of the infamous Rebecca, presumed drowned. The most visible manifestation of Rebecca’s ghostly presence at Manderley is her omnipresent initial. So impactful is the letter $R$ on the narrator’s psyche, it essentially consumes her own name, of which not a single letter is revealed. Reasons for the narrator’s shrouded name are considered, including her need for protection from a malevolent spirit, her desire for anonymity, and her obsession with her ethereal rival.
Kenneth Robbins  (Louisiana Tech University)  

Contemporary authors: The naming of their fictional characters and places

The invention of names is a common activity managed with varying degrees of success by contemporary creative writers. This presentation will explore the processes used by living writers by posing to them the following questions: 1.) How do working authors name their characters and places?; 2.) What choices are made when naming and what informs these choices?; and 3.) What is the anticipated impact of naming on the desired essences of character and place? A collection of responses will offer insights into the inner workings of creative naming.

Clarice Robenalt  (Princeton University)  

Adele Goldberg  (Princeton University)  

Judgment and frequency evidence for statistical preemption

Previous work has found that lower frequency verbs are more acceptable than higher frequency verbs in novel argument structure constructions: i.e., it is more acceptable to *vanish* than to *disappear* a rabbit (Brooks et al. 1999; Theakston 2004; Ambridge et al. 2008). We ask whether frequency should consider every instance of the verb, or just those instances in competing constructions. 108 participants rated novel verb-construction combinations with high and low frequency verbs. A separate norming study determined whether there was a consistent alternative phrasing for the combinations. We find that verb frequency only affects acceptability when a competing alternative exists.

Sergio Robles-Puente  (University of Southern California)  

Prosodic transfer and attrition in Spanish/English bilinguals

This study analyzes the properties of rhythm and intonation in Spanish/English bilinguals in California and reveals how they can suffer attrition and transfer processes depending on the age and time of exposure to English. Results show that native speakers of Spanish who moved to CA in their childhood present English-like rhythm in both languages with retention of some Spanish intonation. In contrast, Spanish speakers who moved to CA in their adulthood have a Spanish-like prosody both in Spanish and English. Finally, bilingual adolescents accommodate their rhythms and show tonal patterns from both languages.

Itxaso Rodriguez  (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  

The racialization of Basque: A result of language revitalization

It has long been established that ethnolinguistic identity is the result of language contact and ethnic struggle (Nelde 1987; Edwards 2009; Ammon 2010). Following Bloommaert (2005), I present evidence that the Basque identity has been reshaped into a linguistic Basque identity in reaction to the implementation of the Standard variety. Using Irvine and Gal’s Model of Semiotic Processes, we further explore the consequences of this reshaped identity, which is expressed using four linguistic strategies. Finally, we argue that the co-presence of these ideologies is a way to understand why the use of Basque is still unstable.

Celeste Rodriguez Louro  (University of Western Australia)  

Alexandra D'Arcy  (University of Victoria)  

Sali A. Tagliamonte  (University of Toronto)  

Outliers, impact and rationalization in linguistic change

The quotative *be like* epitomizes rapid global innovation but no solid evidence has established whether it arose spontaneously or by diffusion and the explanatory consequences. We employ statistical modelling and comparative methods to analyse a 4.5 million-word dataset of 350 speakers born 1900-2001 in Canada, New Zealand and Australia. We establish the 1970s as the temporal epicentre and demonstrate that despite vast distance, *be like* has entrenched uniformly in 30 years. This linguistic anomaly is surprising, impactful, and rationalized by hindsight. In essence, it has all the characteristics of a ‘Black Swan Event’, thus aligning language with other complex systems.
Silas Romig (University of Alaska Anchorage)  
David Bowie (University of Alaska Anchorage)  
Session S2  
The vowel system of Southcentral Alaska

This study fills a gap in our knowledge of the form of English spoken in Alaska analyzing the English of forty lifelong residents of Southcentral Alaska. Acoustic analysis of the vowel systems of these speakers shows that Southcentral Alaskans exhibit features of what has been called the California Shift and the Canadian Shift. Based on findings here and elsewhere, we suggest that these are not separate, regionally-bounded processes of change, but that they are all part of a single restructuring of the vowel system.

K. Morgan Rood (Georgetown University)  
Session 34
Deglottalization in Mehri

The so-called ‘emphatic’ consonants in Mehri, a Modern South Arabian language, have typically been considered ejective and transcribed \{t’, d’, s’, t’, k’\} (Johnstone 1987, Rubin 2010, Simeone-Senelle 2011). Watson, however, presents acoustic data demonstrating the consonants are not glottalized (2010, 2011). I argue that the emphatics are underlyingly ejective but can surface as deglottalized dependent upon the context, and propose that the synchronic variation in their realization is a function of the diachronic loss of the ejective feature (deglottalization). I then develop an Optimality Theoretic account of this variation, predicting that ejectives will eventually be lost entirely in Mehri.

Johan Rooryck (Leiden University)  
Session 30
Mistaken identity: Ellipsis, mismatches, and underspecification

Recent work on ellipsis concludes that the identity between an ellipsis site (ES) and its antecedent is at least partly syntactic (Chung 2013; Merchant 2013). We propose that this identity is governed by the following principles. (i) The Ellipsis Subset Principle: The functional morphosyntactic structure in ES must be identical to or a subset of that of A. (ii) The Locality-over-Identity Principle (LOIP): Information that is locally determined by selection or Agree in the clause containing ES overrides ESP. These principles account for both known cases of syntactic identity as well as for new data from British English VP-ellipsis.

Bryan Rosen (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
Session S32
A look at the structure and constituency of Hocąk resultatives

This paper explores the structure and constituency of Hocąk (Siouan) adjectival resultatives. I argue that Hocąk resultatives project a phrasal XP as the complement of the verb in a Larsonian “VP-shell” (Larson 1988). The data from resultatives suggest that Hocąk has an unaccusative-unergative split, the lexical category adjective (contra the claims in Helmbrecht 2004), and a VP constituent (in support of Johnson et al.’s (2013) proposal). In sum, the goal of this paper is to present new Hocąk data, point out their relevance to the structure of resultatives, and then explore their consequences for other areas of the Hocąk grammar.

Bryan Rosen (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
Session 9
On the existence of adjectives in Hocąk

This paper explores the nature of adjectives in Hocąk (Siouan). Hocąk has an active-stative split, and previous research (Helmbrecht 2004) has claimed that adjectives in Hocąk are stative verbs. I argue that adjectives exist in Hocąk. I show that agreement patterns of verbs and adjectives are different; that the syntactic environments of verbs and adjectives are unique; and that adjectives can have non-intersective readings. This paper thus both contributes evidence with data from an understudied language that adjectives are a universal lexical category (Dixon 2004), and provides further support for the diagnostics in Baker 2003.

Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (University of Western Ontario)  
Session 43
Reconstruction of the Proto-Sâliban verb classes and the animate subject markers

In this study, I reconstruct two distinct verb classes for Proto-Sâliban and the animate subject person markers for each class. The main difference between the two classes lies in that Class 1 verbs take prefixes while Class 2 verbs take suffixes. Both sets of
Affixes can be shown to be the product of regular sound changes in the languages’ lexica and, therefore, reflexes of an older Proto-Salibian system. I thus provide uncontroversial evidence for a genetic relationship between the members of this Amazonian language family, which so far rests solely on lexical comparisons that merely identify “resemblances” between lexical items.

Miriam Rothenberg (Durham University)  
Jason D. Haugen (Oberlin College)  
_Allomorphy in the Classical Nahuatl ‘nonactive’_

The Classical Nahuatl (CN) ‘nonactive’ involves two verb-stem suffixes: -hua and -lo, traditionally analyzed as grammatically predictable – the former for impersonals (passives of intransitives) and the latter for true passives (passives of transitives) – and their allomorphs as phonologically predictable. We surveyed 500 verbs with nonactive forms in Karttunen’s (1992) CN dictionary and find that both the grammatically-conditioned and phonologically-conditioned allomorphic variation exceeds what has hitherto been reported, and conclude that CN nonactive allomorph allocation largely depends on arbitrary morphological classes and either extensive readjustment rules or an extensive list of Vocabulary Items (stems and affixes).

Ruth Rouvier (Smithsonian Institution)  
_Recovering Voices at the Smithsonian: Communities + Collections + Research_

The Recovering Voices Program is an initiative of the Smithsonian Institution to promote the documentation and revitalization of the world’s endangered languages and knowledge systems. RV works in partnership with communities and institutions worldwide to sustain and celebrate linguistic and cultural diversity. Key initiatives include the collection, preservation and digitization of endangered language resources; the engagement of indigenous experts to enhance our collection documentation; and culturally appropriate return of materials. This poster will give examples of past collaborative activities and highlight upcoming projects, demonstrating new models for documentation and revitalization in a museum setting, and presenting opportunities for future collaboration.

Katerina Rouzina (The Ohio State University)  
_Contact-induced change: A case study of American Russian in Minnesota_

This study investigates the extent to which contact with superstrate English has affected the structure of Twin Cities immigrant Russian (AR). Drawing on Siegel’s (1997) analysis of overseas and non-native varieties, which is based on Thomason and Kaufman’s (1988) suggestion that results of such contact situations demonstrate similarities to the development of pidgins and creoles, I observe AR to exhibit two of Siegel’s contact-variety characteristics: 1) The existence of a standard-to-colloquial continuum of socially-marked varieties 2) Formal simplicity e.g. in the reduction of inflection and the regularization of paradigms.

Maria Teresa Bonfatti Sabbioni (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)  
_Linguistic profiling of native Italian interference in written English_

The paper aims to show how a second language analysis could become a useful tool in forensic linguistics when having to identify or match the author when texts indicate an author whose cultural and linguistic origin differ from the American ones. Specifically, the paper aims to identify the areas of interference between native Italian and English as a second language. The analysis of the texts follows a pure linguistic perspective in its interpretation of the language structure within a second language acquisition approach; the texts are analyzed for the syntax, the morphology and semantics of the language in question. For example, the interference of Italian into English, on advanced level, is still visible in word order, the use of determiners and the selection of prepositions. A kidnapping case involving linguistic interference is also presented.

William Salmon (University of Minnesota at Duluth)  
Jennifer Carolina Gómez Menjivar (University of Minnesota at Duluth)  
_Language attitudes and varieties of Kriol in Belize City and Punta Gorda_

This presentation reports on an attitude study of Belizean Kriol, an English-based creole spoken in Belize. The study was undertaken in Belize in 2013 and examines attitudes toward Kriol in rural Punta Gorda (PG) and urban Belize City (BC). We conducted a verbal guise survey and found a strong preference for the variety in BC with an overall indifference toward that of
PG. In addition to the various gender preferences we discuss, these results suggest that there are at least two regional varieties of Kriol in Belize, a claim that has not been made elsewhere in the linguistics literature.

**Bern Samko** (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
*Verb-phrase preposing as verum focus*

I argue that Verb-Phrase Preposing is an instantiation of verum focus. This work formalizes the intuition that the preposed VP must have a discourse antecedent and provides evidence for a direct interaction between syntactic movement and information structure. The information-structural properties of the construction fall out from a combination of feature-driven movement and a use condition associated with the driving feature. The analysis is sensitive to both syntax proper and to discourse properties of the context. This interaction between the two components of grammar is in the spirit of work that allows information-structure-sensitive features to drive syntactic movement.

**Ángela Almela Sánchez-Lafuente** (Universidad Católica San Antonio de Murcia)  
**Gema Alcaraz-Mármol** (Universidad Católica San Antonio de Murcia)  
*Deception through a psychopath’s words: A case study*

There has been little examination of the speech associated specifically with psychopaths, especially in the Spanish language. Psychopathy involves a series of specific cognitive, social and emotional features that make the psychopath different from the general population. The two most significant characteristics are extreme selfishness and deep emotional deficit that is reflected in apathy. Notably, psychopaths are skilled communicators that use language to lie. Our study aims to contrast different veracious excerpts to others which are deceptive. The text analysis is framed within forensic computational linguistics, and complemented with some information related to the stylometric profile of the text (Almela 2011). Our investigation shows how the parameter mainly affected by the psychological condition of the psychopath subject is the distribution of grammatical persons; in addition, some further evidence includes the frequency of certainty adverbs and verbs related to cognitive processes.

**Hannah Sande** (University of California, Berkeley)  
**Andrew Hedding** (University of Minnesota)  
*Geminates and weight in Amharic*

Moraic Theory predicts the existence of a language that classifies CVC syllables as light and syllables with a geminate coda (CVG) as heavy. Until now, no such language has been attested. We propose that Amharic, a Semitic language spoken in Ethiopia, fits this pattern. Using data collected through fieldwork, we demonstrate that two independent processes, stress and reduplication, support the claim that geminate codas, but not other codas, are moraic in Amharic.

**Clare Sandy** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Translating diacritics: A comparison of historic transcriptions of Karuk accent*

Archival audio data and historic transcriptions of this data together with modern phonetic analysis are used to provide a comparison between the two most important systems of transcription of Karuk accent: those from J.P. Harrington's work in the 1920s, and William Bright's in the 1940s-50s. The lone extant recording from Harrington's era and a representative recording by Bright are used. The analysis shows that Harrington's accentual notation is both highly phonetically accurate and matches extraordinarily closely the phonetic patterns Bright describes. These results make a large corpus of accentually transcribed historic texts usable for the study of Karuk accent.

**Cezar Santos** (Federal University of Alagoas)  
*A toponymic Study of ‘Sergipe del Rey’: Place names in allotment certificates in the colonial times of Brazil*

In this study, I analyze the place names described in the allotments certificates issued from 1594 to 1623 in Sergipe Del Rey. From these manuscript documents, which cover the earliest period of the European settlement in Sergipe Del Rey, I collected and classified toponyms into an ethno-linguistic perspective, both in its structural aspect – spelling, form, origin – as well as semantic-historical. By analyzing Brazilian place names, such as references to water, fauna and flora, toponymic maintenance in native languages from the colonial period as well as European influences on the naming of geographical accidents in the New World can be seen.
Mitsuya Sasaki (University of Tokyo)  
**Session S38**  
*Redundant nominal person marking in Nahuan: Innovation or retention?*

Some languages in the Nahuan group (Uto-Aztecan) have uniform “subject” person marking on both predicate and non-predicate nominals, and there is much cross-dialectal variation in the distribution and obligatoriness of this nominal subject person marking. Based on both colonial and modern written materials, I first argue that obligatory nominal subject person marking should be reconstructed for Proto-Nahuan. Second, I argue that the degrammaticalization of nominal subject person prefixes in Central NahuaL was motivated by the borrowing and translation of Spanish multi-word nominal expressions, on which canonical person marking would break the surface contiguity of constituents.

Osamu Sawada (Mie University)  
**Session P2**  
*The concept of degree in discourse structure: The case of noteworthy comparison*

This poster considers the concept of degree in discourse structure through analysis of noteworthy comparative expressions (e.g., the Japanese nani-yori-mo ‘what-than-MO’, the English more than anything). In noteworthy comparison, a speaker compares an at-issue utterance with its alternative utterance(s) on the scale of noteworthiness at the level of conventional implicature. I argue that the meaning of noteworthiness is originally derived from interaction with a pragmatic principle of ‘relevance’ (Roberts 2012), but it has now been conventionalized as an invisible measure function. I show that there is a parallelism between a semantic measurement (semantic comparison) and a discourse/pragmatic measurement (noteworthy comparison).

Jessamyn Schertz (University of Arizona)  
Natasha Warner (University of Arizona)  
Andrew Lotto (University of Arizona)  
Taehong Cho (Hanyang University)  
**Session P2**  
*Phonetic cue weighting strategies in a non-native language: Individual variability and plasticity*

Sound contrasts are defined by multiple phonetic dimensions, or “cues.” For example, the primary cue to the English stop voicing contrast is Voice Onset Time (VOT); however, secondary cues (including pitch at vowel onset) also influence categorization. We explore how native language phonology shapes the use of these cues in a second language contrast. Korean listeners showed different patterns of relative cue weighting when categorizing an English /pa/-/ba/ continuum, with most using pitch, rather than VOT, as the primary cue to the distinction. Furthermore, listeners showed native-like modification of their cue weighting strategies to accommodate to changes in exposure stimuli.

Sylvia L. Schreiner (Wheaton College)  
**Session S39**  
*Megan Schildmier Stone (University of Arizona)*  
*Aspect outside the stem: Prospective morphology in Cherokee*

In this paper we argue from morphological and semantic evidence that the Cherokee verbal affixes *ta* - and *-i(s)* mark unrestricted prospective aspect (in the sense of Reed 2012). We claim that morphosyntactically, *ta-/-i(s)* heads a (fissioned) Prospective phrase above Aspect. This analysis opposes traditional descriptions of *ta-* as a future tense marker, and expands the current picture of Cherokee aspect in which all distinctions are found within the “stem” of the verb. It also accounts for the fact that *ta-/-i(s)* can appear across tenses with prospective semantics, a fact that is unresolved in traditional descriptions.

David Schueler (University of Minnesota)  
**Session P4**  
*Derived presuppositions and the proviso problem*

Complex sentences often inherit the presuppositions of sentences embedded within them, contrary to the predictions of satisfaction-type theories of presupposition projection (Heim 1983, etc.); this is known as the proviso problem. I propose to augment a dynamic semantics similar to Heim’s with mechanism such that larger constituent inherits the presuppositions of an embedded one if the two are coindexed (1).
The proviso problem concerns presuppositions of complex sentences that seem stronger than predicted by satisfaction-type theories of projection such as Heim's (1983). We propose a probabilistic account, similar to Lassiter's (2012) for coordinated and conditional sentences, for the case of embedded attitude reports. For example, in (1), the satisfaction theory predicts that only (1a) is presupposed, but (1b) is usually inferred as well.

1. John believes that it stopped raining
   a. John believes that it was raining.
   b. It was raining.

Our account includes a standard semantics for belief, but employs a probabilistic information state parameter whose value is dynamically updated.

Nicole Scott (The Mico University College)

Wen a liklmonggrel daag rosh yu”: The implications of a Creole analogy

“... Yu ... say go sidoun, because ... a likl monggrel naa go rosh wi.” This was uttered by a Presidential Candidate of the Jamaica Teachers’ Association in reaction to a statement by the Minister of Education perceived as having negative implications for teachers. Many considered it “unfortunate and unprofessional”. The negative reactions suggest that, notwithstanding acceptance of Creole, there is still resistance regarding who is allowed to use Creole with whom. Social status is important. Further, the findings suggest that the Ministry will be less inclined to adopt the proposal that Creole becomes a part of the curriculum.

Yaw Sekyi-Baidoo (The University of Education, Winneba)

Delexicalization and proper names

Arguments have raged about whether proper names are semantically or referentially oriented. Each side of the argument has presented evidence from different names or societies. These names occupy different positions or stages in the process of delexicalization, which we see as the process by which a name establishes itself within the everyday lexicon. This paper discusses the nature and stages of delexicalization as a major process in the identification and interpretation of proper names. It identifies the following stages: lexicalization; nominalization; semantic atrophication; labelization; and a further stage of re-lexicalization during which proper names re-enter normal lexicon.

Yaw Sekyi-Baidoo (The University of Education, Winneba)

Tease-naming traditions: A study of two secondary schools in Ghana.

Current socio-onomastic research focusses on nicknames and hypocoristic names but has neglected tease-names. The study discusses the tease-naming traditions of two secondary schools in Ghana within the incongruity and superiority theories of humor. It first discusses the sociopragmatics of tease-names in the school setting, establishing the paradoxical simultaneous existence of solidarity and conflict, and the overriding psychosocial dimension of superiority. The study then discusses the major thematic sources of nicknames, and the names crafted out of them as well as the strategies employed in order to achieve humor, which is crucial to the establishment of these monikers as tease-names.

Sandro Sessarego (University of Wisconsin – Madison)

New lights on the Spanish creole debate: The Afro-Peruvian Spanish case

This study considers the linguistic and sociohistorical aspects of Afro-Peruvian Spanish (APS), an Afro-Hispanic language spoken in the province of Chincha (coastal Peru) by the descendants of the slaves taken to this region to work on sugarcane plantations during the colonial period. The present work explores the unclear origin of APS and casts further light on the long-lasting Spanish creole debate (McWhorter 2000; Chaudeson 2001; Lipski 2005; etc.) by carrying out a comparative analysis of slave law in the Americas (cf. Watson 1989; Andrés-Gallego 2005).
Toward a sociophonetic differentiation of gender and sex in F0

Gendered/sex differences in F0 are well established, showing that physiology does not fully predict gendered pitch differences. But how much of these effects are due to gender and how much are due to sex? The present study helps tease apart physiological factors from social factors through a field-based analysis of F0. Results show that (1) women have a greater average variance than men after pitch ranges are normalized for individual speakers’ maxima/minima. (2) Pitch differences are used for subtle gender judgments as speakers rate themselves and others across multidimensional gendered characteristics with measurable predictability.

Systematicity and lifespan change in the regional features of a Supreme Court justice

Ruth Bader Ginsburg’s speech at the Supreme Court as a lawyer before the Court in the 1970’s and as a Justice from 1993 on displays systematicity in non-vernacular speech across the lifespan. We examine Ginsburg’s use of the two most salient and stigmatized features of New York City English, thought-raising and r-vocalization. A mixed-effects model comparison shows Ginsburg’s use of both NYC variants to have increased over time. She sounds the least New York when she is a lawyer pleading before the Court. More surprisingly, her use of thought-raising and r-vocalization has increased over her time as a Justice.

D-incorporation in the Garifuna verb

Person-markers in the Garifuna verb function unlike canonical agreement, signalling definiteness of objects, correlating with syntactic licensing, and participating in alignment splits. I analyze these person-markers as part of the nominal projection of arguments, specifically D heads, whose appearance on the verb is motivated by Baker’s (1996) Morphological Visibility Condition. Garifuna satisfies the MVC by DP rather than NP movement. D is incorporated into the verb while the complement is spelled out in its merged position. Garifuna person-markers have a dual status as part of the nominal projection and as part of the verbal complex.

Readers’ perceptions of dialect-speaking characters in literature: A matched-guise study

This paper examines the effects of authors' using nonstandard orthography and morphosyntax to represent the nonstandard speech of fictional characters. Compared with researcher-standardized versions, characters in the original (nonstandard) texts were judged significantly poorer and less intelligent, but significantly tougher and more street-smart, and were perceived no less favorably in terms of solidarity. These results show that written dialect can create characters who, though not "high status" in the conventional sense, enjoy significant covert prestige and are no less likable than their higher-class counterparts. These findings also highlight the value of measuring covert prestige in matched-guise studies.

Right-node raising and coordinated affixation

In this paper, we use Coordinated Affix Constructions (CACs) like "pre- and post-syntactic" to push toward a more refined theory of right-node raising (RNR). We furnish evidence that CACs are best realized as instantiations of right-node raising and cannot be viewed as coordination below the word. Additionally, we demonstrate that many contemporary analyses of right-node raising cannot hold for CACs, and offer an alternative approach to RNR which captures the data from CACs, as well as many other varieties of RNR constructions.
Aaron Shield (Boston University)  
*The transparency of sign pronouns does not aid deaf children with autism*

Hearing children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) have difficulty with personal pronouns. First- and second-person pronouns in American Sign Language (ASL) are points with the index finger to self and other. Could this transparency aid their acquisition by deaf ASD children? Thirty-seven deaf children of deaf parents (18 ASD, 19 TD) were tested on a first- and second-person pronoun elicitation task. On both tasks, ASD children were significantly less likely than TD children to produce a sign pronoun (point). Deaf ASD children thus patterned similarly to the hearing ASD children in the literature, despite the transparency of pronouns in sign.

Stephanie S. Shih (Stanford University)  
Kie Zuraw (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*Phonological factors in Tagalog adjective-noun word order variation*

An open debate in current models of the morphosyntax-phonology interface is how much phonological material is available during linearization. This paper presents a large-scale corpus study of phonological effects on variable adjective-noun word order in Tagalog (e.g., [maganda-ŋ babaʔe] ~ [babaʔe-ŋ maganda] ‘beautiful woman’). Results exhibit robust effects of phonological optimization and the knowledge of phonologically-conditioned allomorphy in determining word order, holding other semantic, processing, and frequency factors constant. The influence of phonological factors on Tagalog adjective-noun word order leads to a view that prosodic and segmental phonological structure must be accessible for optimization during linearization.

Dwan Lee Shipley (Western Washington University)  
*A cursory journey through a compendium of place names in the Doomsday Book of England*

This paper will be comparing and analyzing samplings of towns and cities that are recorded in the Domesday Book that William I of England commissioned just 20 years after his conquest of the country. There are approximately 13,418 towns and villages recorded, covering forty of the old counties of England. Thus, it provides an excellent source for studying the toponymy of that era and comparing it with current placenames. The placenames of England originated from four main linguistic sources: 1) Latin (Romans), 2) Celtic (various languages), 3) Old English (Saxons), and 4) Scandinavian (Vikings).

Cara Shousterman (New York University)  
*“I come from where you come from”: Investigating dialect contact in NYC’s East Harlem*

This study investigates how increasing inter-ethnic contact, in this case between Puerto Rican and African American speakers living in East Harlem, is visible at the linguistic level. The current research focuses on two variables, prosodic rhythm and production of the diphthong /aɪ/, in the English of 28 Puerto Rican-identified native English speakers across several generations. Results shed light on the ways in which members of different ethnoracial/linguistic groups who live in close proximity negotiate their linguistic identities as part of a community in transition, and also reveals the ways in which these negotiations may ultimately lead to dialect change.

Laura Siebecker (Georgetown University)  
*Case assignment in Basque is structural*

This paper re-analyzes the ergative-absolutive Case system of Basque structurally, adapting minimalist analyses (Chomsky, 2000, 2001): T° assigns ergative Case to DPs in SpecvP while v° assigns absolutive Case to vP-internal DPs, via Agree. Accounting for Basque’s Split-S system (Bruening, 2007), T° in unaccusative intransitives does not assign Case, while T° in transitives and unergatives does (cf. Anand & Nevins, 2006); Case-assigning T° can select a v° that assigns absolutive Case (in transitives) or no Case at all (in unergatives). This analysis brings Basque in line with familiar structural avenues of Case assignment, removing the need to stipulate inherent Case.
In this paper, we extend the M-merger approach to clitic doubling (Matushansky, 2006, Harizanov, 2013; Kramer, 2013) to Basque, demonstrating the cross-linguistic viability of this analysis. Basque clitics surface on auxiliaries, and we argue that they arrive there via very general mechanisms: Agree+Move bring doubled DPs to the Case-assigner’s Spec, M-Merger merges D(P)s with Case-assigners, and verbal head movement attaches them all to AUX. Overall, the extension of the M-merger analysis to Basque unites the analysis of clitic doubling in three highly diverse languages (Basque, Bulgarian, Amharic), and provides a general and broadly-motivated analysis of Basque clitic doubling.

The theories and methodologies developed to analyze intrasentential code-switching account for switching between clearly distinct languages. In this paper, I take on a different challenge, looking at languages that are much more closely related, namely French, Haitian Creole and Guianese Creole. I examine the distribution of several functional morphemes that seem to be frequently involved in mixed language utterances. I discuss the impact of these distributions on theories of borrowing and code-switching, as well as on dialect contact more broadly.

This research examines discursive processes through which a New York City transplant constructs his identity as a knowledgeable NYC resident. We focus on the relevance of epistemics in the relational identity processes of authentication and denaturalization (Bucholtz & Hall 2005), arguing that these may be central to the construction of an identity based around place. In our analysis, we show how the speaker uses authentication to legitimize his claims to specific place knowledge and thus his place identity, while also engaging in a process of denaturalization that downplays others’ rights to knowledge, constructing their place identities as false or inauthentic.

This paper provides a semantic-pragmatic analysis of the ban on wh-subextraction out of Austro-Bavarian German "strong" definite DPs. I propose that the effect is due to the semantics of the strong article, which, by default, does not allow for [[DP]] to co-vary with the wh-bound variable. Wh-subextraction out of a strong-DP is shown to give rise to a question which can only have uninformative answers, in contrast to the licit wh-subextraction out of a weak-DP. The analysis relies on Schwarz's (2009) semantics of the articles based on unrelated facts and aligns with a series of recent semantic-pragmatic analyses of wh-islands.
Christina Skelton (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Session P2  
Character weighting in phylogenetic reconstruction of the Ancient Greek dialects

Previous studies have found that character weighting increases the accuracy of phylogenetic reconstruction of language families, on the principle that structural restrictions against borrowing should mean that certain linguistic subsystems are more likely (lexicon, phonology) or less likely (morphology, syntax) to be borrowed. However, with a set of dialects, which are structurally identical, structural restrictions against borrowing may be weaker, and the advantages of character weighting may be less pronounced. This study shows that with the ancient Greek dialects, weighting different types of characters produces different, but nearly equally good, tree topologies.

Amalia Skilton (Yale University)  
Session S40  
A new proposal of Proto-Western Tukanoan consonants and internal classification

The Tukanoan language family has traditionally been classified into two branches, Eastern and Western. Little research has taken place on the extant Western Tukanoan languages – Koreguaje, Máiẖíki, Siona, and Secoya – and the internal classifications of the group proposed in the literature are based on questionable primary data. In this paper, I therefore employ phonological and morphological evidence from across the family to reevaluate the reconstructed phonemic inventories and internal classifications of Western Tukanoan advanced by Waltz and Wheeler (1972) and Chacón (forthcoming), and propose a new internal classification based on the most recent field data.

Benjamin Slade (University of Utah)  
Session P2  
Overstanding Idren: Special features of Rastafari English morphology

This talk investigates the structure and development of two unusual and interlinked morphological processes prominent in Rastafari English: "overstandings", e.g. forms like 'outformer' "informer", "livicate" "dedicate" etc.; and "I-words" like 'ital' "kosher", 'Issembly' "assembly", 'inity' "unity" etc. I show that these two Rastafari English morphological phenomena are different from superficially similar processes such as folk etymologies and puns/wordplay, both in terms of form and function.

Poppy Slocum (Stony Brook University)  
Session P2  
The syntax and interpretation of address and allocutivity

Addressee agreement (allocutivity) in Basque and vocatives have been argued to be related phenomena. I argue that this relationship is based on feature sharing between allocutive morphology/clitics and a functional head AddrP. This paper aims to achieve two goals: 1) to argue that allocutive morphology and a subset of vocatives, namely addresses, share a formal feature, Interlocutional Grounding, that encodes the relationship between the speaker and the addressee; 2) to establish that AddrP is in a hierarchical relationship lower than the high TopP and higher than FocP in the functional hierarchy proposed in Rizzi (1997, 2004)).

Brian Smith (University of Massachusetts Amherst)  
Session 19  
Rhythmic conditioning of -(a)licious in English

The suffix -(a)licious in English supports an account of Phonologically Conditioned Suppletive Allomorphy (PCSA) in which the choice of suffix has access to the output of suffixation. The choice between -licious and -alicious is conditioned by stress clash, with -alicious appearing more often with final-stressed roots. The results of a web-based judgment experiment suggest that speakers consider the output of the Rhythm Rule when deciding between the schwaless and schwaful forms. Speakers are more likely to choose -alicious when the stress clash cannot be otherwise resolved through the Rhythm Rule, in words such as "police", relative to RR-eligible words.

Karen Smith (Northeastern Illinois University)  
Session S43  
Vertitivity and motion verbs in Chiwère

This paper investigates vertitivity and motion verbs in Chiwère. Vertitivity indicates the movement of a traveler’s progress to and from its base location. Using data, and previous research on motion verbs we were able to confirm prior research conducted by Taylor (1976), by Conry (2008), by Kasak (2012), by Geisler (2009), and by Cumberland and Rankin (2013). In our research, we
discovered how motion verbs and vertitivity were used to indicate side trips. In Chiwere, the motion verb stems *la*/*le* show
departure from the base. When a traveler is departing “here” to go back “there” *gla*/*gle* is used.

**Carolyn Spadine** (University of Minnesota)  
Session 2  
*Circumstantial voice and aspect in Malagasy*

The circumstantial in Malagasy voice has been resistant to a cohesive analysis due to the broad range of seemingly disparate
constructions that employ it. Previous literature has united these uses by making reference to the Case properties of the voice
morphology; I argue that the circumstantial voice can be better understood from a perspective that links voice to aspectual
interpretation. Support for this claim comes from new data on a circumstantial partitive construction, as well as a reanalysis of
the use of the circumstantial voice to promote goal and prepositional elements.

**Arthur K. Spears** (City University of New York)  
Session S26  
*Language contact and grammatical complexification: African American English*

Two types of social contexts in which grammatical complexification occurs have been established (e.g., Trudgill 2011): (1) a
community with extensive, long-term bilingualism, (2) one of intimates, in which the community is small, with a very high degree
of shared information and face-to-face contact (Trudgill 2011). African American English (AAE) shows a high level of
grammatical complexity in its AUX and several other of its grammatical subsystems; yet, speakers of AAE do not live in either
type of community. Thus, a third type of social situation must be posited as propitious for the evolution of grammatical
complexity.

**Justin Spence** (University of California, Davis)  
Session S41  
*Diffusion of lexical innovations in Hupa (Athabaskan)*

A longstanding debate in the literature on endangered languages concerns whether or not variation is pathological in such
contexts. In Hupa (Athabaskan), items introduced in the colonial encounter were labeled by coining a large number of nouns
using productive morphological resources. Although many of these neologisms did not diffuse widely throughout the Hupa-
speaking community, that Hupa tolerated similar lexical variation even in pre-contact times is suggested by the existence of
multiple words documented for traditional Hupa items as well. Far from being a sign of incipient obsolescence, lexical variation
in recent times is a continuation of earlier Hupa linguistic culture.

**Juliet Stanton** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Session P2  
*A cyclic factorial typology of Pama-Nyungan stress*

In Pintupi, Diyari, Dyirbal, and Warlpiri, four Pama-Nyungan (PN) languages, monomorphic forms are stressed identically but
suffixed forms are not. Following Kenstowicz (1998), I analyze these divergences as reflecting differences in the type and
strength of morphological influence on stress in derivatives. This account differs from prior work as it does not reference metrical
structure and uses only directional base-identity correspondence constraints (Benua 1997) to account for all paradigmatic
uniformity effects. I discuss results of a factorial typology based on the PN constraint set, and discuss a hypothesis that constrains
it. These results are compared with those of Alderete (2009).

**Petr Staroverov** (Rutgers University)  
Session 33  
*Is glide insertion always homorganic?*

Glide insertion is overwhelmingly homorganic: [j] after front/non-round vowels, and [w] after back/round vowels. However, this
talk analyzes two patterns of glide insertion from Washo and West Greenlandic Eskimo (WGE) where the inserted glides are not
homorganic to a neighboring vowel. I propose a new theory that takes into account both homorganic and non-homorganic
insertion patterns. This theory is contrasted with approaches where the emergence of epenthetic glides is conditioned by their
homorganicity to a neighboring vowel.
Megan Schildmier Stone (University of Arizona)  
**Session 30**
On the flexibility of verb-object idioms

This pilot study presents new corpus data showing an implicational relationship among three types of syntactic flexibility in English verb-object idioms: if an idiom allowed nominal gerundization, it allowed object incorporation; if it allowed object incorporation, it allowed passivization. In contrast, object modification and quantification were randomly distributed. These findings challenge the semantic mapping hypothesis of Nunberg, Sag, and Wasow (1994), which holds that idiom flexibility results from a mapping between the literal and figurative elements in the expression. Instead, the qualitative difference between modification-type and argument-structure manipulations suggests that multiple factors are involved in licensing idiom flexibility.

Elaine Stranahan (Harvard University)  
**Session 5**
Vacuous and non-vacuous behaviors of the present tense

While the present tense is felicitous when modifying groups of present and non-present intervals, suggesting a vacuous semantics (Sauerland, 2002), it is infelicitous when modifying present and non-present individuals (Mittwoch, 2008). Assuming a presuppositional analysis of tense, I argue that a version of the Strongest Meaning Hypothesis (SMH) forces local presupposition exhaustification, which results in distributive present antipresuppositions and non-vacuous behavior, in sentences with individual subjects due to its sensitivity to lifetime inferences via a novel lifetime parameter on individuals. In sentences with interval subjects, exhaustification is global, resulting in a single collective antipresupposition and vacuous behavior.

Giedrius Subačius (University of Illinois-Chicago)  
**Session S22**
Creation of the Lithuanian alphabetical order

Ferdinand Nesselmann attempted a reform of the Latin alphabet for Lithuanian (1851), arranging sounds instead of the letters. Nesselmann was the first to advance <Y> in the alphabetical order and to place it with <I>. August Schleicher supported this merger, and many other authors followed. Additionally, they fused the position of diacritical vowel letters with the plain ones: <A, A>, <E, Ė, Ė>, <I, Į, Y>, <U, Ū, Ū>. Today, the alphabetical order of Lithuanian is hybrid: the consonants and plain vowels are organized as letters, but the diacritical vowel letters and <Y> are alphabetized according to their pronunciation.

Joseph L. Subbiondo (California Institute for Integral Studies)  
**Session S21**
Language and consciousness: The perennial relevance of Benjamin Lee Whorf

Benjamin Lee Whorf (1887-1941) wrote “Language, Mind, and Reality” at the end of his life and published it in The Theosophist, the journal of the Theosophical Society. This essay summed up themes that Whorf developed in three other essays: “Science and Linguistics” (1940), “Linguistics as an Exact Science” (1940), and “Languages and Logic” (1941). In these essays, Whorf presented a radically fresh vision for linguists that drew upon his extensive readings in Eastern texts as well as in areas outside traditional linguistics. In that his work, especially in his final years, foreshadowed current studies in consciousness, Whorf remains relevant.

John Sullivant (University of Texas at Austin)  
**Session 34**
Consonant duration and the post-nasal voicing distinction in Chatino

The Chatino languages have a series of voiceless plosives that surface as voiced following nasals. Some analyses describe a marginal voicing contrast where [nt] contrasts with the expected [nd]. This paper argues for an analysis of this contrast as one of length rather than voicing, where the carryover voicing of the nasal is sufficient to voice a short consonant (/nt/ → [nd]) but not a long one (/ntt/ → [nt]). In many instances, [nt] can be shown to correspond to syncopated forms of *ntVtV whose resulting /t/ sequences are the likely sources of this length contrast.
Weighting of signal-based and knowledge-based processing differs for careful and casual speech

Exemplar theories predict that frequent forms of words should be recognized more quickly and accurately than infrequent forms in speech perception. Two patterns prove difficult for this theory: In short-term tasks, frequent and infrequent variations of words are understood equally well; but in long-term tasks, infrequent, but standard, forms are remembered better than their frequent counterparts. We show that the weighting of form-based and meaning-based processing differs for casual (frequent) and careful (infrequent) speech styles. We suggest that frequent forms result in dense, weakly-encoded cluster representations and that infrequent, but standard, forms result in sparse, but strongly encoded

Sarah Swofford
Southern students in transition: Language ideologies and linguistic capital in the transition to college writing

While approximately 30% of the U.S. population lives in “The South,” and the ideologies surrounding Southern American English (SE) are intertwined with notions of both intelligence and perceived education levels, speakers of SE have not garnered as much attention from scholars in educational linguistics as speakers of other non-standard dialects. This poster introduces preliminary findings from a longitudinal study exploring the effect of language ideologies on rural Southern students’ experiences as they navigate the transition from high school to college writing, and argues that language ideologies should be a consideration in our pedagogy and practice.

Anita Szakay (Queen Mary, University of London)
Molly Babel (University of British Columbia)
Bilingual lexical activation by linguistic and paralinguistic content

We report on a set of priming experiments which probe lexical representations across three language varieties in individuals who are proficient in all three codes. Māori-English bilinguals are typically proficient speakers of two local varieties of English, Māori English and Pākehā English, in addition to Māori. Across short-term and long-term priming experiments, we examine the lexical connections in such Māori-English bilinguals. The results reveal a stronger connection between a Māori word and its ME translation equivalent than between a Māori word and its PE translation equivalent. The findings suggest that social information is used to facilitate spoken word recognition.

Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)
Making waves: The story of variationist sociolinguistics

This presentation introduces a forthcoming book on the history of Variationist Sociolinguistics, which employs the classic “Sociolinguistic Interview” as the method of research. To date, over 40 famous Sociolinguists have been interviewed, bringing to the fore an extraordinary candid body of materials about the dawn and development of the field. I will outline the main themes emerging from the personal narratives and some of the problems in reconstructing the story of the field. The end product will synthesize research, fieldwork, and teaching experience, but will also bring to the fore a surprisingly collective philosophy of life in relationship to intellectual practice.

Meredith Tamminga (University of Pennsylvania)
An integrated quantitative approach to the phonology and morphology of ING

This poster brings new evidence to the longstanding question of whether the sociolinguistic alternation in ING (working ~ workin’) is phonological or morphological. I present corpus data of priming effects that implicate both phonology and morphology. Gerunds and progressives prime each other but not monomorphemes, and vice versa, consistent with accounts that isolate ING variation to the segmentable -ing morpheme. There is also, however, priming between something/nothing and the multi-morphemic categories, a result more consistent with phonological accounts of ING. I posit multiple probabilistic processes with a unified social evaluation.
Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Independent Scholar)  
Session S35  
Some pan-Penutian lexical elements in names of small animals

Some names of small animals in Penutian languages exhibit striking similarities although they may not always designate the same species. Aside from obvious cognates, recent borrowings can be ruled out by geographical distance and semantic and phonological differences, but there are widespread formants (perhaps roots) in the names of furbearers (beavers, squirrels, etc), and stinging insects (mosquitoes, wasps, etc), throughout the phylum. Typical formants are TS_M and TS_N for small furbearers, and kEL T_Q for stinging insects, the latter compatible with roots meaning 'pierce, sting' and 'stick, cling' respectively, attested in many Penutian languages and linked by recurrent phonological correspondences.

Hideko Teruya (University of Oregon)  
Vsevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon)  
Session P4  
The emergence of /r/ epenthesis in L2 learners of a rhotic English dialect

We investigated /r/ epenthesis after non-high vowels by Japanese learners of a rhotic dialect of American English. We asked learners to produce stories with many vowel-final words. All of the L2 speakers exhibited /r/ epenthesis, though rhotic English does not have this process. We suggest that /r/ epenthesis is acquired from an abundance of /r/-final words in rhotic English. More generally, the results of the present study support the existence of phonetically-unmotivated phonotactic constraints or schemas in the mental grammar (Bybee 2001, Hayes & Wilson 2008) and a synchronic link between phonotactics and alternations (Pater & Tessier 2006).

Margaret Thomas (Boston College)  
Session S21  
In what language did Roman Jakobson “speak six languages, all of them in Russian”?  

The Russian philologist Roman Jakobson (1896–1982) was unusually effective in spreading his ideas through interpersonal communication. Renský (1977) remarked on Jakobson’s “uncanny ability to connect”: to synthesize ideas, span institutions, cross disciplinary and cultural boundaries, and above all, to connect with other people; Součková (1976) noted the unique language mixture shared by the 1920s Prague Linguistic Circle, where Jakobson was an animating spirit. This presentation analyzes audiotapes of Jakobson’s lectures, to show how he exploited his multilingualism as a rhetorical device to further his communicative ends, paradoxically using his status as a linguistic outsider to exercise an “uncanny ability to connect”.

Jill Thorson (Brown University)  
Laura Kertz (Brown University)  
James L. Morgan (Brown University)  
Session P2  
How information structure and intonation guide toddler attention in discourse

The motivation for our study is to investigate how English-acquiring 18-month-olds are guided by mappings from intonation to information structure during on-line reference resolution in a discourse. We ask whether specific pitch movements (deaccented/monotonal/bitonal) more systematically predict patterns of attention depending on the referring condition (new/given). Contrary to previous work, results show increased attention to the target in the deaccented condition if the referent is new to the discourse. Also, both monotonal and bitonal pitch movements direct attention to the target even when it is given. Thus, pitch type interacts with information structure in directing toddler attention.

Sam Tilsen (Cornell University)  
Session 28  
The mora as a unit of speech planning

Compression of articulatory timing was induced experimentally in a syllable repetition task, by cueing the insertion of an articulatory gesture at different phases of the repetition cycle. Differential compression of onset- and coda-syllabified insertions supports a model in which onsets and vowels are co-selected and coordinated, while codas and vowels are competitively selected. These findings suggest that moras can be viewed as sets of co-selected, coordinated articulatory gestures, providing a basis for understanding phonological patterns such as prosodic minimality/maximality constraints, quantity sensitivity, compensatory lengthening, and moraic-licensing of tone.
Harold Torrence (University of Kansas)  
Session S33  
Adverb positions in Cocuilotlatzala Mixtec

This talk addresses the syntax of adverbs in Cocuilotlatzala Mixtec, a VSO Otomanguean language spoken in Guerrero state in Mexico. Specifically, I focus on manner, frequentive, temporal, and extent adverbs. I show that adverbs fall into distinct syntactic classes with respect to their clausal positions. Some adverbs occur only preverbally or postverbally. Others occur both pre- and post-verbally. Of the post-verbal adverbs, many occur obligatorily between the verb and subject. However, there is a second group that only occur to the right of the subject. Finally, I also show that there are ordering restrictions among adverbs. I discuss the implications of these facts for the analysis of the clause structure.

Radoslava Trnavac (Simon Fraser University)  
Maite Taboada (Simon Fraser University)  
Session P2  
Discourse structure and attitudinal valence of opinion words in sentiment extraction

We present a method for extracting the sentiment contained in texts based on the attitudinal valence of opinion words, combined with the hierarchy of discourse relations proposed by Rhetorical Structure Theory (Mann & Thompson 1988). While adopting the idea of Polanyi and Zaenen (2006) that discourse relations are valence shifters which change the base value of opinion words, we propose to include discourse relations as textual modifiers that have a fixed percentage scale associated with them and are presented in a similar fashion as intensifiers in the sentiment analysis systems (e.g., Taboada et al. 2011).

Amelia Tseng (Georgetown University)  
Session P2  
Language contact, dialect development, and social ideology: Latino /æ/ variation in Washington, D.C.

This mixed-methods sociophonetics paper addresses language contact, social ideology, and dialect development in first- and second- generation Latino/Latina immigrants. Quantitative analysis addresses /æ/ (ASH), a variable with demonstrated social and stylistic variation potential by Latino speakers. Pilot data analysis shows significant inter-speaker results for speaker age and level of education (p<0.05). A mixed age pattern possibly attributable to speaker sex was observed; speaker education showed contrastive F1 and F2 patterns. These findings indicate that /æ/ is responsive to social variation in D.C. area Latinos irrespective of immigrant generation; ongoing analysis incorporates a stance-based approach to positioning and speaker attitudes.

Matthew Tucker (New York University)  
Session 2  
Case and clausal architecture: Evidence from Maltese

A feature of many syntactic approaches to case and agreement is a tight connection between the two notions, with the same operation or relationship underwriting both. Here we argue against this notion via examination of a periphrastic causative construction in Maltese (Semitic; Republic of Malta). Using data from fieldwork we show that Maltese allows for the expression of finite subject agreement without finite T or nominative case. The empirical domain for this argument is the causative main verb gieghel, which embeds a reduced clause that cannot contain tense, aspect, or mood morphology but which must contain agreement morphology.

Rory Turnbull (The Ohio State University)  
Session P4  
Effects of individual variation in theory of mind skills on probabilistic phonetic reduction and second mention reduction

Probabilistic phonetic reduction and second mention reduction have been hypothesized to be a consequence of communicative pressures operating on language production. It follows from this hypothesis that theory of mind is required in order to make the necessary adjustments to speech to ensure efficient and successful communication. In a production experiment, it was found that individual variation in theory of mind influenced the degree of probabilistic phonetic reduction, but not the degree of second mention reduction. The asymmetry of these results suggests that probabilistic phonetic reduction and second mention reduction arise from cognitively distinct processes.
Rory Turnbull (The Ohio State University)  
Rachel Burdin (The Ohio State University)  
David M Howcroft (The Ohio State University)  
Cynthia Johnson (The Ohio State University)

Information theoretic historical morphology: A case study of High German adjectives

We use tools from information theory, which models the transmission of information between agents, to characterize morphological variation in the adjectival systems of Middle and New High German. Our results confirm claims about the entropy distribution across noun phrases containing an adjective. We also find a decrease in entropy between the bipartite MHG and tripartite NHG systems. We argue that this finding reflects not a decrease in complexity, but rather a change towards an optimal distribution of information coding within the system as evidenced by simulations of other possible (but not necessarily attested) outcomes of the Germanic strong/weak system.

Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska Fairbanks)  
Olga Lovick (First Nations University of Canada)

Alaskan Athabascan commands: Grammatical documentation from a database project

This paper reports on the development of the comparative Alaskan Athabascan Grammar Database (supported by NSF), which includes the design of the database and input of representative data from three languages: Lower Tanana, Upper Tanana, and Koyukon. We will illustrate our process by discussing how positive and negative commands are expressed. While the Athabascan languages are very similar morphologically, the same function is expressed differently in each language. The comparative investigation of positive and negative commands provides new questions along with new information, as we access structures that have not previously been discussed.

Hiroto Uchihara (Georgetown University)

How tonal is an incipient tone? A case in Oklahoma Cherokee

One type of high tone in Oklahoma Cherokee, H1, is a case of an ‘incipient’ tone, which still has not lost its strong connection with its segmental source, a glottal stop. At the same time, H1 already shows properties common in purely tonal systems. I propose that Cherokee facts suggest that tones can become ‘fully-fledged’ tones without losing its connection with its segmental source, and that whether or not an ‘incipient’ tone exhibits tonal properties may possibly depend on the time depth of the emergence of the tone, the nature of the source segment, or the position of the source segment with respect to the vowel.

Giancarla Unser-Schutz (Rissho University)

Selecting data on names: City newsletters as a resource for Japanese names research

Because of the complicated nature of its writing system, research on Japanese names often requires creative resources. This paper looks at the data found in one such resource—city newsletters—and what that data says about changing name practices in Japan. Reviewing the results from a national survey of such newsletters, certain trends in the presentation of names therein will be shown to reflect a new consciousness about recent names. With personal information becoming an increasingly important concern, informative yet public resources are becoming increasingly rare. Assessing the nature of such non-traditional resources may thus offer insight into such options.

Katie Van Luven (Carleton University)  
Ida Toivonen (Carleton University)

The argumenthood status of directional PPs

Place expressions are typically considered adjuncts. Following Travis (2000), Koopman (2010), Villavicencio (2001), we argue that directional PPs (e.g., ‘into the garden’) pattern more as arguments than static PPs. Adopting an event-structural account based on Vendler’s (1957) aktoinsart classes, we show that the argument status of place PPs depends on their ability to contribute telicity and alter event structure (cf. Truswell 2007). A telic directional PP saturates an activity predicate by contributing an endpoint to the event, thereby turning the activity into an accomplishment. This integration is reflected in its argument status, as it becomes fundamentally linked to the verb.
Jozina Vander Klok (University of British Columbia)  
Session P2

Yes-no question and fieldwork strategies: A case study on Paciran Javanese

In research on Peranakan Javanese, Cole et al. (2008) investigate one strategy to form a yes-no question: auxiliary fronting. Other strategies are not explored in-depth. The primary goal of this paper is to therefore provide a first description of the main yes-no question strategies ((i) intonation, (ii) auxiliary-fronting, (iii) with the particles opo, and (iv) toh) and combinations therein in Javanese, focusing on a dialect spoken in Paciran, Indonesia. A second goal is to offer a fieldwork test to disambiguate whether different positions of a particle correspond to different syntax-semantics or different syntax, of which supporting evidence is often lacking.

Dan Villarreal (University of California, Davis)  
ADS Poster Session

Do I sound like a Valley Girl to you? Perceptual dialectology and language attitudes in California

A dialect recognition task (e.g., Williams, Garrett, & Coupland 1999) was conducted in which Californians listened to speakers from different regions of the state (Northern California, Bay Area, Central Valley, Southern California), guessed speakers’ regional origin, and rated speakers on language attitudes scales. The data revealed that the most populous regions of the state enjoy prestige, with the Bay Area perceived as having higher status and Southern California greater solidarity. Listeners from both regions believed their own region to be central to a notion of California speech, while placing rurality at the periphery of what it means to sound Californian.

Michèle Vincent (The Ohio State University)  
Session S25

On the verbal system of Reunion Creole: A minimalist approach

This paper proposes a minimalist analysis of the verbal marker *i* in Reunion Creole which appears before raised, inflected verbs but never before perfective auxiliary *avoir* ‘have’. I claim that *i* is the phonological reflex of an unvalued *v*-feature on *C* which percolates to the closest head able to locate a goal and works with an EPP feature triggering verb movement to *T* or *Asp*. The prefix *l-* contained by conjugated forms of *avoir* is demonstrated to derive from the same element as *i* such that *l-* and *i* are two phonological realizations of the same feature and cannot co-occur.

Abby Walker (Ohio State University)  
Session P4

(Un)intelligible Englishes: The role of dialect background and dialect priming in sentence transcription in noise

Recent work suggests that priming listeners with a dialect region can cause perceptual adaptation. Here, we compare how priming affects different listeners with variable exposure to the targeted dialect: American and English expatriates, trans-Atlantic sports fans, and controls. Participants transcribed recordings of English and American speakers mixed with noise, in four blocks. Prior to each block, participants read words associated with either U.S. or U.K. topics. Participants were scored on keywords correct. Overall, we find that listeners are more accurate with their own dialect, but also that only mobile speakers shift their accuracy of dialects with the block topic.

James A. Walker (York University)  
Miriam Meyerhoff (Victoria University of Wellington)  
Session S28

The fork not taken: A vowel merger in Caribbean English

Labov identifies English long and short ‘open o’ as inherently unstable. Resolving this instability is what he calls a ‘fork in the road’ that impacts the rest of the vowel system. This paper is a first look at these vowels in a variety of Caribbean English (Bequia, St Vincent and the Grenadines). Analyzing 2,983 tokens acoustically for eight speakers from four villages, we consider how the variation is used to mark social differences, as well as how readily existing software can be adapted to Caribbean English vowels.
In Scottish Gaelic, the "mutation" alternation frequently alters word-initial consonants, as in diūlt [tʰu[t] 'refuse' vs. dhíūlt [ju[t] 'refused.' The string [ju...] also occurs underlyingly as in dhiubh [juv] 'of them.’ How do onset alternations like mutation affect the lexical candidate set during recognition? We conducted an open-response gating experiment using Gaelic words with or without mutation, in various environments (24 native listeners). Listeners considered almost exclusively lexical candidates with underlying segments rather than mutated, derived segments until the evidence forced the mutation interpretation. This suggests that Gaelic listeners apply morphophonological alternations during spoken word recognition only if necessary.

This research examines an underexplored instance of language contact and addresses gaps in the literature on African languages in Brazil through an investigation of motivation among Yoruba students in Salvador. I consider what drives the study of Yoruba using interviews and questionnaires, revealing that Yoruba students are overwhelmingly Candomblé practitioners. These actors utilize different Yoruba varieties [liturgical(LT), Nagó from slaves/ancestors(BR), Anglicized varieties(AY), traditional Nigerian Yoruba(NG)] as language learning targets while promoting intersecting and diverging language ideologies. I explore the coexistence of different Yorubas [ota(LT), okuta(AY/NG) “stone;” ajeum(BR)_wa jeun(AY/NG) “come eat”], highlighting the ideas about language that emerge from students and instructors.

The evolution of negation has drawn substantial attention cross-linguistically. These cycles and renewal processes overlap, and they are not unaffected by other parts of the grammar. Here, I consider the two forms of negation in Hiligaynon (a Philippine language): wala' and indi'. The two negators generally align with the realis/irrealis (respectively) distinction already present within the verbal system, but the syntactic "wrinkles" and asymmetries in the system are clues to the origins of each negator. In addition to mirroring the realis/irrealis distinction, the evolution of these negators parallels the development of ergativity in Hiligaynon.

We report that in a corpus of natural speech, phonetic cues are produced with greater contrast when they distinguish their host word from a minimal pair. We measured the voice-onset-time of initial stops, and used mixed-effects statistical modeling to assess its correlation with measures of sublexical and lexical competition. As reported previously for laboratory speech (Baese &
Goldrick 2009), we found that VOT is hyperarticulated when a minimal pair competitor exists differing in stop voicing. Similarly, vowel-vowel distances were found to be greater when there is a minimal pair with that competitor vowel.

Nicholas Welch (University of Toronto)  
Session 39  
A tripartite agreement: Classificatory verbs, animacy and inflection in Tłı̨chǫ Yati

I propose a unified analysis of three separate patterns of subject agreement in Tłı̨chǫ Yati (Dogrib/Athapaskan): inflection, classificatory verb stem alternation for number, and copula insertion. I claim that all these patterns derive from two phenomena: a constraint to realize [number] and [person] features morphologically, and an absence of the [person] feature on inanimate nouns. My analysis successfully predicts contrasting patterns of optionality in inflection on classificatory and non-classificatory verbs, and copula support of adjectival predicates. It demonstrates that contra Cook (1986), the alternation of classificatory verb stems with subject number can be reduced to a formal agreement system.

Alexis Wellwood (University of Maryland)  
Session P2  
Decomposing gradable adjectives and introducing degrees

A standard assumption is that gradable adjectives (GAs) are predicates of degrees (type <d,<e,t>> or <e,d>), while expressions of other categories (like nouns and verbs) are not. This division is supported in English by two major considerations: one, GAs appear to combine with degree words directly ("taller", "as tall"), while nouns and verbs (Ns&Vs) require "much" ("more flan", "run more"); "as much flan", "run as much"); two, GAs allow for a wide range of dimensions for comparison that Ns&Vs apparently do not. I argue that, contra the standard picture, GAs are not degree predicates, and "much" uniformly introduces degrees.

James White (University of Ottawa)  
Session 27  
Learning alternations in a maximum entropy model: The role of perceptual similarity

There has been considerable debate about the role that phonetic similarity plays during phonological learning. I investigate this question by comparing the predictions of a maximum entropy learning model to the results from two artificial language experiments. Three versions of the model were compared: one biased to disprefer alternations between perceptually dissimilar sounds, one with a bias against any alternations regardless of similarity, and one with no such bias. The model with the bias based on perceptual similarity outperformed the other two models, providing support for the view that phonetic similarity biases phonological learning.

Cecily Whitworth (McDaniel College)  
Session 33  
Telescoping reduction: A postlexical phonological process in ASL

Many productions of signs in American Sign Language (ASL) involve repetition of all or part of the sign. Often, each iteration appears smaller than its predecessor rather than being an exact copy of it. This paper examines this postlexical phonological process, calling it "telescoping reduction". Observed patterns of successively smaller Distance of Removal (DistR) features support the binary categorization of the Location feature as determinate or indeterminate, and the posited vector of ‘Direction of Removal’ as a feature in ASL signs, but do not support binary categorization of DistR in signs with indeterminate location.

Seth Wiener (The Ohio State University)  
Rory Turnbull (The Ohio State University)  
Session 20  
Constraints of tones, vowels and consonants on lexical selection in Mandarin Chinese

Minimally different lexical neighbors play an important role in spoken-word recognition. In a reconstruction task, native Mandarin speakers heard word-like nonwords (e.g., ré) and were asked to change them into words by manipulating a single consonant (e.g., gě), vowel (e.g., rú), or tone (e.g., rē). In previous reconstruction studies on European languages, vowels were changed faster and more often than consonants. In the present study, however, participants responded faster and more accurately in the tonal change condition than vowel or consonant conditions. The implications of these findings on Mandarin lexical structure and tonal effects on lexical hypothesis formation are discussed.
Nicknames in prison: Meaning and manipulation of inmates’ monikers

Nicknames of prisoners are often better known than their real names. This study examined why prison nicknames are given and how they function. One author is currently serving a sentence so his observations and interviews were conducted with insider status. Each prison yard is a microcosm of society and as such is a community with its own unique culture and hierarchy much like a school, work place, or even a family. Thus, prison nicknames reflect this microcosm. Some originate because inmates seek unity. Others highlight individualizing factors or inmates’ backgrounds. Still others allow for private communication and exclusivity.

Morpheme position conditioned by lexical category

Yeri, an endangered Torricelli language of Papua New Guinea, shows typologically unusual morpheme positioning dependent on lexical category. Imperfective and additive morphemes occur on most major word classes operating predicatively. However, these morphemes occur before the stem for adjectives and pronouns (e.g. ma-naba ‘is good now’), after the stem for nouns and ideophones (e.g. wodeh il-ma ‘is an elder now’), and within the stem for verbs (e.g. gor<m>wedi ‘is following now’). I will discuss evidence regarding whether these morphemes are better analyzed as affixes or clitics, before considering potential issues this unusual distribution poses for theories of morpheme location.

The ecology of language and processes of creole formation: a critique

In this paper, I assess the contribution of the Ecology of Language (EL) framework to our understanding of the processes of creole formation. While this framework offers valuable insight into the social ecology of contact-induced changes, it fails to provide a principled explanation for the actuation of such changes, that is, the psycholinguistic mechanisms underlying the innovations that individuals introduce into their emerging interlanguage grammars. This paper provides an alternative view of both the actuation of change and the restructuring process as they apply to creole formation as an instance of natural second language acquisition.

Demonstratives, (in)direct reference, and grammaticalization

King’s (2001) “no demonstration, no speaker intention (NDNS)” demonstratives raise a challenge for Kaplan’s direct reference approach to demonstratives. I present synchronic and diachronic evidence that the English demonstrative determiners in NDNS and deictic expressions have distinct lexical meanings. NDNS demonstratives are attested in Old and Middle English, and are structurally distinct in that they have required a post-nominal modifier since at least Middle English. In Modern English, NDNS demonstratives have distinctive prosody. I argue that NDNS demonstratives are a grammaticalized construction, reminiscent of German, which is truth-conditionally equivalent to definite descriptions, but distinct in form due to prosodic requirements.

Ellipsis sites induce syntactic priming effects

Presentation of double object ("give NP NP") vs PP datives ("give NP PP") primes humans to produce such structures, an effect that is due to the syntax, not the semantics, of the priming stimuli. An experiment (N=82) shows that, like their nonelliptical VP counterparts but unlike neutral (intransitive) sentences, English VP-ellipsis primes syntactic productions. This supports the
hypothesis that syntactic representations are being accessed at the ellipsis site, not just semantic or discourse representations (since other anaphoric devices do not trigger syntactic priming), and is most consistent with theories of ellipsis that posit full (but unpronounced) syntax in ellipsis.

**Ting Xu** (University of Connecticut)  
*Children's interpretation of again with English goal-PPs*

When *again* modifies an English goal-PP (*walk to the village*), the sentence is ambiguous between a repetitive and restitutive reading. Interestingly, languages vary in availability of the restitutive reading (Beck 2005; Beck & Snyder 2001). How do children decide whether it is available in their target language? I present results suggesting that children can rely on more general evidence about the syntax of English, together with knowledge of the basic meaning of *again*, to derive both readings of *again* in goal-PPs. At least in this case, the Semantic Subset Principle (Crain et al. 1994) is not required.

**Suwon Yoon** (University of Texas at Arlington)  
**Masay Yoshida** (Northwestern University)  
*When are clause-final verbs facilitated in Korean?*

The strong head-finality of Korean raises many potential challenges to incremental parsing. In languages like Korean, there is normally no indication of clause structure before the parser encounters the verb at the end of the clause. This uncertainty of the clause structure can potentially give rise to the processing difficulty of verbs in head-final languages. We present four experiments on Korean relative clauses and conditional clauses (offline and online) and show that there are cases where the processing of clause-final verbs can be predicted and facilitated.

**Suyeon Yun** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Two types of focus movement*

This paper argues that there are two different types of syntactic focus movement in Korean. The first type involves movement of the focused phrase only, realized with post-focal pitch compression while retaining phrasing. In the second type of focus movement, not only the focused phrase but also the post-focal phrase(s) raises, and the post-focal material is totally dephrased and incorporated into the focus Accentual Phrase. This is supported by the fact that scope interpretation differs depending on the type of focus prosody. Also, the syntax-prosody mapping in Korean focus movement is explained under Multiple Spell-Out (Chomsky 2000).

**Laurie Zaring** (Luther College)  
*On the evolution of embedded V2 in Old French*

Previous research has shown that embedded V2 word orders in early Old French (1100-1150) are more common, more varied, and attested in a wider variety of clause types than in later OF (13th c.), suggesting that microparametric variation may play a role in the change. We examine this possibility through data drawn from two early and two mid-12th c. texts. Our findings confirm that embedded V2 becomes progressively less frequent during the 12th c., but also show no evidence that microparametric variation plays a role in that restriction. Differences in non-V2 orders, however, may provide insights for understanding the change.

**Erin Zaroukian** (Johns Hopkins University)  
*Unified by degrees*

Modifiers like approximately appear to target degrees within quantifiers (Hackl, 2000; Nouwen, 2010). These are often degrees of cardinality, as in "approximately 20", but can also be degrees in other domains, as in "approximately gluten-free". "Approximately" can also modify certain verbs like "doubled", raising the question of whether these verbs should likewise be treated as degrees, allowing for a unified account of "approximately". I argue for a unified account of "approximately" (and similar modifiers like "exactly", "approximately").
Modal auxiliaries can generate two desiderative readings: strong (1) and weak (2) desiderativity. These differ notably in whether they express strict preference and whether they are felicitous out of the blue.

(1) (A: Cookie anyone?) B: I would like/enjoy a cookie.

(2) #(A: Cookie anyone?) B: I would/might have/take/eat a cookie.

We provide an analysis that accounts for the contrast by introducing i) a comparison operator \( \geq \) as part of the subjective morphology that can be pragmatically strengthened to > and ii) a criterion determining how alternative situations are introduced for comparison which allows introduction by evaluatives (like, enjoy).

"Culminativity" is the tendency for words to have a single prominence peak. The Belgrade, Novi Sad, and Valjevo dialects of Serbian exhibit lexical tone, stress, and contrastive vowel length. We report results of an acoustic study on the dialectal variation that occurs when the different types of prominence do not coincide. Novi Sad consistently preserves H's lexical specification, defying culminativity. In Valjevo, tone retracts to coincide with stress, obeying culminativity. Belgrade generally respects the lexical specification, but H will retract from a short vowel to a preceding stressed syllable, giving in to culminativity, under pressure of crowding from intonational L.

This study investigates the interaction of abstraction of coarticulatory detail and memory in phonetic imitation. The results indicate that accommodation involves abstraction of non-contrastive features, which is easily generalized to different words. Imitation not only involves updating of specific exemplars, but a more general linguistic behavior. Furthermore, there are compelling interactions with imitation and short-term memory. Specifically, imitation of augmented nasality is robust but degrades over time; meanwhile, when idiosyncratic detail is imitated, this becomes stronger over time. These findings contribute to understandings of imitation and the role of memory in the process where phonetic detail impinges on long-term representations.

This study investigates the imitability of contextual vowel nasalization in English and interactions with phonological neighborhood density. In a shadowing task, speakers imitated both more and less nasality, though there was bias toward imitating more nasality. Neighborhood density also influenced the patterns of imitation: although speakers imitated both directions for Hi ND words, speakers only imitated more-nasal Lo ND words, suggesting a Hi ND bias in imitation. These results show that coarticulation, a non-contrastive linguistic property, is imitable. The results also demonstrate that the pattern of imitation is modulated by phonological, articulatory, and neighborhood-conditioned naturalness, as well as perceptual salience.

Change in nasal coarticulation in both real and apparent time in Philadelphia English is examined from a corpus of conversational speech. Systematic, community-level changes in nasalization over time are found. People born between 1965 and 1985 are less nasal than other speakers. The change is independent from, and in the opposite direction of, observed frequency effects. This empirical pattern is not consistent with predictions of exemplar-based models, where the lenition of highly frequent words should
accumulate into sound change. Rather our results are best handled in frameworks that posit distinctions between phonological abstraction, phonetic implementational targets, and online phonetic adjustment.

**Jason Zentz (Yale University)**

*Inheritance of non-φ-features and Duala A′-movement morphology*

This poster provides empirical support for the inheritance of non-φ-features by T from C. In the Bantu language Duala (Epée 1975, 1976a,b), A′-movement (focus movement, relativization, or wh-movement) of an element other than the matrix subject requires the presence of an invariant particle no following the highest verb in the clause where the A′-operator takes scope. The analysis presented here demonstrates that no is the morphological reflex on T of a feature associated with an A′-operator that takes scope in the CP domain. This featural link between C and T is straightforwardly derived under feature inheritance (Chomsky 2007, 2008).

**Jayden Ziegler (New York University)**

*Copy-raising and Phase Theory: Finite complementizers look like they’re defective, too*

Phase Theory prohibits A-movement from within a tensed clause. This poses a challenge to movement accounts of copy-raising (CR), however, which are preferable to base-generation strategies given the empirical facts. Yet, most movement accounts misclassify the embedded structures in CR constructions as prepositions taking open clausal complements (Asudeh, 2004, among others). I argue instead that these constituents are complex C heads that introduce defective phases, thereby allowing A-movement from within. I then outline an alternative movement analysis of CR. This proposal provides direct evidence for the phase-hood of complementizers as being independent of finiteness.

**Jayden Ziegler (New York University)**

**Dunja Veselinovic (New York University)**

'Most' set-building is heterogeneous: A relook at verification strategies

Previous analyses (Lidz et al., 2011) of the verification strategies for â€˜most’ in subject-position have argued that, in computing such sentences’ truth conditions, speakers make use of a subtraction maneuver, whereby the non-target set is attended to by calculation. This view is often pitted against a situation where speakers attend to the non-target set directly, which, when heterogeneous, is claimed to be possible only by simultaneous attention to each individual set that comprises it, and therefore, is notably constrained by attention. We demonstrate instead that speakers are in fact capable of direct heterogeneous set-building, thereby limiting the conclusions previously drawn.

**Matthew Zisk (Yamagata University)**

*Motives for semantic borrowing and calquing from Old Chinese into Japanese*

This presentation examines the metalinguistic motives behind semantic borrowing and calquing from Old Chinese into Japanese. Traditionally, semantic loans and calques are said to derive from homonymy and synonymy between the donor and recipient languages; however, in Japanese, no homonymy and oftentimes little synonymy are observed between the two languages. Instead, semantic loans and calques are believed to arise from prescribed translation practices such as kundoku, the word-by-word rendering of Chinese texts into Japanese, and kun-yomi, the ascribing of Japanese native words to Chinese characters. This practice of prescribed translation plays a crucial role in the historical development of Japanese.

**Christina Zlogar (Harvard University)**

**Weina Zheng (Peking University)**

*Reanalyzing the Chinese multiple-classifier construction*

Mandarin Chinese has a nominal construction known as the multiple-classifier construction (MCC), which consists of a kind-type classifier phrase embedded inside an individual- or mass-type classifier phrase. A previous analysis of the MCC as a partitive construction by Liao and Wang (2011) assumes that Chinese bare nouns denote properties. We demonstrate that the MCC is a pseudopartitive and not a true partitive. Moreover, we argue that Chinese bare nouns denote kinds, and show that this hypothesis naturally predicts the MCC to be a felicitous variant of a numeral construction.
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